
International Smoking Statistics

Web Edition

A collection of worldwide historical data

Comparisons between countries

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¹⁻³ See footnotes to Tables

Tables vi, viii, xii, xiv and xvi are also available in the associated Excel workbook.

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 20th 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 <http://www.pnlee.co.uk/iss.htm> include:

Methods, including

Appendix I: *Estimated size of adult population;*

Appendix II: *Comparisons of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes and differences in the way they are smoked;*

Appendix III: *Consumption category estimation;*

Comparisons between countries;

Updated country chapters (see *Methods* for current list);

Tables from each updated chapter, in Excel format, including extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 and a customisable version of Figure 3;

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 all the included countries (although for countries with chapters only partially updated in the web edition, the original Supplement tables have been reproduced without being updated). 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].

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];

An updated version of Appendix V Bibliography. [This bibliography lists published papers that use an indirect method for estimating past smoking habits based on recall];

IMASS, a comprehensive Excel database system, based on WHO mortality data and smoking statistics from Supplement 1. The IMASS system includes powerful routines for creating graphs and tables.

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

We are indebted to G. F. Todd, past director of the Tobacco Research Council, who, shortly before he died in 1988, had prepared a draft report from which the first edition of International Smoking Statistics developed.

Professor Nicholas Wald was an editor of earlier editions, and we thank him for his support and encouragement.

We alone bear the responsibility for the analysis and interpretation of the data presented.

Introduction

For 30 countries (those included in the 2nd and Web editions of International Smoking Statistics) rank tables are presented for the sales of cigarettes and all tobacco products per adult (Tables i and iii) and for the prevalence of smoking among adults (Table ii) at different time periods. The data are based on Tables 2 and 8 of each chapter. Tables iv and v give comparisons of some characteristics of manufactured cigarettes in the 30 countries. These tables have been updated as further chapters were added to the Web edition^a.

Other tables are presented that include more countries than are covered in the chapters of International Smoking Statistics.

Table vi presents data on the consumption of manufactured cigarettes and all tobacco products per adult for all 47 countries as given in Lee (1975)¹ for the years 1935, 1950, 1965, and 1973. Table vii gives a comparison of 121 countries for the consumption of manufactured cigarettes per adult in 1982-1983, and Table viii gives a similar comparison for 156 countries from 1960 to 2000.

Tables ix and x show estimates of the prevalence of smoking among adults in 145 and 168 countries respectively. These data were the latest available as of 2002 and 2009, and mainly relate to the periods 1995-2002 and 2005-2009 respectively. Tables xi and xii present data on the prevalence of smoking from international surveys conducted in 2002-2004 and 2008-2010 respectively, in 53 and 14 countries respectively.

Table xiii shows the market shares of two major cigarette types – Virginia and American Blend – in 2008 in 174 countries or regions.

Table xiv shows the market share of ultra light cigarettes (1-3 mg tar machine yield) in 45 countries or regions between 1992 and 2003, while Table xv shows the percentage of current smokers who smoke an ultra light brand of cigarettes in eight countries.

Table xvi shows, for 52 countries, the market share of menthol cigarettes in 2010.

¹ Lee P.N. (ed) (1975). *Tobacco consumption in various countries*, 4th edition. Tobacco Research Council, London. Research Paper 6 (RP6).

^a For those chapters which have been only partially updated in the Web Edition, only the sales-based Tables i, iv and v have been updated. See Methods p. 6 for a list of relevant countries. For the former USSR and Yugoslavia, only those successor countries now in the EU have been updated here.

Tables based on the Country Chapters

Table i Sales¹ of cigarettes (including estimated number of hand-rolled cigarettes) and of all tobacco products at seven time periods². Comparison of 30 countries. Average per adult (aged 15 years and over, sexes combined) per day

1931-1935

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes ³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products ⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more			Netherlands
8.0-9.9			Belgium, USA
6.0-7.9			Denmark
4.0-5.9	UK	UK, USA	Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
2.0-3.9	Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Japan, USA	Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Japan	Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia
Less than 2.0	Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia	Iceland, Norway	Portugal
No data	Bulgaria, Israel, USSR	Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Israel, USSR

1956-1960

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes ³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products ⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more		USA	Canada, Netherlands, USA
8.0-9.9	USA	Australia, Canada	Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Switzerland, UK
6.0-7.9	Canada, Ireland, Poland, UK	Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, UK	Germany (W), France, Iceland, Poland
4.0-5.9	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany (W), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia	Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (W), Greece, Iceland, Japan, Romania, Spain	Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Japan, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden,
2.0-3.9	Denmark, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden	Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden	Italy, Portugal
Less than 2.0	Norway		
No data	Israel, Germany (E), USSR	Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Hungary, Israel, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Hungary, Israel, USSR, Yugoslavia

Table i (continued)

1971-1975

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more	USA	Canada, USA	Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland, USA
8.0-9.9	Australia, Canada, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, UK	Australia, Belgium, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, UK	Australia, Denmark, Germany(W), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Poland
6.0-7.9	Austria, Belgium, Germany (W), Greece, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, USSR, Yugoslavia	Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany (W), Greece, Israel, Spain	Austria, France, Greece, Israel, Norway, Spain, UK
4.0-5.9	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (E), Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Sweden	Bulgaria, France, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden	Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Sweden
2.0-3.9			
Less than 2.0	Norway		
No data		Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), USSR, Yugoslavia

1981-1985

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more			
8.0-9.9	Australia, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, USA, Yugoslavia	Australia, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, USA	Belgium, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, USA
6.0-7.9	Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E, W), Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, UK	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (W), Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, UK	Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany (W), Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain
4.0-5.9	Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, USSR	Bulgaria, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden	Bulgaria, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK
2.0-3.9			Finland
Less than 2.0	Norway		
No data		Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia

Table i (continued/2)

1991-1995⁵

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more			
8.0-9.9	Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland	Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland	Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Switzerland
6.0-7.9	Australia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic, Ireland, Israel, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, USA, Yugoslavia	Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, USA	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain, USA
4.0-5.9	Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, UK, USSR	Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, UK	Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK
2.0-3.9	Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden	Sweden	Finland, New Zealand
Less than 2.0			
No data		Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, USSR, Yugoslavia	Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, USSR, Yugoslavia

2001-2005⁵

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more		Greece	Greece
8.0-9.9	Bulgaria, Greece	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
6.0-7.9	Czech Republic, Japan, Poland, Spain, Slovakia, Switzerland	Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Spain, Switzerland	Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland
4.0-5.9	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, UK, USA	Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, UK, USA	Austria, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK, USA
2.0-3.9	Canada, Finland, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden	New Zealand, Sweden	Australia, Canada, Finland, France, New Zealand
Less than 2.0			
No data		Croatia, Estonia, Slovakia, Slovenia	Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Israel, Japan, Slovakia, Slovenia

Table i (continued/3)

2011-2015⁵

	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day	Total cigarettes³ Number/adult/day	All tobacco products⁴ Grams/adult/day
10.0 or more			
8.0-9.9			Greece
6.0-7.9	Greece	Greece	
4.0-5.9	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Japan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Romania	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, USA
2.0-3.9	Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, UK, USA	Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, UK, USA	Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, UK
Less than 2.0			
No data	Netherlands	Croatia, Estonia, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia	Estonia, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Slovakia
No chapter issued covering this period	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland		

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

1. Generally based on sales data, which for some countries may be distorted by factors such as inclusion of cross-border sales (e.g. Norway, Switzerland) or exclusion of clandestine sales (e.g. Italy), see *Notes on sources of sales data* of each chapter. See also Methods p.7, for discussion of the terms *sales* and *consumption*.
2. 5-year averages if available, otherwise estimated from the available data.
3. Including hand-rolled cigarettes; for methods of estimation of hand-rolled cigarette consumption, see *Notes on sources of sales data* of each chapter.
4. Estimation of consumption of all tobacco products by weight in many countries incorporates assumptions about the average weight of tobacco in manufactured cigarettes. These assumptions may not adequately reflect changes in the cigarette market. See also Methods, p. 7, *Notes on sources of sales data* of each chapter, and Appendix II.
5. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and USSR: For 1991-1995, both the original and the successor countries are shown, and only the successor countries thereafter. Only those successor countries which are EU members are shown.

Source: estimated from Table 2 of each chapter.

Table ii Estimated prevalence of smoking at six time periods. Comparison of 30 countries. Males and females aged 15 years and over

1956-1960

Percentage	Cigarettes ¹ , Males	All products, Males	Cigarettes ^{1,2} , Females
80 or more		Netherlands	
70-79	Japan, Netherlands, USSR (Caucasus region)	France, Germany (W), Japan, Poland, UK, USA	
60-69	Belgium, Canada, Germany (W), Greece	Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway	
50-59	Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, UK, USA	Finland	
40-49	Denmark	Sweden	UK
30-39	Sweden		Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands
20-29			Australia, Germany (W), Norway, Sweden, USA
10-19			Belgium, France, Finland, Japan
Less than 10			Italy, Poland, USSR (Caucasus region)
No data	Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Hungary, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia	Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Hungary, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia

1971-1975

Percentage	Cigarettes ¹ , Males	All products, Males	Cigarettes ^{1,2} , Females
70-79	Japan	Japan	
60-69		Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, UK, USSR (Russia)	
50-59	Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia	Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (E,W), Greece, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia	
40-49	Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany (E,W), Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, UK, USA, USSR (Russia)	Australia, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Romania	Netherlands, UK
30-39	Austria, Romania, Sweden	Austria	Canada, Denmark ² , Iceland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, USA
20-29			Australia, Belgium, France, Germany (E,W), Hungary
10-19			Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain, USSR (Russia), Yugoslavia
Less than 10			Romania
No data	Bulgaria, Hungary, Iceland, Portugal, Spain, USSR (other)	Bulgaria, New Zealand, Portugal, USA, USSR (other)	Bulgaria, Portugal, USSR (other)

Table ii (continued)

1981-1985

Percentage	Cigarettes ¹ , Males	All products, Males	Cigarettes ^{1,2} , Females
60-69	Japan	Japan	
50-59	Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Poland, Spain, USSR (Russia), Yugoslavia	
40-49	Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Romania	Belgium, Canada, Germany (W), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Switzerland, UK	
30-39	Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany (W), Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland, UK, USA	Australia, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, USA	Denmark ² , Canada, France, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, UK, Yugoslavia
20-29	Finland, Sweden		Australia, Austria, Belgium, Germany (W), Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA
10-19			Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Japan
Less than 10			Portugal, Romania, USSR (Russia)
No data	Bulgaria, Germany (E), Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Spain, USSR	Bulgaria, Germany (E), New Zealand, USSR (other)	Bulgaria, Germany (E), USSR (other)

1991-1995

Percentage	Cigarettes ¹ , Males	All products, Males	Cigarettes ^{1,2} , Females
60-69	USSR (Russia)	USSR (Russia, Latvia, Ukraine)	
50-59	Japan	Japan, USSR (Lithuania, Kazakhstan)	
40-49	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, USSR (Uzbekistan)	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, USSR (Estonia, Moldova, Uzbekistan), Yugoslavia	
30-39	Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, UK	Austria, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, UK	Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, UK
20-29	Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden, USA	Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden, USA, USSR (Turkmenistan)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Poland, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, USSR (Estonia), Yugoslavia
10-19			Bulgaria, Finland, Japan, Portugal, Romania, USSR (Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Kazakhstan,)
Less than 10			USSR (Russia, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)
No data	Belgium, Iceland, Israel, Spain, Switzerland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia	USSR (other)	USSR (other)

Table ii (continued/2)

2001-2005³

Percentage	Cigarettes ¹ , Males	All products, Males	Cigarettes ^{1,2} , Females
60-69			
50-59			
40-49	Greece, Japan	Greece, Japan	
30-39	Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain	Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, UK	
20-29	Australia, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, UK	Australia, Belgium, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, USA	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain, UK
10-19	Canada, Sweden, USA	Sweden	Australia, Canada, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, USA
Less than 10			
No data	Iceland, Norway, Switzerland	Canada, New Zealand	

2011-2015³

Percentage	Cigarettes ¹ , Males	All products, Males	Cigarettes ^{1,2} , Females
60-69			
50-59			
40-49	Greece	Greece	
30-39	Hungary, Japan, Poland	Hungary, Japan, Poland, Portugal	
20-29	Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, UK	Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, UK, USA	Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, UK
10-19	Iceland, USA	Iceland	Belgium, Germany, Iceland, Portugal, USA
Less than 10			Japan
No data	Belgium, Portugal		

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

1. Based where possible on regular smokers of all cigarettes (including hand-rolled).
2. For females, the prevalence of smoking of all tobacco products combined is similar to the prevalence of cigarette smoking in all the countries listed, except for Denmark in the periods 1971-1975 and 1981-1985, and France in the period 1956-1960, in which the prevalence of smoking of all tobacco products combined would be in the next higher category.
3. Only includes those countries for which a chapter covering this time period has been fully updated and issued in the Web edition. For both 2001-2005 and 2011-2015, the excluded countries are Bulgaria, Israel, Romania and successors to Czechoslovakia, USSR and Yugoslavia. For 2011-2015, additional excluded countries are Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Source: Estimated from Table 8 of each chapter.

Table iii Estimated¹ sales of cigarettes² by sex at six time periods. Comparison of 30 countries.
Average per adult (males and females aged 15 years and over) per day

1956-1960

Number/adult/day	Males	Females
12.0 or more	Poland, USA	
10.0-11.9	Belgium, Netherlands, UK	
8.0-9.9	France, Germany (W), Italy, Japan	
6.0-7.9	Denmark, <i>France</i>	
4.0-5.9	Sweden	Denmark, UK, USA
2.0-3.9		Belgium, Germany (W), Netherlands, Sweden
Less than 2.0		France, Germany (W), Italy, Japan, Poland
Not estimated for total cigarettes	Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany (E), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany (E), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia
Not estimated for manufactured cigarettes	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany (E), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Germany (E), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USSR, Yugoslavia

1971-1975

Number/adult/day	Males	Females
12.0 or more	Belgium, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, USA	
10.0-11.9	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany (W), Ireland , Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, UK, Yugoslavia	
8.0-9.9	Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Romania, USSR (Russia)	USA
6.0-7.9	Denmark, <i>Germany (E), Netherlands</i> , Norway	Australia, Canada, Ireland, Netherlands , New Zealand, Switzerland, UK
4.0-5.9	<i>Denmark</i> , Sweden	Belgium, Denmark, Germany (W), Israel, Netherlands
2.0-3.9		Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany (E), Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden
Less than 2.0		Japan, Romania, Spain, USSR (Russia) Yugoslavia
Not estimated for total cigarettes	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Iceland, Portugal, USSR (other), Yugoslavia	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Iceland, Portugal, USSR (other), Yugoslavia
Not estimated for manufactured cigarettes	Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, USSR (other)	Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, USSR (other)

Table iii (continued)

1981-1985

Number/adult/day	Males	Females
12.0 or more	Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland	
10.0-11.9	Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany (W), Ireland, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, USA, Yugoslavia	
8.0-9.9	Australia, Belgium, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, USSR (Russia)	Canada
6.0-7.9	Denmark, Finland, Germany (W), Norway, UK	Australia, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, USA
4.0-5.9	Netherlands, Sweden	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany (W), Hungary, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Yugoslavia
2.0-3.9		Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Spain
Less than 2.0		Portugal, Romania, USSR (Russia)
Not estimated for total cigarettes	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Iceland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (E), Iceland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia
Not estimated for manufactured cigarettes	Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany (E), Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, USSR (other)	Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Germany (E), Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, USSR (other)

1991-1995

Number/adult/day	Males	Females
12.0 or more	Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, USSR (Turkmenistan)	
10.0-11.9	Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia	
8.0-9.9	Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Israel, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, USA, USSR (Russia), Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine	
6.0-7.9	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, UK, USSR (Estonia, Moldova, Uzbekistan)	Hungary, Netherlands
4.0-5.9	Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, UK, USSR (Kazakhstan)	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Poland, Spain, UK, USA, Yugoslavia
2.0-3.9		Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, USSR (Estonia)
Less than 2.0		USSR (Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan)
Not estimated for total cigarettes	Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Switzerland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Switzerland, USSR (other), Yugoslavia
Not estimated for manufactured cigarettes	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR (other)	Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, USSR (other)

Table iii (continued/2)

2001-2005³

Number/adult/day	Males	Females
12.0 or more	Greece, Japan	
10.0-11.9		
8.0-9.9	Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland	
6.0-7.9	Austria, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy , Netherlands, UK	Greece
4.0-5.9	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland , France, Iceland , Norway, UK, USA	Belgium, Denmark , Germany, Hungary, Ireland , Netherlands, Poland , Spain, Switzerland, UK, USA
2.0-3.9	<i>Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden</i>	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden
Less than 2.0		<i>New Zealand</i>
Not estimated for total cigarettes		
Not estimated for manufactured cigarettes	Norway	Norway

2011-2015³

Number/adult/day	Males	Females
12.0 or more		
10.0-11.9		
8.0-9.9	Greece	
6.0-7.9	Belgium, <i>Greece</i> , Hungary, Japan	
4.0-5.9	Germany, Hungary , Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, UK, USA	Greece
2.0-3.9	Iceland, Netherlands, UK	Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, UK, USA
Less than 2.0		Japan
Not estimated for total cigarettes	Portugal	Portugal
Not estimated for manufactured cigarettes	Belgium, Ireland, Portugal	Belgium, Ireland, Portugal

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

1. Sales-adjusted data, which for some countries may be distorted by factors such as inclusion of cross border sales (eg. Norway, Switzerland) or exclusion of clandestine sales (e.g. Italy), see *Notes on sources of sales data* for each chapter. Method: see *Summary of adult smoking*, Methods p.13.
2. Normal type indicates the appropriate category for total cigarette (including hand-rolled) consumption, *italics indicates manufactured cigarette consumption*, and **bold indicates that the same category is appropriate for both product definitions**.
3. Only includes those countries for which a chapter covering this time period has been fully updated and issued in the Web edition. For both 2001-2005 and 2011-2015, the excluded countries are Bulgaria, Israel, Romania and successors to Czechoslovakia, USSR and Yugoslavia. For 2011-2015, additional excluded countries are Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Source: Estimated from Table 8 of each chapter.

Table iv Estimated percentage¹ of manufactured cigarettes which are filter cigarettes, at seven time periods. Comparison of 30 countries

Percentage	1951-1955	1961-1965	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995 ⁵	2001-2005 ⁵	2011-2015 ⁵
90 or more			Australia Canada Finland Israel Japan New Zealand Switzerland	Australia Austria Bulgaria Canada Finland Germany (E,W) Greece Italy Israel Japan New Zealand Spain Sweden Switzerland UK USA Yugoslavia	Australia Austria Belgium Bulgaria Canada Czechoslovakia Czech Republic Finland Germany Greece Hungary Ireland Israel Italy ² Japan New Zealand Norway Portugal Spain Slovakia Sweden Switzerland UK ² USA Yugoslavia ²	Australia ² Austria ² Belgium ² Bulgaria Canada ² Czech Rep. ² Denmark Finland ² France Germany Greece Hungary Ireland Israel ² Italy ² Japan Latvia New Zealand Norway Poland Portugal Slovakia ² Spain Sweden Switzerland ² UK ² USA	Australia ² Austria ² Belgium ² Bulgaria ² Canada ² Czech Rep. ² Denmark ² Finland ² France ² Germany ² Greece ² Hungary ² Ireland ² Israel ² Italy ² Japan ² Latvia ² Netherlands ² New Zealand ² Norway ² Poland ² Portugal ² Slovakia ² Spain ² Sweden ² Switzerland ² UK ² USA
70-89.9		Australia Germany (W) Switzerland	Austria Germany (E,W) Greece Ireland Italy Sweden UK USA Yugoslavia	Belgium Czechoslovakia Hungary Ireland Norway Portugal	Denmark France Netherlands Poland	Netherlands Romania	
50-69.9		Finland New Zealand USA	Belgium Czechoslovakia Denmark Hungary Iceland Norway Portugal Spain	Denmark France Netherlands Romania			
30-49.9	Switzerland	Austria Belgium Denmark Italy Norway UK	Bulgaria France Netherlands	Poland USSR ³	Romania		
10-29.9		France Greece Ireland Japan Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden	Poland Romania USSR ³				

Table iv (continued)

Percentage	1951-1955	1961-1965	1971-1975	1981-1985	1991-1995 ⁵	2001-2005 ⁵	2011-2015 ⁵
Less than 10	Australia Austria ⁴ Bulgaria ⁴ France ⁴ Germany (E) Greece ⁴ Hungary ⁴ Ireland ⁴ Japan ⁴ Poland ⁴ Spain ⁴ Sweden ⁴ UK USSR ^{3,4} USA Yugoslavia ⁴	Bulgaria ⁴ Hungary Poland ⁴ USSR ³ Yugoslavia ⁴					
No data	Belgium Canada Czechoslovakia Denmark Finland Germany (W) Iceland Israel Italy Netherlands New Zealand Norway Portugal Romania	Canada Czechoslovakia Germany (E) Iceland Israel Romania		Iceland	Croatia Estonia, Iceland Latvia Lithuania Slovenia USSR	Croatia Estonia Iceland Lithuania Slovenia	Croatia Estonia Iceland Lithuania Romania Slovenia

Note: countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

1. 5-year average if available, otherwise estimated from the available data.
2. Assumed not to have decreased since most recent data.
3. Excludes papyrosi.
4. Assumed to have been at least as low as the earliest data available.
5. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and USSR: For 1991-1995, both the original and the successor countries are shown, and only the successor countries thereafter. Only those successor countries which are EU members are shown.

Source: Estimated from Table 3 of each chapter.

Table v Sales-weighted average¹ machine tar yield per cigarette (SWAT) at six time periods. Comparison of 30 countries

mg per cigarette	1961-1965	1971-1975	1981-1985 ²	1991-1995 ³	2001-2005 ³	2011-2015 ^{3,4}
30 or more	Austria France Sweden	Denmark Hungary				
25-29	Denmark Germany (W) UK	Norway				
20-24	USA	Belgium Finland France Sweden UK	Denmark *** Poland	Hungary		
15-19		Australia ⁵ Austria Canada Germany (W) Japan Switzerland USA	Belgium * France ** Italy ** Japan UK *	Poland		
10-14			Australia * Austria Canada * Finland * Germany (W) * Sweden * USA *	Canada Finland France Italy Japan New Zealand Norway UK USA	New Zealand USA	USA ⁶
5-9				Australia	France Italy Japan Switzerland UK	Japan
No data ⁷	Australia ⁵ Belgium Bulgaria Canada Czechoslovakia Finland Germany (E) Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Israel Italy Japan Netherlands New Zealand Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Switzerland USSR Yugoslavia	Bulgaria Czechoslovakia Germany (E) Greece Iceland Ireland Israel Italy Netherlands ⁸ New Zealand Poland Portugal Romania Spain USSR Yugoslavia	Bulgaria Czechoslovakia Germany (E) Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Israel Netherlands * New Zealand * Norway Portugal Romania Spain Switzerland * USSR Yugoslavia	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czechoslovakia Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Israel Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland USSR Yugoslavia	Australia Austria Belgium Bulgaria Canada Croatia Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Israel Lithuania Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden	Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Croatia Estonia Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Israel Latvia Lithuania Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia UK

See footnotes on the next page.

Table v (continued)

Note: countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

- 1 5-year average if available, otherwise estimated from the available data.
- 2 For 1982, Lee (1984), quoting data supplied by the tobacco industry, gave sales-weighted average tar groups for 14 countries, indicated in this column as * Low to middle tar (11-16 mg); ** Middle tar (17-22 mg); *** Middle to high tar (23-28 mg).
Lee P.N. (1984). Lung cancer incidence and type of cigarette smoked. In: Mizell M. and Correa P. (eds) Lung cancer: causes and prevention, Proceedings of the International Lung Cancer Update Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 3-5, 1983. Verlag Chemie International, Inc, Deerfield Beach, Florida; 273-84.
- 3 Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and USSR: For 1991-1995, both the original and the successor countries are shown, and only the successor countries thereafter. Only those successor countries which are EU members are shown.
- 4 Only includes those countries for which a chapter covering this time period has been issued in the Web edition, i.e. excluding Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- 5 Estimated by an alternative source as in the 25-29 group for 1961-65, and as in the 20-24 group for 1971-75 – see *Notes on sources of sales data, Tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes* in the Australia chapter.
- 6 Tentative estimate – see *Notes on sources of sales data, Tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes* in the USA chapter.
- 7 Although SWAT data may not be available, legislative limits on yield have been imposed in some countries. In particular, countries in the EU have had limits of 15 mg from 1993, 12 mg from 1998 and 10 mg from 2004. These limits have also been imposed in Iceland and Norway. In Australia, a limit of 14mg applied from 1988 under a voluntary agreement. (See also *Notes on sources of sales data* in the individual country chapters.)
- 8 Estimated as in the 20-24 group in 1978 for filter cigarettes and shag (hand-rolled) – see *Notes on sources of sales data, Tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes* in the Netherlands chapter.

Source: Estimated from Table 3 of each chapter.

Other Tables

Table vi Consumption of manufactured cigarettes and of all tobacco products in 1935, 1950, 1965, and 1973. Comparison of 47 countries.
Average per adult (aged 15 years and over, sexes combined) per day

Country	Manufactured cigarettes Number/adult/day				All tobacco products Grams/adult/day			
	1935	1950	1965	1973	1935	1950	1965	1973
Argentina	2.9	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.1
Australia	1.2	3.5	7.3	8.4	4.9	7.8	9.2	9.3
Austria	2.4	3.0	5.3	7.0	4.7	4.0	6.0	7.3
Barbados			3.0	4.4			3.2	4.6
Belgium	2.2	3.4	5.4	7.5	8.7	7.7	9.6	10.6
Brazil	1.6	3.1	3.3	4.1	6.8	7.1	5.7	5.6
Canada	1.9	4.9	9.1	9.5	6.1	9.5	12.6	12.4
Chile			3.3	3.6			3.1	3.1
Costa Rica			5.1	5.6			4.7	4.3
Denmark	1.3	3.5	4.1	5.1	8.1	10.1	10.2	10.0
El Salvador			2.1	2.8			4.6	4.1
Finland	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.6	3.4	4.5	5.6	6.5
France	1.5	2.5	4.1	5.3	4.7	5.1	6.5	7.3
Germany		1.7	5.8	7.2		5.1	7.7	8.5
Ghana			1.3	1.3			1.4	1.6
Greece	2.6	4.4	5.3	7.0	3.0	5.0	6.1	7.8
Hong Kong			9.1	7.6			8.6	6.8
Iceland	1.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	3.4	6.1	8.1	9.3
India	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.7
Indonesia				0.6				2.2
Ireland	3.3	6.9	7.4	9.2	5.6	8.6	8.2	8.5
Italy	1.2	1.8	4.2	5.3	2.4	2.5	4.6	5.5
Jamaica			3.5	3.7			3.6	3.7
Japan	2.4	3.3	6.4	8.9	3.7	3.9	6.5	9.0
Kenya			1.1	1.3			1.0	1.1
Malawi			0.4	0.5			0.4	0.6
Malaysia			3.9	4.4			3.9	4.2
Mauritius			4.4	5.3			3.5	4.1
Mexico	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.7
Morocco	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.2
Netherlands	1.9	3.1	5.5	6.5	10.4	9.3	11.6	12.2
New Zealand	1.5	3.9	6.2	6.9	5.6	9.0	9.5	8.8
Nicaragua			3.1	4.2			2.9	3.4
Norway	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	4.0	5.3	5.8	6.5
Pakistan			1.2	2.1			4.6	4.7
Portugal	0.7	1.7	3.1	4.1	1.7	2.4	3.4	4.2
Sierra Leone			0.8	1.2			1.9	1.6
Singapore			6.5	6.8			7.5	7.8
South Africa	1.4	3.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	6.1	5.7	6.3
Spain	1.1	1.2	4.8	6.2	4.4	3.8	5.6	7.0
Sweden	1.0	2.2	3.7	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.8	5.0
Switzerland	1.5	4.1	8.4	9.2	5.8	7.5	11.2	11.7
Turkey	2.6	3.3	5.0	5.6	3.4	3.9	5.5	6.0
UK	4.4	6.0	7.3	8.8	6.0	7.1	7.6	7.7
USA	4.0	8.9	10.4	10.5	9.7	12.6	13.3	11.4
Venezuela			5.2	6.1				

See footnotes on the next page.

Table vi (continued)

Notes

Data for other years, usually from 1920 up to 1973, are available in RP6 for all the countries listed. Data were given in RP6 in numbers and pounds per adult per annum and have been converted to numbers and grams per adult per day. For the 22 countries included in the 2nd edition or Web edition of *International Smoking Statistics*, the data, and for more years, are also presented in Table 2 of each chapter (any minor differences being due to rounding or different population estimates).

Source: Lee P.N. (ed) (1975). *Tobacco consumption in various countries*, 4th edition. Tobacco Research Council, London. Research Paper 6 (RP6).

This table is also available in Excel format.

Table vii Manufactured cigarette consumption¹ in 1982-1983². Comparison of 121 countries. Average per adult³ (aged 15 years and over, sexes combined) per day

Number/day	Africa	America	Asia	Australasia	Europe
10.0 or more		Cuba			Cyprus
8.0-9.9	Libya	Canada USA	Japan Kuwait Lebanon		Greece + Hungary Iceland Poland Switzerland -
6.0-7.9		Surinam -	Brunei China (Taiwan) Israel Korea South Macau Philippines Singapore	Australia + New Zealand +	Austria Belgium Bulgaria + Czechoslovakia Germany East Germany West Ireland Italy Spain + UK Yugoslavia +
4.0-5.9	Algeria Mauritius South Africa Tunisia -	Argentina Belize Brazil Martinique Neth. Antilles Nicaragua Trinidad/Tobago Uruguay Venezuela	Egypt - Hong Kong + Jordan Malaysia Saudi Arabia Syria Turkey Yemen South	Fiji	Denmark Finland - France Netherlands Portugal Romania Sweden USSR +
2.0-3.9	Benin Congo Morocco Reunion Sierra Leone -	Barbados Chile Columbia Costa Rica Dominican Rep. Ecuador El Salvador Guyana Honduras Jamaica Mexico Panama	Cambodia China Indonesia Iraq Korea North Pakistan - Thailand		Albania Malta
Less than 2.0	Angola Cameroon Cape Verde Ethiopia Ghana Ivory Coast + Kenya Malawi Mozambique Nigeria Senegal + Sudan Tanzania Uganda Zaire Zambia Zimbabwe	Bolivia Guatemala Haiti Paraguay + Peru	Bangladesh Burma India Iran Laos Nepal Sri Lanka Vietnam +		Norway

See footnotes on the next page.

Table vii (continued)

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.
+, - : see note 2 below.

1. Comparable with the first column of Table i, 1981-1985. We have not attempted to collect data on consumption of other tobacco products in countries not included as chapters in *International Smoking Statistics*. However, it should be noted that consumption of products other than manufactured cigarettes may form a major proportion of consumption in some countries.
2. Based on source A for 1983. Data for additional countries also taken from source B for 1982 (see source definitions below); of the 86 countries given in both sources, 65 would have been allocated to the same category, 12 (marked +) would have been allocated to the next higher category, and 7 (marked -) would have been allocated to the next lower category had source B been used. In addition to those differences, Belgium, Bulgaria and Iceland are allocated to the next higher category, and Australia and Yugoslavia to the next lower category, compared with Table i, 1981-1985.
3. Derived from tables of per capita consumption, using population data from World health statistics annual 1985. This ignores any smoking by persons aged under 15, and averages consumption over all adults. Although the level of smoking among young people is unknown, per adult estimates are likely to give a better indication of smoking levels in the population than per capita estimates. This markedly alters the ranking of countries compared with the source tables, since the proportion of the population aged under 15 varies considerably (between 20 and 50 per cent).

Source: (A) World Smoking and Health, 1985. Manufactured cigarette consumption per capita in 130 countries, 1983. In: Tobacco in Australia, a summary of related statistics. Australian Government Publication Service, Canberra, 1990.
(B) US Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington, DC, FT-7-83, July 1983.

Table viii Manufactured cigarette consumption¹ in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. Comparison of 156 countries².
Average per adult³ (aged 15 years and over, sexes combined) per day

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Albania	2.7	4.7	3.4	3.3	4.2
Algeria	3.7	2.3	4.2	3.4	2.9
Angola	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
Argentina	4.2	4.9	5.4	4.2	4.4
Armenia Rep.				11.2	7.0
Australia	6.9	8.2	9.0	7.5	5.5
Austria	4.6	6.4	7.3	5.9	6.3
Azerbaijan Rep.				4.4	3.0
Bangladesh		1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
Barbados	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.1
Belarus				4.3	5.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.2	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.9
Belize	2.8	3.6	6.0	4.6	3.4
Benin	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.4	0.3
Bolivia	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina					8.4
Botswana				3.0	2.3
Brazil	4.1	3.6	5.2	4.7	2.3
Brunei	8.3	8.3	11.5	13.0	9.6
Bulgaria	4.0	4.1	5.2	4.8	7.7
Burkina	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Burma, Union of	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Burundi				1.2	1.1
Cambodia	1.1	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.6
Cameroon	0.9	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.7
Canada	8.0	9.0	9.7	5.6	5.4
Cape Verde	0.7	0.5	0.6		
Chad		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chile	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.1
China, Peoples Rep.	1.5	2.1	3.2	5.4	4.8
Colombia	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.4	1.9
Congo (Brazzaville)	3.9	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.6
Congo, Democratic Rep.	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Costa Rica	4.6	4.4	4.2	2.8	2.1
Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.4
Croatia					6.0
Cuba	6.7	10.5	11.3	5.2	5.0
Cyprus	7.1	5.6	7.3	6.3	7.0
Czechoslovakia (Former)	5.2	5.1	5.7	6.6	
Czech Rep.					6.1
Denmark	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.5
Dominican Rep.	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.0
Ecuador	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.6
Egypt	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.4	3.0
El Salvador	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.1
Estonia				4.3	5.4
Ethiopia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fiji	3.2	3.1	4.6	4.0	3.6
Finland	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.4
France	3.7	5.1	5.7	5.8	4.7
Georgia Rep.				6.1	6.6
German Democratic Rep.	3.7	4.3	6.3	5.9	
Germany, Federal Rep.	4.7	6.9	7.0	6.8	
Germany					5.9

Table viii (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Ghana	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5
Greece	5.5	7.0	9.4	9.6	9.0
Guadeloupe	3.5	3.4	3.0		
Guatemala	2.3	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.0
Guinea	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guyana	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5
Haiti	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.5
Honduras	2.9	4.9	3.0	2.5	1.5
Hong Kong	8.4	7.0	7.4	4.5	2.9
Hungary	5.8	7.5	9.4	9.4	6.9
Iceland	6.6	7.8	8.9	7.9	5.3
India	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Indonesia	1.7	1.3	2.6	3.3	4.1
Iran	12.7	13.1	9.5	14.7	12.0
Iraq	3.2	3.5	2.8	7.0	2.7
Ireland	7.2	6.9	5.9	6.7	5.8
Israel	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.7	5.2
Italy	3.8	5.1	6.4	5.5	5.6
Jamaica & Dep.	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.2	2.0
Japan	5.2	7.7	9.4	8.6	8.3
Jordan	5.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	3.6
Kazakhstan Rep.				4.0	4.3
Kenya	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1
Korea, Dem. Peoples Rep.	0.6	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.6
Korea Rep.	2.7	5.9	7.6	8.2	7.5
Kuwait	15.1	13.0	9.7	4.2	1.7
Kyrgyzstan Rep.				4.9	3.5
Laos	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2
Latvia				4.1	5.6
Lebanon	3.8	4.1	8.3	8.2	6.6
Liberia	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4
Libya	3.1	5.6	8.9	6.4	4.4
Lithuania				4.2	5.2
Macedonia Rep.					8.2
Madagascar	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.8
Malawi	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4
Malaysia	4.3	4.0	5.5	4.5	3.4
Malta	6.4	5.1	7.7	13.1	12.2
Mauritius	5.0	3.6	5.3	5.2	4.7
Mexico	4.9	4.4	4.0	2.8	1.9
Moldova Rep.				6.6	3.9
Morocco	1.7	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.2
Mozambique	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3
Nepal	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	4.6	5.7	7.4	5.2	7.7
New Zealand	5.5	7.5	7.6	6.5	5.8
Nicaragua	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.1	2.3
Niger	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Nigeria	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8
Norway	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
Pakistan	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.7
Panama	2.9	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.2
Papua New Guinea	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Paraguay	1.2	3.4	3.9	3.2	1.6
Peru	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7

Table viii (continued/2)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Philippines	3.7	5.5	5.9	5.2	4.2
Poland	6.2	7.9	9.6	9.9	6.7
Portugal	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.8
Reunion	3.7	6.4	3.0	1.5	1.2
Romania	4.3	4.7	5.7	5.0	6.1
Russian Federation				4.7	8.2
Rwanda				0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.6	3.9	5.1	5.3	4.2
Senegal	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.9
Seychelles					
Sierra Leone	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.2	1.1
Singapore	7.3	7.0	6.4	3.9	3.0
Slovakia					7.8
Slovenia					6.1
Solomon Islands		0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
South Africa Rep.	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.0	2.4
Spain	3.3	6.0	9.0	7.1	7.2
Sri Lanka	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
Sudan	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Suriname	1.7	2.7	5.1	4.1	3.7
Sweden	3.3	4.7	5.3	4.2	2.4
Switzerland	6.5	9.5	10.1	8.1	6.7
Syria	2.5	2.0	4.0	1.8	2.8
Tajikistan Rep.				5.1	5.7
Tanzania United Rep.	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Thailand	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.3
Togo	0.9	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.9
Trinidad and Tobago	4.9	4.1	5.2	4.3	3.8
Tunisia	2.0	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.6
Turkey	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.4	6.7
Turkmenistan				6.4	5.8
Uganda	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
Ukraine				5.4	5.9
USSR	4.5	5.8	5.8		
United Arab Emirates			26.5	12.6	7.3
United Kingdom	7.7	8.5	7.6	5.9	4.8
United States	10.4	10.1	9.7	7.5	5.7
Uruguay	3.3	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.3
Uzbekistan Rep.				2.0	2.9
Venezuela	4.7	5.3	6.5	3.5	0.7
Vietnam			2.1	1.7	3.0
Yemen					1.4
Yugoslavia (Former)	4.4	6.5	9.3	8.9	
Yugoslavia Fed. Rep.					7.2
Zambia	1.6	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.8
Zimbabwe	5.7	3.7	1.8	1.1	0.7

1. Domestic consumption of manufactured cigarettes. We have not attempted to collect data on consumption of other tobacco products in countries not included as chapters in *International Smoking Statistics*. However, it should be noted that consumption of products other than manufactured cigarettes may form a major proportion of consumption in some countries.
2. Countries are as listed by USDA, except that a few countries have been omitted due to lack of equivalent population data.
3. Calculated from total consumption, using adult population data (derived as total population minus population under 15). This ignores any smoking by persons aged under 15, and averages consumption over all adults. Although the level of smoking among young people is unknown, per adult estimates are likely to give a better indication of smoking levels in the population than per capita estimates. UN population data has been used for this table (rather than WHO data generally used in *International Smoking Statistics*) because of availability for a wider range of countries and years.

Sources: Manufactured cigarettes: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Online Database (accessed June 2007) www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdHome.aspx.
Population: United Nations (UN) Population Division. *Population, resources, environment and development: the 2005 revision*. Release 1.0 (accessed June 2007) <http://unstats.un.org/pop/dVariables/DRetrieval.aspx>.

This table is also available in Excel format.

Table ix Estimated prevalence of smoking¹ among adults, latest data as of 2002². Comparison of 145 countries.

Percentage	Males					Females				
	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia ³	Europe	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia	Europe
60-69.9	Kenya Namibia Tunisia		Armenia Cambodia China Georgia Kazakhstan Korea Rep. Kyrgyzstan Mongolia Turkey Yemen	Nauru* Tonga*	Albania Romania Russian Fed.					
50-59.9	Djibouti* Guinea Uganda*	Mexico Panama	Bangladesh Indonesia Japan Philippines Syrian Arab Rep. Viet Nam	Kiribati Niue* Tuvalu*	Belarus Lithuania Slovakia Ukraine Yugoslavia					
40-49.9	Algeria Côte d'Ivoire* Mauritius South Africa Tanzania UR	Argentina Bolivia Cuba* Ecuador Peru Trinidad & Tobago*	Brunei Darus.* Iraq Jordan Lao PDR* Lebanon Malaysia Myanmar Nepal Thailand Uzbekistan	Cook Islands* Papua New Guinea* Vanuatu	Andorra Bulgaria Estonia Greece Hungary Latvia Macedonia FYR Moldova Rep. Poland Spain	Guinea			Nauru*	Yugoslavia
30-39.9	Egypt Gambia Lesotho Morocco Seychelles Zambia Zimbabwe	El Salvador* Guatemala* Honduras* Uruguay Venezuela	Azerbaijan Israel Maldives Pakistan Qatar	Samoa*	Austria Belgium Croatia Cyprus Czech Rep. Denmark France Germany Ireland Italy Luxembourg Malta* Netherlands Norway Portugal Slovenia Switzerland	Kenya Namibia	Argentina Venezuela	Lebanon	Kiribati Tuvalu*	Croatia France Germany Ireland Macedonia FYR Norway Slovakia

Table ix (continued)

Percentage	Males					Females					
	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia ³	Europe	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia	Europe	
20-29.9	Chad ³ Ghana* Malawi Sudan Swaziland	Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Rep. Ecuador Guyana Mexico Paraguay* St Vincent & the Grenadines USA	Bahrain India Iran Islamic Rep. Kuwait Saudi Arabia Singapore Sri Lanka Turkmenistan*	Australia Fiji New Zealand Palau	Finland Iceland San Marino* UK						
10-19.9	Nigeria	Canada Bahamas Haiti* Suriname	Oman* UAE		Sweden	South Africa Tanzania UR Uganda* Zambia	Bolivia Chile Dominican Rep. Ecuador El Salvador* Guatemala* Honduras* Mexico Peru Uruguay	Brunei Darus.* Georgia Japan Jordan Kyrgyzstan Lao PDR* Maldives Philippines	Australia Cook Islands* Fiji Niue* Samoa* Tonga*	Albania Austria Italy Latvia Lithuania Malta* Moldova Rep. San Marino* Sweden Ukraine	
Less than 10	Rwanda					Algeria Congo Dem.Rep. ³ Côte d'Ivoire* Djibouti* Egypt Gambia Ghana* Lesotho Malawi Mauritius Morocco Nigeria Rwanda Seychelles Sudan Swaziland Tunisia Zimbabwe	Bahamas Costa Rica Haiti* Paraguay* St Vincent & the Grenadines Trinidad&Tobago*	Armenia Azerbaijan Bahrain Cambodia China India Indonesia Iran Islamic Rep. Iraq Kazakhstan Korea Rep. Kuwait Malaysia Oman* Pakistan Qatar Saudi Arabia Singapore Sri Lanka Syrian Arab Rep. Thailand Turkmenistan* UAE Uzbekistan Viet Nam	Palau Vanuatu	Belarus Cyprus Portugal Russian Fed.	

See footnotes on the next page.

Table ix (continued/2)

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

- 1 The definitions of smoking, survey designs and age ranges vary. The coverage is not always nationally representative.
- 2,* The date of survey (if given), or the date of publication of the original source information, was 1996 or later, except for countries marked *.
- 3 No data for males for Congo Democratic Republic and Solomon Islands, and for females for Chad.

Source: Mackay J. and Eriksen M. (2002). *The tobacco atlas*. World Health Organization, Geneva.
http://www.who.int/tobacco/resources/publications/tobacco_atlas/en/index.html (Table A).

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Table x Estimated prevalence of smoking¹ among adults, latest data as of 2009². Comparison of 168 countries.

Percentage	Males					Females				
	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia ³	Europe	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia	Europe
60+				Kiribati	Albania Greece					
50-59.9	Tunisia		Armenia China Georgia Indonesia	Papua New Guinea Samoa Tuvalu	Latvia Russian Fed. Ukraine			Nauru		
40-49.9	Libyan Arab Jam	Bolivia Cuba Peru	Azerbaijan Cambodia Jordan Kazakhstan Korea Rep. Kyrgyzstan Lao PDR Lebanon Malaysia Mongolia Philippines Thailand Turkey Vietnam West Bank/Gaza	Cook Islands Nauru Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	Austria Belarus Belgium & Herzegovina Bulgaria Estonia Hungary Lithuania Moldova, Rep. of Romania			Kiribati	Austria Greece	
30-39.9	Egypt Mauritius Sierra Leone	Argentina Chile Uruguay Venezuela	Japan Maldives Myanmar Nepal Palau Singapore Syrian Arab Rep.	Marshall Islands Niue*	Andorra Belgium Croatia Czech Republic Denmark France Germany Ireland Italy Luxembourg Malta Norway Poland Portugal Serbia Slovakia Spain Switzerland	Chile		Lebanon	Cook Islands Papua New Guinea	Andorra Bosnia & Herzegovina Hungary Luxembourg
20-29.9	Algeria Botswana Gambia Kenya Malawi Mali Mauritania Morocco Namibia Seychelles St. Lucia South Africa Sudan Zambia Zimbabwe	Belize Brazil Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Guyana Jamaica Mexico Paraguay St. Lucia Trinidad & Tobago USA	Bahrain Bangladesh Brunei Dar. Iran, Islamic Rep. Iraq Israel Kuwait Pakistan Sri Lanka Uzbekistan Yemen	Micronesia Fed. St. New Zealand	Finland Iceland Netherlands Slovenia United Kingdom	Argentina Cuba Uruguay Venezuela	Nepal	New Zealand Samoa Tuvalu	Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Iceland Ireland Latvia Lithuania Malta Netherlands Norway Poland Romania Russian Fed. Serbia Slovenia Spain Switzerland United Kingdom	

Table x (continued)

Percentage	Males					Females				
	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia ³	Europe	Africa ³	America	Asia	Australasia	Europe
10-19.9	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Chad Comoros Cote d'Ivoire Gabon Guinea Liberia Mozambique Senegal Swaziland Tanzania, UR Uganda	Barbados Canada Dominica Dominican Rep. St. Kitts & Nevis St. Vincent & the Grenadines Suriname	Hong Kong India Qatar Saudi Arabia UAE	Australia Fiji	Sweden					
Less than 10	Congo Congo, Dem. Rep. Eritrea Ethiopia Ghana Niger Nigeria Sao Tome & Princ.		Bhutan Oman			Algeria Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Chad Comoros Congo Congo, Dem. Rep. Cote d'Ivoire Egypt Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Kenya Libyan Arab Jam. Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Morocco Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda Sao Tome & Princ. Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa Sudan Swaziland Tanzania, UR Tunisia Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Barbados Belize Costa Rica Dominica Ecuador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua* Peru St Kitts & Nevis St Lucia St Vincent & the Grenadines Suriname	Armenia Azerbaijan Bahrain Bangladesh Bhutan Brunei Dar. Cambodia China Georgia Hong Kong India Indonesia Iran, Islamic Rep. Iraq Jordan Kazakhstan Korea Rep. Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Lao PDR Malaysia Maldives Mongolia Myanmar Oman Pakistan Palau Philippines Qatar Saudi Arabia Singapore Sri Lanka Thailand UAE Uzbekistan Vietnam West Bank/Gaza	Fiji Marshall Islands Vanuatu	Belarus Moldova, Rep.

See footnotes on the next page.

Table x (continued/2)

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

- 1 The definitions of smoking vary – where available the prevalence of current cigarette use is shown. Survey designs and age ranges also vary. The coverage is not always nationally representative.
- 2,* The date of survey (if given), or the date of publication of the original source information, was 2005 or later, except for countries marked * which relate to data for 2001 (Nicaragua) or 2002 (Niue).
- 3 No data for males for Honduras, Nicaragua, Rwanda and Turkmenistan, and for females for Liberia and Syrian Arab Republic.

Source: Eriksen M, Mackay J, Ross H. *The tobacco atlas*, 4th edition. American Cancer Society, World Lung Foundation; 2012, (accessed 17 May 2012). http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/uploads/Images/PDFs/Tobacco_Atlas_2ndPrint.pdf. Chapters 7 and 8; World Tables for Chapters 1-10 and Sources and Methods for Male Tobacco Use and Female Tobacco Use.

Table xi Estimated prevalence of daily smoking, World Health Survey¹ 2002-2003. Males and females aged 18 years and over. Comparison of 53 countries².

Percentage	Males				Females			
	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Africa ³	America	Asia	Europe
50-59			Bangladesh Lao PDR	Latvia				
40-49	Tunisia		China Georgia Malaysia Nepal Turkey	Bosnia & Herzegovina Estonia Russian Federation Ukraine				
30-39	Mauritius	Uruguay	India Kazakhstan Myanmar Philippines Viet Nam	Czech Republic Hungary Spain				
20-29	Comoros Kenya Malawi Mauritania Morocco Namibia South Africa	Brazil Paraguay	Pakistan Sri Lanka	Croatia Slovakia Slovenia	Uruguay	Bangladesh Nepal		Bosnia & Herzegovina Czech Republic Hungary Spain
10-19	Burkina Faso Chad Cote d'Ivoire Mali Senegal Zambia Zimbabwe	Dominican Republic Mexico	United Arab Emirates		Burkina Faso Comoros	Lao PDR Myanmar Turkey		Croatia Estonia Latvia Slovakia Slovenia
Less than 10	Congo Ethiopia Ghana Swaziland	Ecuador Guatemala			Chad Congo Cote d'Ivoire Ethiopia Ghana Kenya Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Morocco Namibia Tunisia Senegal South Africa Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe	Ecuador Guatemala Mexico Paraguay	China Georgia India Kazakhstan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka United Arab Emirates Viet Nam	Russian Federation Ukraine

See footnotes on the next page.

Table xi (continued)

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

- 1 Survey initiated by the World Health Organization using standard survey procedures and instruments. Target population comprises all people age 18+ living in the country (i.e. including guest workers, immigrants and refugees). Complete geographic coverage if possible, or a representative segment of the country. Households selected using a random stratified sampling procedure, then one individual per household selected. Results are also available for the prevalence of non-daily smoking and the amount smoked per daily smoker; they are also available by urban/rural residence, by income quartile, and by age group.
- 2 A further 17 participating countries did not report results on smoking.

Source: <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/index.html> (Accessed April 2012)

Table xii Estimated prevalence of tobacco use; and mean cigarettes per day among daily cigarette smokers.
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)^{1,2}, 2008-2010. Comparison of 14 low- or middle-income countries.
Males and females aged 15 years and over.

Prevalence of tobacco use, Males

Percentage	Cigarettes, daily	Any smoking, daily	Any current tobacco use
60-69			Russia
50-59	Russia	Russia	Bangladesh, China, Ukraine
40-49	China, Turkey, Ukraine	Bangladesh, China, Turkey, Ukraine	India, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam
30-39	Egypt, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Vietnam	Egypt, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Vietnam	Egypt, Poland, Uruguay
20-29	Bangladesh, Uruguay	Uruguay	Brazil, Mexico
10-19	Brazil, Mexico	Brazil, India, Mexico	
5-9	India		
Less than 5			

Prevalence of tobacco use, Females

Percentage	Cigarettes, daily	Any smoking, daily	Any current tobacco use
60-69			
50-59			
40-49			
30-39			
20-29	Poland	Poland	Bangladesh, India, Poland, Russia, Uruguay
10-19	Brazil, Russia, Turkey, Uruguay	Brazil, Russia, Turkey, Uruguay	Brazil, Philippines, Turkey, Ukraine
5-9	Philippines, Ukraine	Philippines, Ukraine	Mexico, Thailand
Less than 5	Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Thailand, Vietnam	Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Thailand, Vietnam	Egypt, China, Vietnam

Mean cigarettes per day among daily cigarette smokers

Number	Males	Females
20-24		
15-19	Brazil, China, Egypt, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay	Poland
10-14	Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Brazil, China, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vietnam
5-9	Bangladesh, India	India, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand
Less than 5		
No data		Bangladesh, Egypt

See footnotes on the next page.

Table xii (continued)

Note: Countries are listed alphabetically in each category.

- 1 Data from the first wave of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System created by the WHO, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Canadian Public Health Association. Household-based surveys designed to obtain nationally representative data of the civilian non-institutionalised population age 15+. Complete geographic coverage except for remote or dangerous areas. Households selected using stratified multistage cluster sampling, then one individual per household randomly selected. Minimum sample size 8000 households. Face-to-face private interviews in local language, using same-sex interviewers where culturally required.
- 2 Results are also available for current smoking, cigarette smoking (overall, manufactured only, hand-rolled only, both), other smoking, ever smoking, ever/daily smoking. Sex- and age-specific results are available for current smoking, mean age of smoking initiation and former smoking.

Source: Giovino G.A., Mirza S.A., Samet J.M., Gupta P.C., *et al* (2012). Tobacco use in 3 billion individuals from 16 countries: an analysis of nationally representative cross-sectional household surveys. *Lancet*, **380**, 668-79.

Table xiii Market share data of Virginia and American Blend cigarettes (%), 2008. Comparison of 174 countries or regions

	Virginia	Blended		Virginia	Blended
Afghanistan	0.0 %	100.0 %	Eritrea	100.0 %	0.0 %
Albania	2.1 %	94.6 %	Estonia	0.0 %	100.0 %
Algeria	4.0 %	96.0 %	Ethiopia	99.5 %	0.5 %
Andorra	3.6 %	90.4 %	Finland	0.0 %	100.0 %
Angola	69.4 %	30.6 %	France	8.0 %	85.0 %
Argentina	0.1 %	83.2 %	Gabon	45.1 %	53.8 %
Armenia	2.9 %	90.7 %	Gambia	45.9 %	54.1 %
Australia	92.0 %	8.0 %	Georgia	0.1 %	84.9 %
Austria	5.0 %	95.0 %	Germany	2.0 %	97.0 %
Azerbaijan	0.0 %	100.0 %	Ghana	100.0 %	0.0 %
Azores	0.0 %	97.8 %	Greece	7.0 %	91.0 %
Bahrain	50.8 %	49.2 %	Greek Cyprus	60.9 %	39.1 %
Bangladesh	99.9 %	0.1 %	Guatemala	0.0 %	100.0 %
Belarus	0.5 %	99.5 %	Guinea	93.6 %	6.4 %
Belgium	1.0 %	96.0 %	Guinea Bissau	100.0 %	0.0 %
Benin	92.1 %	7.9 %	Honduras	0.0 %	100.0 %
Bolivia	0.0 %	59.2 %	Hong Kong	5.1 %	94.9 %
Bosnia & Herz.	2.3 %	53.5 %	Hungary	0.5 %	99.0 %
Botswana	95.0 %	2.0 %	Iceland	0.0 %	100.0 %
Brazil	0.0 %	99.9 %	India	99.9 %	0.1 %
Brunei	32.6 %	24.7 %	Indonesia	2.8 %	5.5 %
Bulgaria	21.0 %	78.0 %	Iran	0.0 %	100.0 %
Burkina Faso	99.7 %	0.3 %	Iraq	52.0 %	48.0 %
Burundi	80.0 %	20.0 %	Ireland	87.0 %	13.0 %
Cambodia	97.4 %	2.6 %	Israel	2.5 %	95.0 %
Cameroon	99.6 %	0.4 %	Italy	0.0 %	99.0 %
Canada	99.0 %	1.0 %	Ivory Coast	95.0 %	4.9 %
Canary Islands	17.4 %	71.3 %	Japan	3.5 %	96.4 %
Cape Verde	3.7 %	96.3 %	Jordan	0.6 %	95.4 %
Caribbean Other	57.0 %	43.0 %	Kazakhstan	24.8 %	54.9 %
Channel Islands	85.3 %	14.7 %	Kenya	100.0 %	0.0 %
Chile	0.0 %	100.0 %	Korea	15.6 %	84.4 %
Colombia	0.0 %	95.6 %	Kosovo	1.8 %	97.0 %
Comoros	93.7 %	6.3 %	Kuwait	32.1 %	65.8 %
Congo	100.0 %	0.0 %	Kyrgyzstan	16.3 %	60.7 %
Corsica	5.7 %	88.7 %	Laos	99.3 %	0.7 %
Costa Rica	0.0 %	100.0 %	Latvia	0.0 %	100.0 %
Croatia	0.1 %	86.4 %	Lebanon	1.3 %	98.7 %
Cuba	0.0 %	10.0 %	Lesotho	85.5 %	11.0 %
Czech Republic	1.0 %	99.0 %	Liberia	96.1 %	3.9 %
Dem. Rep. of Congo	99.9 %	0.1 %	Libya	0.0 %	100.0 %
Denmark	17.0 %	83.0 %	Lithuania	0.0 %	100.0 %
Djibouti	85.8 %	14.2 %	Luxembourg	7.0 %	90.0 %
Dominican Republic	0.0 %	99.9 %	Macau	12.6 %	87.4 %
East Timor	0.0 %	15.2 %	Macedonia	0.0 %	86.1 %
Ecuador	0.0 %	96.4 %	Madagascar	93.7 %	6.3 %
Egypt	4.0 %	96.0 %	Madeira	2.1 %	97.9 %
El Salvador	0.0 %	100.0 %	Malawi	99.6 %	0.4 %
Equatorial Guinea	87.7 %	11.1 %	Malaysia	48.4 %	47.8 %

Table xiii (continued)

	Virginia	Blended		Virginia	Blended
Maldives	15.3 %	84.7 %	Rwanda	79.9 %	20.1 %
Mali	100.0 %	0.0 %	Saudi Arabia	26.6 %	73.2 %
Malta	87.0 %	13.0 %	Senegal	32.9 %	66.3 %
Mauritania	0.1 %	98.3 %	Serbia	2.1 %	85.7 %
Mauritius	98.2 %	1.8 %	Seychelles	93.7 %	6.3 %
Mayotte	1.6 %	98.3 %	Sierra Leone	99.7 %	0.3 %
Mexico	0.0 %	88.4 %	Singapore	16.6 %	79.4 %
Moldova	0.4 %	90.2 %	Slovak Republic	1.0 %	99.0 %
Mongolia	0.0 %	66.9 %	Slovenia	2.0 %	92.0 %
Montenegro	1.6 %	98.0 %	Somalia	100.0 %	0.0 %
Morocco	0.0 %	86.5 %	South Africa	76.0 %	24.0 %
Mozambique	99.7 %	0.3 %	Spain Mainland	4.0 %	87.0 %
Myanmar	99.9 %	0.1 %	Sri Lanka	100.0 %	0.0 %
Namibia	74.9 %	25.1 %	Sudan	60.0 %	40.0 %
Nepal	99.5 %	0.5 %	Swaziland	90.3 %	1.7 %
Netherlands	2.0 %	98.0 %	Sweden	0.1 %	99.9 %
New Zealand	95.0 %	5.0 %	Switzerland	0.8 %	88.6 %
Nicaragua	0.0 %	100.0 %	Syria	0.0 %	100.0 %
Niger	99.8 %	0.2 %	Tadjikistan	0.0 %	95.0 %
Nigeria	100.0 %	0.0 %	Taiwan	55.4 %	44.6 %
North Korea	0.0 %	100.0 %	Tanzania	99.6 %	0.4 %
Norway	0.3 %	99.7 %	Thailand	0.6 %	99.4 %
Oman	38.4 %	61.6 %	Togo	99.3 %	0.7 %
Other CEMAC	100.0 %	0.0 %	Tunisia	0.0 %	68.3 %
Other South Pacific	52.1 %	47.9 %	Turkey	0.0 %	93.4 %
Pakistan	100.0 %	0.0 %	Turkish Cyprus	32.7 %	67.2 %
Palestine Auth. Area	49.5 %	50.5 %	Turkmenistan	0.1 %	85.6 %
Panama	0.0 %	100.0 %	UAE	29.6 %	70.4 %
Papua New Guinea	100.0 %	0.0 %	Uganda	67.0 %	33.0 %
Paraguay	0.0 %	100.0 %	Ukraine	0.1 %	90.6 %
Peru	0.0 %	86.7 %	United Kingdom	91.0 %	9.0 %
Philippines	0.0 %	98.5 %	Uruguay	0.0 %	99.9 %
Poland	0.0 %	82.0 %	Uzbekistan	6.0 %	45.3 %
Portugal	2.0 %	98.0 %	Venezuela	0.1 %	99.9 %
Qatar	33.1 %	66.9 %	Vietnam	99.0 %	1.0 %
Reunion	31.2 %	67.7 %	Yemen	97.2 %	2.8 %
Romania	2.0 %	97.0 %	Zambia	99.6 %	0.4 %
Russia	1.4 %	98.6 %	Zimbabwe	96.0 %	4.0 %

Source : Data made available by Philip Morris International (PMI). PMI estimates based on AC Nielsen and other sources. Shading [by the current authors] indicates ≥75% Virginia – green, ≥75% American Blend – yellow

Notes : Based on the tobacco they include, cigarettes sold throughout the world can predominantly be divided into two main categories, namely Virginia (or flue-cured) and blended (or American blended) cigarettes. Virginia tobacco is cured over a relatively short period of time, generally about a week, at elevated temperatures. Blended cigarettes are based on three different tobacco types – Virginia (flue-cured), burley and oriental – blended together. Both burley and oriental tobaccos are air-cured over a period of about 6 weeks (Tso, 1992). For further discussion of differences between the cigarette types including manufacturing and flavour ingredients, see Lee *et al* (2009) or Forey and Lee (2012)

Additional data: Piadé *et al* (2013), using two market surveys conducted in 2007-09 in 13 countries, identified 262 brands “representative of major cigarette blends and design types worldwide”. Selection of brands was not based on market share, and non-conventional cigarettes (e.g. kreteks, bidis, papyrosi) were excluded. In addition to blend types compatible with the data shown above for Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Italy, South Korea, Turkey and UK, dark tobacco blends were identified in France (17%) and Mexico (7%), Japanese domestic blends in Japan (15%), and semi-oriental brands in Russia (5%). For China (not listed above) all brands were Virginia. (Percentages are based on total number of brands selected per country: France 18, Japan 40, Mexico 15, Russia 74.)

References – see next page

Table xiii (continued/2)

References

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This table is also available in Excel format.

Table xiv Market share data of ultra-light (1-3 mg tar machine yield) cigarettes, %, 1992-2003. Comparison of 45 countries or regions

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Andorra	0.03	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.28	0.42	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.25
Austria	0.11	0.47	1.49	1.89	2.49	2.11	2.05	2.65	2.76	2.68	2.58	2.55
Bahrain										0.02	0.18	0.67
Belgium	2.62	3.05	3.34	3.41	3.42	3.59	3.43	3.51	3.03	2.79	2.62	1.23
Canary Isles	0.69	1.37	1.95	2.18	2.38	2.35	2.59	2.18	1.83	1.68	1.25	0.21
Corsica	7.42	8.55	9.28	9.46	9.50	9.43	8.66	8.06	7.16	6.72	6.09	5.66
Cyprus						0.09	1.02	1.98	2.48	4.33	4.72	
Czech Republic									0.04	0.05	0.10	0.16
Denmark								0.45	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.40
Egypt		0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01			
Estonia									3.85	5.80	4.76	6.65
Finland	4.05	4.06	3.58	3.75	4.01	3.70	3.46	3.58	3.57	3.24	2.96	2.75
France	5.52	6.01	6.35	5.72	5.44	5.24	4.91	4.65	4.20	3.87	3.51	3.28
Germany	2.77	3.05	3.17	3.46	3.54	3.49	3.42	3.70	3.74	3.44	3.17	2.94
Greece	3.15	6.09	7.87	9.43	10.97	11.75	12.60	12.75	12.90	12.92	12.74	12.45
Hungary				0.12	0.36	2.13	4.63	7.04	8.61	10.52	13.10	
Iceland								0.01	0.36	0.45	0.54	0.72
Israel									0.03	0.19	0.15	
Italy	2.96	3.21	3.26	3.61	3.83	4.01	4.05	4.32	4.49	4.87	2.82	3.04
Jordan											0.96	
Kazakhstan										0.17	0.20	0.25
Kuwait		0.11	0.09	0.00						0.05	0.72	3.24
Latvia									2.83	2.93	3.25	4.36
Lebanon										0.06	0.14	0.20
Lithuania									1.58	1.54	2.38	4.98
Luxembourg	2.00	2.44	2.79	2.85	2.98	3.02	2.94	3.16	2.93	2.94	2.65	0.98
Madeira			0.19	0.27	0.38	0.40	0.47	0.75	0.75	0.66	0.62	0.56
Monaco	5.90	6.37	8.69	10.57	10.32	9.90	9.55	9.50	8.91	8.09	7.70	7.45
Netherlands	1.65	1.75	1.71	1.69	1.97	1.81	1.69	1.58	1.54	1.39	1.37	0.39
Norway		0.01										
Oman										0.02	0.18	0.43
Poland				0.25	0.58	0.94	0.85	0.91	1.10	1.02	0.93	0.74
Portugal	0.26	0.60	0.78	0.86	0.91	0.95	1.05	1.28	1.24	1.19	1.05	0.99
Qatar										0.02	0.32	0.97
Reunion											0.36	0.40
Russia								0.06	0.20	0.40	0.81	1.59
Saudi Arabia		0.01						0.01	0.08	0.10	0.42	1.28
Slovakia											0.11	0.73
Slovenia					0.69	0.70	3.87	7.01	8.69	11.10	10.58	10.48
Spain	0.16	0.39	0.45	0.60	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.67	0.60	0.52	0.48	0.44
Sweden	0.83	0.83	0.74	0.57	0.45	0.41	0.32	1.75	1.55	1.35	1.30	1.11
Switzerland	2.17	5.39	6.36	6.92	7.45	7.73	8.16	8.50	8.26	8.24	8.02	7.83
Tunisia												0.01
Turkey		0.09	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00					0.00	0.08
UK	0.48	1.27	2.17	2.89	3.11	3.32	3.17	3.21	3.13	2.97	2.75	2.66

Source: Data made available by Philip Morris International (PMI).

Additional data: Euromonitor International (2012) reported that, in 2011, Japan was the country with the biggest share of ultra low tar cigarettes with some 39% of total sales, followed by Canada (16% ultra low tar) Italy (14%), and Greece and South Africa (11%).

Euromonitor International (2012). Global Tobacco Findings 2012: Tobacco in a New Era. <http://www.euromonitor.com/global-tobacco-findings-2012-tobacco-in-a-new-era/report>. Data taken as cited by TransWorldNews, (2013, Jan 6). Global tobacco market seeing trend towards less tar - report. <http://www.transworldnews.com/1243932/c53/global-tobacco-market-seeing-trend-towards-less-tar>.

This table is also available in Excel format.

Table xv Percentage of regular cigarette smokers who smoked an ultra-light (1-3 mg tar machine yield) brand. Comparison of 8 countries
 (i) Year 2000, overall and by sex and by age
 (ii) 1996-2003, overall

Year 2000 data by sex, by age and total

Country	Sex		Age					Overall
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Australia	6.1	13.7	3.6	8.4	11.0	14.3	13.6	9.9
Belgium	1.6	3.2	0.6	1.8	2.5	3.9	4.0	2.4
France	1.7	3.6	0.4	1.7	3.2	4.6	7.5	2.6
Greece	10.4	17.9	6.3	10.4	14.7	18.1	19.4	13.5
Germany	2.0	5.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	6.5	3.6
Hungary	6.8	14.9	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.5	9.7	10.3
Italy	4.8	9.3	2.4	4.7	6.0	7.9	8.5	6.7
Switzerland	12.0	24.0	9.6	17.0	19.7	19.4	24.5	17.8

All available years, overall values

Country	Year							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	10.8	10.9	11.6	11.6	9.9	8.9	8.6	8.4
Belgium	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.4	
France	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	
Greece	12.1	12.3	12.0	12.2	13.5	12.4	12.6	12.1
Germany		3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
Hungary					10.3	11.3	12.5	
Italy	4.4	4.4	6.1	6.0	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.4
Switzerland	15.6	15.8	18.6	17.7	17.8	16.0	17.1	

Source : Data made available by Philip Morris International (PMI), based on the General Consumer Tracking Survey. The sample consists of those aged 18 (or the legal minimum age for smoking if greater) to 64 years, who consume three or more cigarettes a day.

Table xvi Market share data of menthol cigarettes, %, 1999-2001 and 2010. Comparison of 73 countries

	1999-2001	2010		1999-2001	2010
Argentina	(-)		Malaysia	9	16.9
Australia	9-10	7.8	Mauritius		2.2
Brazil		2.2	Mexico		6.6
Bulgaria	1.9	0.3	Mongolia		0.9
Cameroon	35-40	20.2	Morocco		0.1
Canada	4	4.1	Netherlands		4.2
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	(-)		New Zealand	10-14	11.8
Costa Rica	19		Nigeria	13+ ¹	34.2
Croatia		0.4	Norway	3.1	
Cyprus	(-)	1.1	Pakistan	(-)	
Czech Republic	4.9	2.6	Panama		26.2
Denmark	5+ ¹		Peru		26.2
Dominican Republic	9.4		Philippines	60	49.4
Egypt	1	0.0	Poland	11.7	16.8
El Salvador		31.0	Romania	15.4	3.4
Estonia	15-20	9.7	Russia		1.0
Finland	18.2		Senegal	<5	
France	<3	3.6	Singapore	22	48.1
Germany	1.3	2.6	Slovakia	(-)	0.5
Ghana	5		Slovenia		1.0
Greece		0.3	South Africa	4.1	7.4
Guatemala	15	40.0	South Korea		4.7
Hong Kong	26		Spain		0.9
Hungary	1	6.8	Sweden	12	11.5
India	<1	22.1	Switzerland	1.8	2.0
Italy	<1	0.2	Taiwan	2-3	
Israel	2-3		Tanzania	10+ ¹	
Ivory Coast	(-)		Thailand	18+ ¹	35.0
Japan	6-7	23.9	Tunisia	5	
Jordan		0.2	Turkey	(-)	0.4
Kazakhstan		1.3	UK	3.9	7.4
Kenya	9	20.4	Ukraine		1.0
Korea (Rep. of)	5-6		USA	26	
Lao		0.1	Venezuela	(-)	0.5
Latvia	<2	1.9	Vietnam	1	
Lebanon	1-2		Zimbabwe	14	
Lithuania	5-10	5.9			

Sources

1999-2001: Giovino et al (2004) quoting ERC 1999, 2001.
 Giovino G.A., Sidney S., Gfroerer J.C., O'Malley P.M., et al (2004). Epidemiology of menthol cigarette use. *Nicotine Tob Res*, 6 (Suppl 1), S67-S81
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1 Inferred from market share of leading menthol brand

This table is also available in Excel format.