
International Smoking Statistics

Web Edition

A collection of worldwide historical data

Iceland

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¹ See footnotes to Tables

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¹ See footnotes to Figures

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.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the tobacco industry for their financial support and for providing some of the sales data in International Smoking Statistics.

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, Figures 1 and 2 and *Notes on sources of sales data*.

The consumption of manufactured cigarettes per adult was about 1 cigarette per day during the 1930s. There was a peak in consumption around the end of the Second World War, then a fairly steady increase until the mid-1980s when it reached 7 cigarettes per day. It decreased to just above 2 cigarettes per day by 2015. There is no tradition of hand-rolled cigarette consumption in Iceland, but there is some suggestion that this practice has started in the last few years.

Data on all tobacco products combined are available from 1862. The consumption of all tobacco products per adult (based on estimated adult population) fluctuated around 3-5 g per day before the 1930s. Thereafter it followed a similar pattern to cigarette consumption, rising from about 3 g per day in the 1930s to 8 g per day in the 1970s and 1980s, then decreasing back to 3 g per day by 2015.

The proportion of tobacco smoked as manufactured cigarettes was about 40% in the 1930s, with the majority of the remainder being used as snuff. The proportion of cigarettes increased to nearly 90% between the mid-1980s and the mid-2000s, while the proportion used as snuff decreased, to below 3% around 2000. The proportions smoked as cigars and cigarillos, and as pipes, both fluctuated, but were usually less than 10%, apart from the 1960s and early 1970s when both briefly increased to over 20%, although there is some uncertainty in these figures due to lack of data on the weights of cigars. In the last 10 years, the proportion smoked as manufactured cigarettes has fallen somewhat to below 80%, while there has been a small increase in the proportion of smoking tobacco, presumably smoked as hand-rolled cigarettes, and the proportion used as snuff has increased markedly, reaching 13% in 2015. Very little chewing tobacco was used traditionally, and it is now banned.

Survey data

See Tables 4-8, Figures 3 and 4 and *Notes on sources of survey data*.

The prevalence of smoking has been reported regularly since 1985, but little information is available for earlier years, or according to the type of tobacco product smoked. The earliest reported data, referring to the mid-1960s although with little detail as to its source, show the prevalence of smoking to be around 60% for men and 40% for women. By 1985 the prevalence of regular smoking among those aged 15 years and over was estimated as 39% in men and 34% in women. It decreased rapidly over the next 5 years, more for men than for women, so that by 1990 there was little difference between the sexes. The decrease stalled for a few years then continued steadily, and the prevalence of regular smoking in 2015 was 11% for both men and women. About a further 4% of men and women smoked occasionally. Until the mid-2000s, the decrease in prevalence for both sexes was most marked in those aged 30-69, with relatively little change in those under 30 or 70 and over, but since then the decrease has been seen at all ages. The peak in smoking prevalence around ages 30-50 has become less evident in recent years. Only two surveys (MONICA, source 6, 1983-1993, and Health and Wellbeing, source 13, 2007-2012) reported the prevalence of smoking according

to type of tobacco, although interpretation is hindered by differences in the definitions used for frequency of smoking. These suggest that other products but not cigarettes were smoked by about 20% of men in 1983, steadily decreasing to 4% in 2012, and by few women at any time. When reported by age (MONICA), the smoking of other products was more common in men aged 35-64 than at age 25-34.

Most surveys of teenagers showed that more girls than boys smoked until around 2000, but little difference was seen between the sexes in recent years. A series of surveys in Reykjavik schools (source 5) showed a substantial decrease in the prevalence of smoking between 1974 and 1986 – from 22% to 8% for boys and from 24% to 10% for girls (daily smoking, age 12-16). More recent series of national surveys (sources 8-9, started 1995) also showed a decrease: from 22% to 5% in boys and from 24% to 6% in girls (daily smoking, age 15-16) between 1998 and 2011.

In 1965-1985, the number of grams of tobacco smoked per person per day (sales-adjusted) was tentatively estimated at around 9 for men and 6.5 for women. For manufactured cigarettes, comparison of survey and sales data is possible for only a few years, and suggests understatement of 15-25%. The estimated number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per person per day (sales-adjusted) was 5 for men and 4 for women in 1998; it decreased to below 3 for both sexes by 2012.

Table 1.1 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1862-1973

Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Cigars		Smoking tobacco tonnes	Snuff tonnes	All tobacco products tonnes
	tonnes	millions	tonnes	millions			
1862-65							58
1866-70							56
1871-75							63
1878-80							74
1881-85							86
1886-90							82
1891-95							88
1896-00							96
1901-05							100
1906-10							91
1911-15							96
1916-20							112
1921-25							86
1926-30							124
1932	37	37	5	1	18	36	100
1933	48	48	5	1	18	36	110
1934	55	55	5	1	18	27	120
1935	39	39	5	1	14	32	100
1936	32	32	5	1	18	32	90
1937	36	36	5	1	18	32	100
1938	38	38	5	1	18	45	120
1939	27	27	5	1	18	32	90
1940	54	54	5	1	32	18	110
1941	66	66	7	1	23	27	130
1942	76	76	9	1	18	32	140
1943	72	72	20	3	5	36	140
1944	77	77	9	1	9	36	130
1945	112	112	5	1	14	32	170
1946	167	167	18	3	18	32	240
1947	157	157	9	1	14	45	230
1948	159	159	5	1	23	36	220
1949	143	143	9	1	14	36	210
1950	148	148	9	1	23	36	220
1951	141	141	5	1	14	36	200
1952	141	141	5	1	23	36	200
1953	162	162	9	1	23	36	230
1954	145	145	14	2	18	36	210
1955	151	151	14	2	18	36	220
1956	173	173	9	1	18	36	240
1957	199	199	14	2	23	41	280
1958	197	197	23	3	18	32	270
1959	194	194	27	4	18	36	280
1960	196	196	23	3	23	32	270
1961	217	217	27	4	27	32	300
1962	229	229	36	5	32	32	330
1963	243	243	45	7	27	32	350
1964	202	202	64	9	45	32	340
1965	232	232	68	10	41	32	370
1966	258	258	75	11	41	32	410
1967	270	270	82	12	41	32	420
1968	250	250	68	10	59	32	410
1969	221	221	68	10	91	27	410
1970	254	254	75	11	82	27	440
1971	254	254	88	13	68	27	440
1972	291	291	109	16	64	27	490
1973	298	298	122	18	59	23	500

Source: see *Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data before 1974*, p. 35.

Table 1.2 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1974-2015

Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Cigars and cigarillos		Smoking tobacco tonnes	Snuff tonnes	Chewing tobacco tonnes	All tobacco products tonnes
	tonnes	millions	tonnes	millions				
1974	342	342	48	19	57	20	0.2	467
1975	335	335	48	19	65	17	0.2	465
1976	350	350	50	20	61	17	0.2	478
1977	333	333	44	18	51	16	0.1	444
1978	349	349	40	16	46	14	0.1	449
1979	373	373	38	15	45	14	0.1	470
1980	378	378	36	14	45	15	0.1	474
1981	407	407	36	14	43	14	0.1	501
1982	416	416	35	14	39	14	0.1	505
1983	438	438	36	14	37	15	0.1	526
1984	447	447	38	15	36	15	0.1	536
1985	435	435	36	14	28	13	0.1	512
1986	430	430	36	14	23	12	0.1	501
1987	441	441	36	14	18	12	0.05	508
1988	431	431	34	14	17	12	0.05	494
1989	418	418	33	13	16	12	0.04	479
1990	413	413	32	13	16	12	0.03	473
1991	417	417	32	13	14	12	0.03	476
1992	403	403	30	12	14	13	0.03	460
1993	384	384	29	12	13	12	0.03	438
1994	381	381	29	11	13		13	436
1995	369	369	28	11	12		12	421
1996	370	370	28	11	11		13	422
1997	363	363	29	12	10		11	413
1998	350	350	30	12	11		12	403
1999	362	362	31	12	10		10	413
2000	354	354	30	12	9		10	403
2001	344	344	30	12	8		10	392
2002	338	338	30	12	9		11	388
2003	317	317	30	12	9		12	368
2004	311	311	30	12	8		13	362
2005	309	309	28	11	7		14	358
2006	315	315	26	10	7		14	362
2007	321	321	24	9	7		17	369
2008	322	322	23	9	6		20	371
2009	302	302	23	9	14		24	363
2010	268	268	20	8	12		26	326
2011	255	255	19	8	10		30	314
2012	247	247	18	7	12		29	306
2013	217	217	17	7	12		28	274
2014	218	218	16	6	13		33	280
2015	214	214	15	6	13		36	278

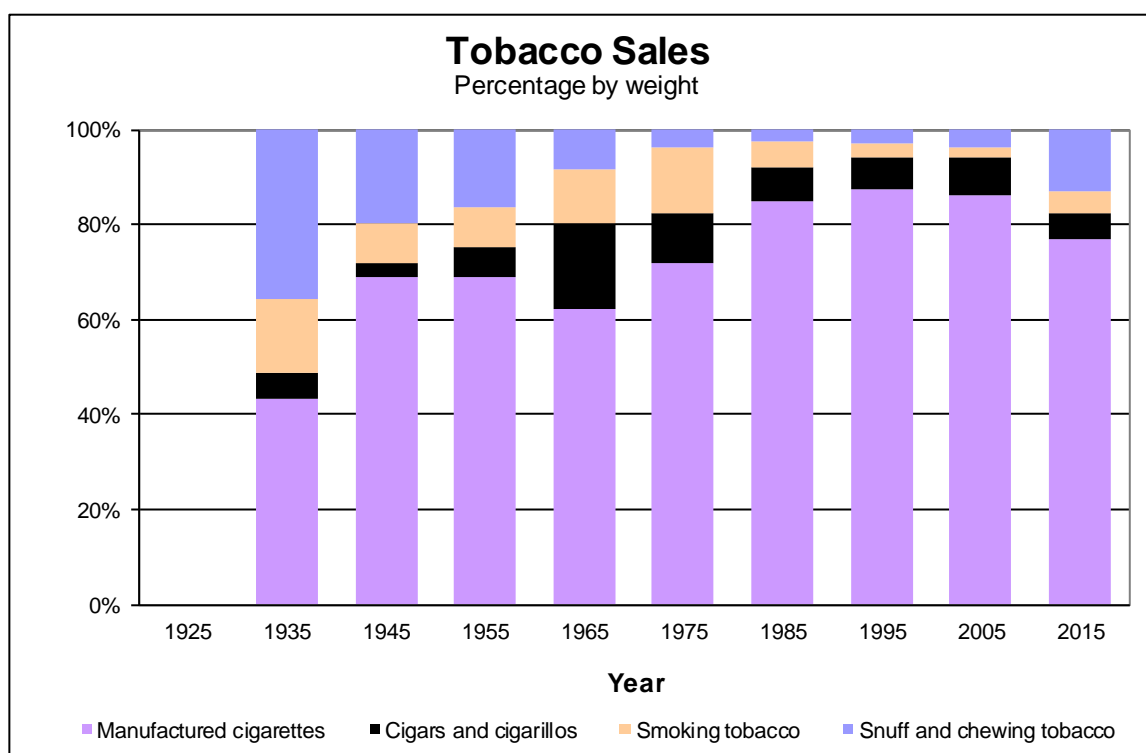
Source: see *Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data for 1974 onwards*, p. 35.

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

Year	Manufactured cigarettes	Cigars and cigarillos	Smoking tobacco	Snuff and chewing tobacco
	%	%	%	%
1935	43.3	5.6	15.6	35.6
1945	68.7	3.1	8.6	19.6
1955	68.9	6.4	8.2	16.4
1965	62.2	18.2	11.0	8.6
1975	72.0	10.3	14.0	3.7
1985	85.0	7.0	5.5	2.5
1995	87.6	6.7	2.9	2.9
2005	86.3	7.8	2.0	3.9
2015	76.9	5.4	4.7	13.0

Source: calculated from Tables 1.1 & 1.2.

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



Source: Table 1.3.

Table 2 Sales of cigarettes and of all tobacco products.
Annual total and average per adult (age 15 years and over) per day

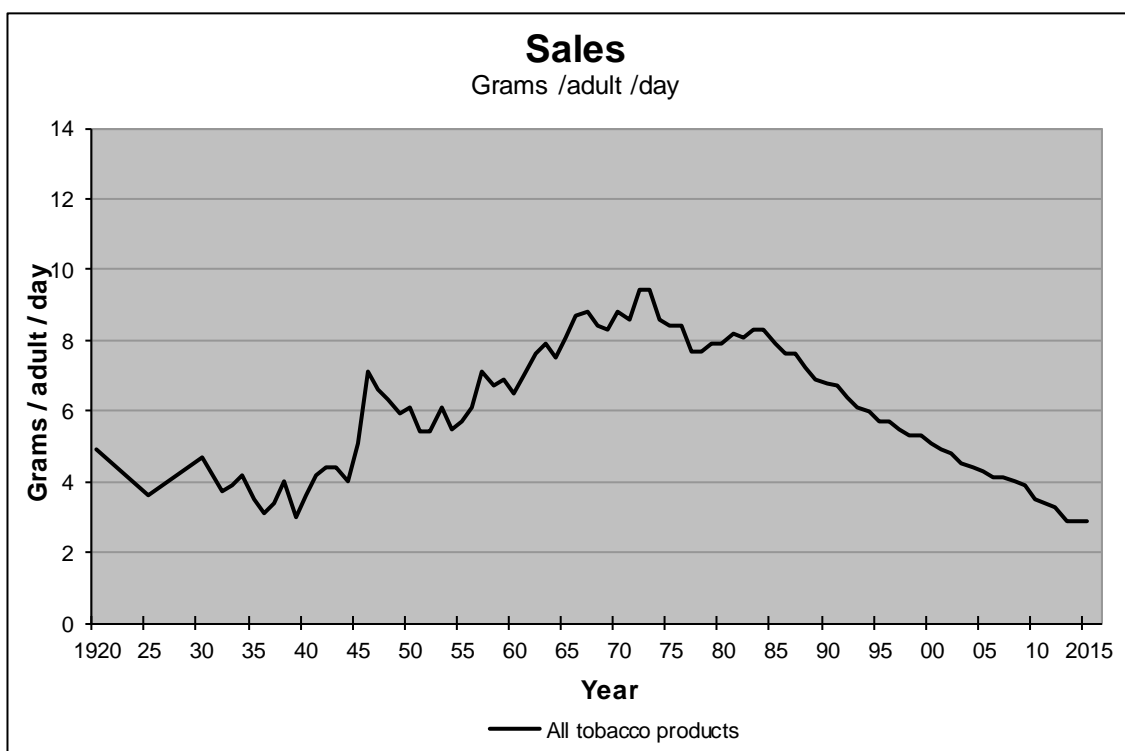
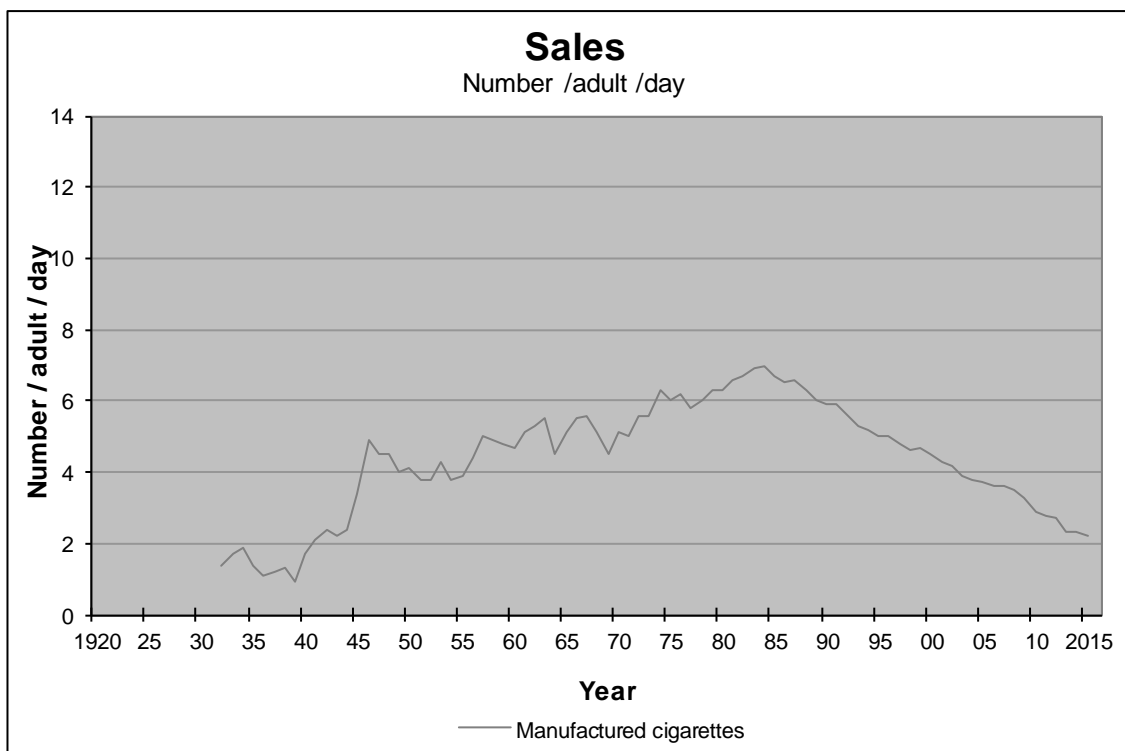
Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Hand-rolled cigarettes		Total cigarettes		All tobacco products	
	Total annual millions	Number/ adult/day	Total annual millions	Number/ adult/day	Total annual millions	Number/ adult/day	Total annual tonnes	Grams/ adult/day
1862-65							58	3.6
1866-70							56	3.3
1871-75							63	3.6
1878-80							74	4.1
1881-85							86	4.7
1886-90							82	4.6
1891-95							88	4.9
1896-00							96	5.1
1901-05							100	5.2
1906-10							91	4.4
1911-15							96	4.4
1916-20							112	4.9
1921-25							86	3.6
1926-30							124	4.7
1932	37	1.4					100	3.7
1933	48	1.7					110	3.9
1934	55	1.9					120	4.2
1935	39	1.4					100	3.5
1936	32	1.1					90	3.1
1937	36	1.2					100	3.4
1938	38	1.3					120	4.0
1939	27	0.9					90	3.0
1940	54	1.7					110	3.6
1941	66	2.1					130	4.2
1942	76	2.4					140	4.4
1943	72	2.2					140	4.4
1944	77	2.4					130	4.0
1945	112	3.4					170	5.1
1946	167	4.9					240	7.1
1947	157	4.5					230	6.6
1948	159	4.5					220	6.3
1949	143	4.0					210	5.9
1950	148	4.1					220	6.1
1951	141	3.8					200	5.4
1952	141	3.8					200	5.4
1953	162	4.3					230	6.1
1954	145	3.8					210	5.5
1955	151	3.9					220	5.7
1956	173	4.4					240	6.1
1957	199	5.0					280	7.1
1958	197	4.9					270	6.7
1959	194	4.8					280	6.9
1960	196	4.7					270	6.5
1961	217	5.1					300	7.0
1962	229	5.3					330	7.6
1963	243	5.5					350	7.9
1964	202	4.5					340	7.5
1965	232	5.1					370	8.1
1966	258	5.5					410	8.7
1967	270	5.6					420	8.8
1968	250	5.1					410	8.4
1969	221	4.5					410	8.3
1970	254	5.1					440	8.8
1971	254	5.0					440	8.6
1972	291	5.6					490	9.4
1973	298	5.6					500	9.4
1974	342	6.3					467	8.6
1975	335	6.0					465	8.4
1976	350	6.2					478	8.4
1977	333	5.8					444	7.7
1978	349	6.0					449	7.7
1979	373	6.3					470	7.9

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	378	6.3					474	7.9
1981	407	6.6					501	8.2
1982	416	6.7					505	8.1
1983	438	6.9					526	8.3
1984	447	7.0					536	8.3
1985	435	6.7					512	7.9
1986	430	6.5					501	7.6
1987	441	6.6					508	7.6
1988	431	6.3					494	7.2
1989	418	6.0					479	6.9
1990	413	5.9					473	6.8
1991	417	5.9					476	6.7
1992	403	5.6					460	6.4
1993	384	5.3					438	6.1
1994	381	5.2					436	6.0
1995	369	5.0					421	5.7
1996	370	5.0					422	5.7
1997	363	4.8					413	5.5
1998	350	4.6					403	5.3
1999	362	4.7					413	5.3
2000	354	4.5					403	5.1
2001	344	4.3					392	4.9
2002	338	4.2					388	4.8
2003	317	3.9					368	4.5
2004	311	3.8					362	4.4
2005	309	3.7					358	4.3
2006	315	3.6					362	4.1
2007	321	3.6					369	4.1
2008	322	3.5					371	4.0
2009	302	3.3					363	3.9
2010	268	2.9					326	3.5
2011	255	2.8					314	3.4
2012	247	2.7					306	3.3
2013	217	2.3					274	2.9
2014	218	2.3					280	2.9
2015	214	2.2					278	2.9

Source: Manufactured cigarettes and all tobacco products, Tables 1.1 and 1.2. Population, see *Population*, Methods p. 14. Columns for hand-rolled cigarettes and for total cigarettes including hand-rolled are shown as standard for all chapters, although for Iceland no estimates are available. See also *Notes on sources of sales data: Estimates of numbers of hand-rolled cigarette*, p. 36.

Figure 2 Sales of (i) manufactured and (ii) all tobacco products.
Average per adult (aged 15 years and over) per day



Source: Table 2.
Table 2 includes data for earlier years (not shown in this figure).

Table 3 Manufactured cigarettes: percentage of total sales as filter cigarettes

Year	Filter %
1975	66.2

Source: see *Notes on sources of sales data: Plain/Filter cigarette sales*, p. 36.
There is also limited information in the *Notes on Tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes*, p. 36.

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages	
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65
65	4	U	U	64																		
68	3	U	R	55																		
74	5	U	*	22																		
74	5	U	A	31																		
75	4	U	U	55																		
78	3	U	R																			
78	5	U	*	15																		
78	5	U	A	20																		
82	5	U	*	13																		
82	5	U	A	16																		
83	6	UC	R																		25	
83	6	UC	A																		28	
83	6	A	A																		48	
85	2	U	R	43																		
85	4	U	U	42																		
86	2	U	R	37																		
86	5	U	*	1	2	8	16	25														8
86	5	U	A	11																		
87	1	U	R	28																	36	
87	1	U	A	40																		
87	2	U	R	38																		
88	1	U	R	33																		
88	1	U	A	37																		
88	2	UC	R	27																		
88	2	U	R	35																		
89	1	U	R	15																	31	
89	1	U	A	16																	35	
89	2	U	R	34																		
89	6	UC	R	33																	22	
89	6	UC	A	38																	25	
89	6	A	A	45																	39	
90	1	U	R	*																	31	
90	1	U	A	*																	35	
90	2	U	R	33																		
90	7	U	*	11																		
91	1	U	R	15																	31	
91	1	U	A	17																	34	
91	2	UC	R	34																		
92	1	U	R	*																	28	
92	1	U	A	*																	33	
92	2	UC	R	31																		
93	1	U	R	16																	26	
93	1	U	A	19																	28	
93	2	UC	R	28																		
93	6	UC	R	34																	21	
93	6	UC	A	39																	23	
93	6	A	A	44																	35	
94	1	U	R	16																	27	
94	1	U	A	19																	30	
94	2	UC	R	31																		
94	7	U	*	15																		

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages	
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65
65	4	U	U	45																		
68	3	U	R																			
74	5	U	*	24																		
74	5	U	A	34																		
75	4	U	U	40																		
78	3	U	R	42																		
78	5	U	*	19																		
78	5	U	A	27																		
82	5	U	*	17																		
82	5	U	A	22																		
83	6	UC	R						45	48	32	31							38			
83	6	UC	A						48	50	34	33							40			
83	6	A	A						49	50	36	34							41			
85	2	U	R	37																		
85	4	U	U	37																		
86	2	U	R	35																		
86	5	U	*	0	4	11	22	27												10		
86	5	U	A	14																		
87	1	U	R	28					37	40	31	25	19	15			31					
87	1	U	A	35																		
87	2	U	R	33																		
88	1	U	R	32																		
88	1	U	A	36																		
88	2	UC	R	34																		
88	2	U	R	34																		
89	1	U	R	16					35	35	41	35	30	21			33					
89	1	U	A	20					39	41	44	36	32	24			36					
89	2	U	R	35																		
89	6	UC	R						40	40	31	27							33			
89	6	UC	A						45	43	34	32							37			
89	6	A	A						45	45	35	33							38			
90	1	U	R	*					32	32	33	35	24	17			30					
90	1	U	A	*					36	36	36	37	26	21			33					
90	2	U	R	32																		
90	7	U	*	13			18															
91	1	U	R	19					34	38	33	30	18	20			30					
91	1	U	A	23					37	42	35	32	19	20			33					
91	2	UC	R	32																		
92	1	U	R	*					30	38	34	35	21	23			30					
92	1	U	A	*					35	40	39	37	24	24			33					
92	2	UC	R	32																		
93	1	U	R	19					25	34	33	30	26	13	10	27						
93	1	U	A	22					29	38	36	31	28	15	12	29						
93	2	UC	R	30																		
93	6	UC	R						36	32	33	27							31			
93	6	UC	A						42	36	34	29							34			
93	6	A	A						42	38	35	31							35			
94	1	U	R	14					29	31	32	29	15	21	16	26						
94	1	U	A	19					34	34	36	30	20	21	18	29						
94	2	UC	R	28																		
94	7	U	*	20			19															

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																All ages						
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55		60	65	70	75	80+	
95	1 U R						17				25			35		30			22		20		9	26		
95	1 U A						20				33			41		37			27		21		9	32		
95	2 UC R						29																			
95	8 UC *				22																					
95	8 UC A				30																					
95	9 UC *				21																					
96	1 U R						17			36			34		33		26		18		16		3	28		
96	1 U A						22			40			37		35		29		21		17		3	31		
96	2 UC R				30																					
97	1 U R						22			29			39		31		27		17		17		10	28		
97	1 U A						27			34			41		35		30		20		20		13	31		
97	2 UC R				30																					
97	9 UC *				20																					
98	1 U R						17			27			29		30		28		14		12		3	24		
98	1 U A						23			31			34		33		35		19		16		10	29		
98	2 UC R				27																					
98	9 UC *				22																					
98	10 U R								27			28		32		28		23		12				27		
98	10 U A								41			38		40		32		29		17				35		
99	1 U R						16			30			26		28		27		22		19		10	25		
99	1 U A						20			35			34		34		31		24		19		12	29		
99	2 UC R				27																					
99	8 UC *				17																					
99	8 UC A				26																					
99	9 UC *				18																					
00	1 U R						13			26			28		28		22		24		11		0	23		
00	1 U A						16			33			31		33		26		28		13		0	27		
00	2 UC R				26																					
00	9 UC *				15																					
00	11 UC *				18		19			32																21
00	11 UC A				33																					
01	1 U R						19			27			27		31		21		21		11		4	24		
01	1 U A						22			32			29		33		26		22		11		6	26		
01	2 UC R				27																					
01	9 UC *				11																					
02	1 U R						23			27			22		30		20		11		8		9	22		
02	1 U A						26			34			24		37		22		15		11		9	26		
02	2 UC R				24																					
02	9 UC *				14																					
03	1 U R						15			27			27		31		28		18		22		3	25		
03	1 U A						17			31			32		34		32		20		23		3	28		
03	2 UC R				27																					
03	8 UC *				15																					
03	8 UC A				20																					
03	9 UC *				15																					
04	1 U R						13			26			24		23		21		28		8		0	21		
04	1 U A						15			30			28		27		24		33		10		4	25		
04	2 UC R				24																					
04	9 UC *				10																					
04	11 UC *				16		14			27														17		
04	11 UC A				32																					

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages			
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65	70	75
95	1 U	R					19				28		37		30		24		19		19		20	27
95	1 U	A					29				34		42		36		28		24		21		24	32
95	2 UC	R					29																	
95	8 UC	*					20																	
95	8 UC	A					33																	
95	9 UC	*					21																	
96	1 U	R					16				31		34		35		26		22		16		6	27
96	1 U	A					19				36		39		38		29		23		19		13	31
96	2 UC	R					31																	
97	1 U	R					17				28		30		33		29		18		21		8	26
97	1 U	A					21				33		36		37		35		19		23		8	30
97	2 UC	R					28																	
97	9 UC	*					23																	
98	1 U	R					18				29		32		33		25		15		9		15	25
98	1 U	A					25				36		37		38		28		15		10		20	30
98	2 UC	R					28																	
98	9 UC	*					24																	
98	10 U	R								21		26		36		26		23		18				26
98	10 U	A								39		31		50		35		26		20				36
99	1 U	R					18				28		29		32		23		19		14		27	26
99	1 U	A					27				35		35		36		30		21		18		33	31
99	2 UC	R					27																	
99	8 UC	*					20																	
99	8 UC	A					30																	
99	9 UC	*					20																	
00	1 U	R					16				23		24		32		24		12		14		7	22
00	1 U	A					21				26		27		35		27		15		17		14	25
00	2 UC	R					24																	
00	9 UC	*					16																	
00	11 UC	*					18		21	37														22
00	11 UC	A					37																	
01	1 U	R					16				27		23		25		27		21		6		6	22
01	1 U	A					25				31		27		28		30		24		6		12	26
01	2 UC	R					25																	
01	9 UC	*					19																	
02	1 U	R					14				25		24		23		23		18		9		4	20
02	1 U	A					19				29		27		30		28		22		10		6	25
02	2 UC	R					24																	
02	9 UC	*					14																	
03	1 U	R					19				17		17		29		22		18		9		7	19
03	1 U	A					22				20		22		33		26		20		13		7	23
03	2 UC	R					21																	
03	8 UC	*					13																	
03	8 UC	A					20																	
03	9 UC	*					14																	
04	1 U	R					12				22		17		21		21		15		22		8	19
04	1 U	A					17				29		21		27		25		18		23		10	24
04	2 UC	R					19																	
04	9 UC	*					13																	
04	11 UC	*					17		19	37														21
04	11 UC	A					36																	

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages				
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65	70	75	80+
05	1	U	R					14			26		16		19		24		20		8		12	19	
05	1	U	A					15			29		21		23		26		22		10		12	22	
05	2	UC	R												21										
05	9	UC	*				9																		
06	1	U	R					14			27		23		25		23		16		13		0	21	
06	1	U	A					16			30		25		27		25		20		15		3	23	
06	2	UC	R												23										
06	9	UC	*						11																
06	12	A	*		2				11																
06	12	A	R		3				14																
07	1	U	R					17			24		19		24		24		18		11		9	20	
07	1	U	A					20			29		23		28		27		20		12		9	24	
07	2	UC	R												22										
07	8	UC	*				9																		
07	8	UC	A					14																	
07	11	UC	*					14		19															
07	13	UC	R												21										
07	13	U	R								20					19				13				19	
07	13	UC	A												23										
07	13	U	A												23										
07	13	A	A												30										
08	1	U	R					17			21		22		22		24		18		11		10	20	
08	1	U	A					20			25		25		23		27		22		11		10	23	
08	2	UC	R												22										
09	1	U	R					17			20		14		18		16		16		8		10	16	
09	1	U	A					23			25		15		19		21		17		13		14	19	
09	2	UC	R												17										
09	13	U	R								12					12				13				8	
10	1	U	R					8			14		13		15		20		14		14		7	15	
10	1	U	A					11			20		19		18		23		16		*		*	18	
10	2	UC	R												15										
10	11	UC	*					8		14															
10	12	A	*		1				6																
10	12	A	R		2				9																
11	1	U	R					13			8		16		18		18		11		18		*	14	
11	1	U	A					20			16		20		23		21		14		21		*	19	
11	2	UC	R												14										
11	8	UC	*				5																		
11	8	UC	A					9																	
12	1	U	R					11			22		13		17		15		9		13		5	15	
12	1	U	A					11			25		16		20		17		11		17		5	18	
12	2	UC	R												19										
12	13	UC	R												15										
12	13	U	R								12					15				8				13	
12	13	UC	A												18										
12	13	U	A												18										
12	13	A	A												22										
13	1	U	R					4			11		12		15		14		6		6		0	11	
13	1	U	A					7			21		19		19		20		8		6		10	16	
13	2	UC	R												12										
13	11	UC	*					5		8															

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages		
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65	70
05	1	U	R					18			22		19		23		20		22		7	7	19
05	1	U	A					19			29		21		30		26		25		8	7	23
05	2	UC	R												21								
05	9	UC	*					11															
06	1	U	R					10			20		15		17		22		20		15	6	17
06	1	U	A					13			25		21		20		26		21		15	11	21
06	2	UC	R												18								
06	9	UC	*					13															
06	12	A	*		1			10															
06	12	A	R		2			13															
07	1	U	R					12			19		18		21		21		17		13	5	18
07	1	U	A					17			24		21		26		26		20		13	7	21
07	2	UC	R												19								
07	8	UC	*					11															
07	8	UC	A					18															
07	11	UC	*					13		20													
07	13	UC	R												23								
07	13	U	R								15					22				15			18
07	13	UC	A												28								
07	13	U	A												24								
07	13	A	A												29								
08	1	U	R					10			20		12		16		19		16		7	3	15
08	1	U	A					17			24		15		21		24		19		9	3	19
08	2	UC	R												16								
09	1	U	R					8			14		16		20		18		17		10	5	15
09	1	U	A					13			17		17		23		23		19		13	*	18
09	2	UC	R												17								
09	13	U	R								13					12				19			11
10	1	U	R					6			14		13		19		17		14		3	*	14
10	1	U	A					12			22		17		24		19		16		5	*	18
10	2	UC	R												15								
10	11	UC	*					9		16													
10	12	A	*		1			5															
10	12	A	R		1			7															
11	1	U	R					6			10		16		16		18		14		14	9	14
11	1	U	A					12			14		19		21		22		19		20	9	19
11	2	UC	R												15								
11	8	UC	*					6															
11	8	UC	A					10															
12	1	U	R					14			12		11		16		13		13		10	17	13
12	1	U	A					19			19		13		19		16		17		10	17	17
12	2	UC	R												13								
12	13	UC	R												17								
12	13	U	R								12					13				12			12
12	13	UC	A												20								
12	13	U	A												17								
12	13	A	A												21								
13	1	U	R					3			10		16		11		15		16		4	0	12
13	1	U	A					8			18		21		19		18		20		7	0	17
13	2	UC	R												14								
13	11	UC	*					5		11													

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages			
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65	70	75
14	1	U	R						*	14	9	17	14	11	9	*	12							
14	1	U	A						*	17	12	22	16	13	9	*	15							
14	2	UC	R	12																				
14	12	A	*		1		2																	
14	12	A	R		1		3																	
15	1	U	R						*	9	12	14	12	10	8	4	11							
15	1	U	A						*	12	17	19	16	14	9	8	15							
15	2	UC	R	11																				

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products

Frequency: A = all smokers (including occasional)
 R = regular or daily smokers
 U = unspecified
 * = refer to *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source

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

Year	Source	Product	Frequency	Age Groups																	All ages					
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65	70	75	80+	
14	1	U	R							*		10		18		12		15		13		10		*	13	
14	1	U	A							*		14		23		20		17		17		10		*	17	
14	2	UC	R	13																						
14	12	A	*		0			2																		
14	12	A	R		1			3																		
15	1	U	R							*		6		13		9		19		13		4		0	11	
15	1	U	A							*		9		19		11		22		16		7		0	14	
15	2	UC	R	12																						

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products

Frequency: A = all smokers (including occasional)
 R = regular or daily smokers
 U = unspecified
 * = refer to *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 5M Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, males:
selected surveys by age

Year	Source	Product	Estimated	Age Groups																	All ages	
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65
65	4	U	E*	14																		
75	4	U	E*	13																		
83	6	UC							20	20		21		18							20	
85	4	U	E*	14																		
89	6	UC							18	21		23		22							22	
93	6	UC							19	20		22		19							20	
95	8	UC	E				12															
98	10	UC	E*					11	18	18	19	15	14	*	*						16	
99	8	UC	E				13															
03	8	UC	E				14															
07	8	UC	E				12															
07	13	UC	E											17								
11	8	UC	E				13															
12	13	UC	E											15								

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products
 U = unspecified

Estimated: 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. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 5F Number of cigarettes smoked per smoker per day, females:
selected surveys by age

Year	Source	Product	Estimated	Age Groups																	All ages	
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		65
65	4	U	E ^a	14																		
75	4	U	E ^a	14																		
83	6	UC						16		16		16		13							15	
85	4	U	E ^a	12																		
89	6	UC						16		16		17		16							16	
93	6	UC						16		17		16		14							16	
95	8	UC	E	10																		
98	10	UC	E ^a					11		14		14		13		16		15		*	*	13
99	8	UC	E	9.4																		
03	8	UC	E	11																		
07	8	UC	E	9.7																		
07	13	UC	E	13																		
11	8	UC	E	7.5																		
12	13	UC	E	12																		

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products
 U = unspecified

Estimated: 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. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 6M Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, males:
selected surveys by age; with percentage total sales

Year	Source	Product	Age Groups														All ages	% Total sales				
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45			50	55	60	65
65	4	U*	8.7															89%A				
75	4	U*	7.3															72%A				
83	6	UC					7.1		6.7		4.9		2.9						5.1	**		
85	4	U*	6.0															60%A				
89	6	UC					5.8		5.4		5.2		3.5						4.8	**		
93	6	UC					6.7		5.0		4.6		2.9						4.3	**		
95	8	UC	2.6																	**		
98	10	UC*					3.0		5.1		5.8		5.3		3.5		1.7		*	*	4.3	85%M
99	8	UC	2.3																	**		
03	8	UC	2.1																	**		
07	8	UC	1.1																	**		
07	13	UC	3.6															87%M				
11	8	UC	0.7																	**		
12	13	UC	2.2															75%M				

Source: *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products
 U = unspecified

* = refer to *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: estimated % of total sales of A = all products,
 M = manufactured or T = total cigarette consumption
 implied by survey, sexes combined
 ** = cannot be calculated
 -- = adjusted by original author

Table 6F Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, females:
selected surveys by age; with percentage total sales

Year	Source	Product	Age Groups																	All ages	% Total sales
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		
65	4	U*	6.1																		89%A
75	4	U*	5.6																		72%A
83	6	UC						7.5	7.6	5.2	3.9							5.8	**		
85	4	U*	4.3																		60%A
89	6	UC						6.6	6.4	5.1	4.4							5.4	**		
93	6	UC						5.9	5.6	5.1	3.9							5.0	**		
95	8	UC	2.1																	**	
98	10	UC*				2.4	3.6	5.0	3.4	3.5	2.7	*	*					3.5	85%M		
99	8	UC	1.9																	**	
03	8	UC	1.4																	**	
07	8	UC	1.1																	**	
07	13	UC	3.0																		87%M
11	8	UC	0.5																	**	
12	13	UC	2.0																		75%M

Source: *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products
 U = unspecified

* = refer to *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: estimated % of total sales of A = all products,
 M = manufactured or T = total cigarette consumption
 implied by survey, sexes combined
 ** = cannot be calculated
 -- = adjusted by original author

Table 7M Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, sales-adjusted, males: selected surveys¹ by age; with percentage total sales

Year	Source	Product	Age Groups																	All ages	% Total sales
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		
65	4	U*	9.8																		89%A
75	4	U*	10																		72%A
85	4	U*	9.9																		60%A
98	10	UC*	3.5		6.0		6.9		6.2		4.2		2.0		*	*	5.1	85%M			
07	13	UC	4.2																		87%M
12	13	UC	2.9																		75%M

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: *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products
 U = unspecified

* = refer to *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: Adjustment factor used, estimated % of total sales of A = all products, M = manufactured or 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 surveys¹ by age; with percentage total sales

Year	Source	Product	Age Groups																	All ages	% Total sales
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		
65	4	U*	6.9																		89%A
75	4	U*	7.8																		72%A
85	4	U*	7.1																		60%A
98	10	UC*	2.8		4.2		5.9		4.0		4.2		3.2		*	*		4.1	85%M		
07	13	UC	3.5																		87%M
12	13	UC	2.7																		75%M

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: *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes
 TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled)
 UC = cigarettes (type unspecified)
 A = all products
 U = unspecified

* = refer to *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: Adjustment factor used, estimated % of total sales
 of A = all products, M = manufactured or
 T = total cigarette consumption
 implied by survey, sexes combined
 -- = adjusted by original author

Table 8 Estimated¹ prevalence of smoking and estimated¹ 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 ⁵		Total cigarettes ⁶		All products ⁷		Unadjusted ⁸			Sales-adjusted ⁹			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Number/ person/day	Total sales %	Manufactured cigarettes ¹⁰ number/ person/day	Total cigarettes number/ person/day	M	F	
1965	4	U					59	42	7.7	5.5	89			8.7	6.2 /11
1975	4	U					50	37	6.5	5.0	72			9.1	7.0 /11
1985	2	U					39	34							
	4	U					39	34	5.3	3.9	60			8.9	6.5 /11
1986	2	U					35	32							
1987	1	U					35	30							
	1	U					39	34							
1988	1	U					32	31							
	1	U					36	35							
1989	1	U					30	31							
	1	U					34	35							
1990	1	U					30	29							
	1	U					35	32							
1991	1	U					31	29							
	1	U					34	32							
1992	1	U					28	29							
	1	U					33	32							
1993	1	U					26	27							
	1	U					28	29							
1994	1	U					28	26							
	1	U					31	29							
1995	1	U					27	27							
	1	U					32	32							
1996	1	U					28	27							
	1	U					31	31							
1997	1	U					28	26							
	1	U					32	30							
1998	1	U					24	25							
	1	U					29	30							
	10	UC+U					25	24	4.3	3.5	85	5.1	4.1		
	10	U					33	33							
1999	1	U					25	25							
	1	U					30	31							
2000	1	U					23	22							
	1	U					27	25							

Table 8 (continued)

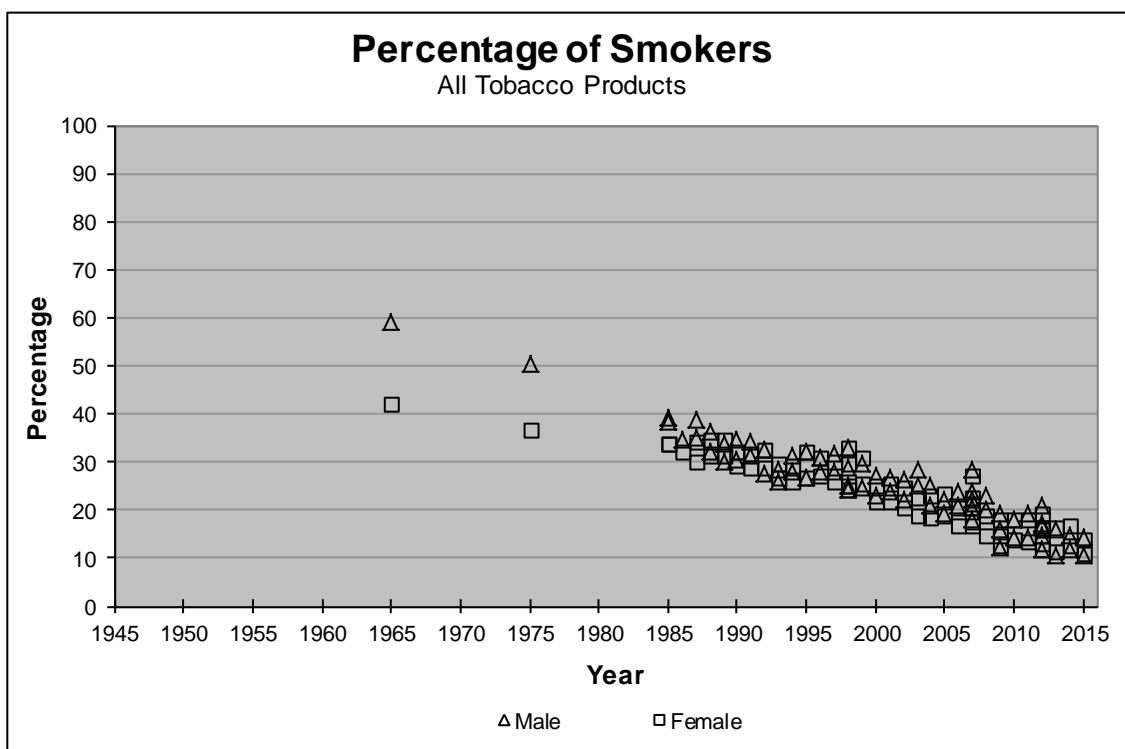
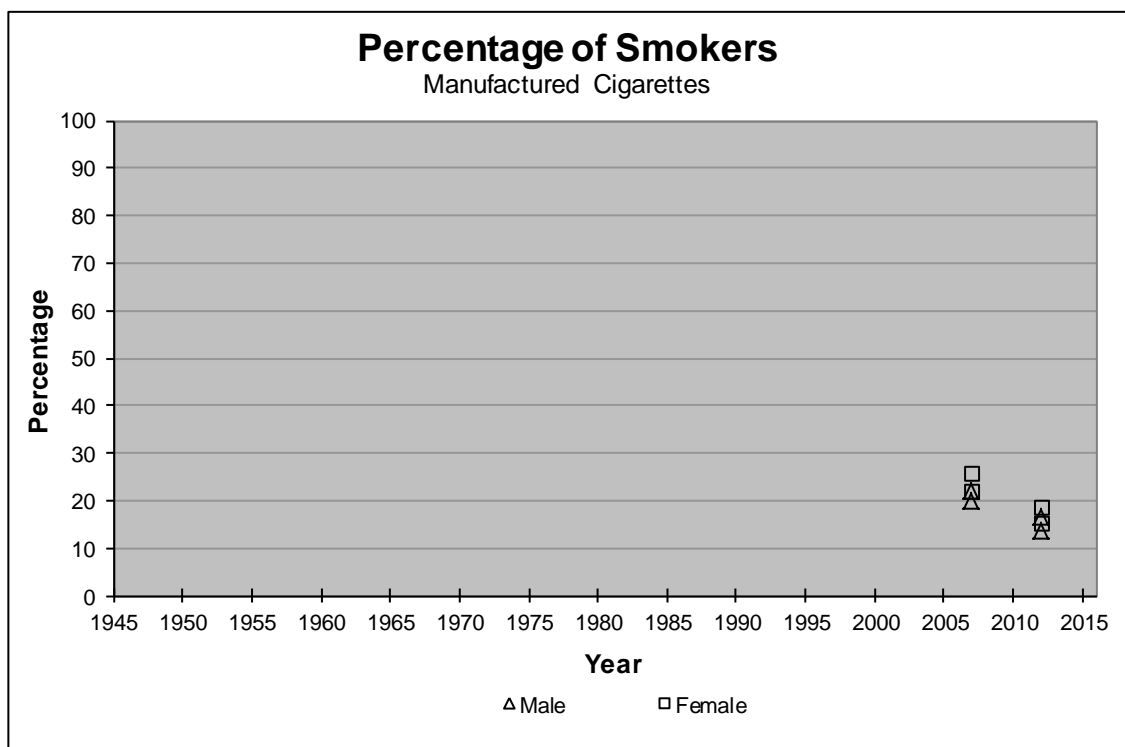
Year	Source ²	Product ³	Prevalence ⁴						Number of cigarettes							
			Manufactured cigarettes ⁵		Total cigarettes ⁶		All products ⁷		Unadjusted ⁸				Sales-adjusted ⁹			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Number/ person/day		Total sales %	Manufactured cigarettes ¹⁰ number/ person/day		Total cigarettes number/ person/day		
						M	F			M	F	M	F			
2001	1	U					24	22								
	1	U					27	26								
2002	1	U					22	21								
	1	U					26	25								
2003	1	U					25	19								
	1	U					28	22								
2004	1	U					21	18								
	1	U					25	23								
2005	1	U					19	19								
	1	U					22	23								
2006	1	U					21	17								
	1	U					24	21								
2007	1	U					21	18								
	1	U					24	21								
	13	UC+U	20	22			18	17	3.4	2.8	87	3.9	3.2			
	13	UC+U	22	26			22	23								
	13	A					28	27								
2008	1	U					20	15								
	1	U					23	19								
2009	1	U					16	15								
	1	U					19	18								
	13	U					12	13								
2010	1	U					14	14								
	1	U					18	18								
2011	1	U					14	14								
	1	U					19	18								
2012	1	U					15	13								
	1	U					17	17								
	13	UC+U	14	15			12	12	2.1	1.9	75	2.8	2.5			
	13	UC+U	17	19			17	16								
	13	A					21	19								
2013	1	U					10	11								
	1	U					16	16								
2014	1	U					12	13								
	1	U					15	17								
2015	1	U					11	11								
	1	U					14	14								

See footnotes on next page

Table 8 (continued/2)

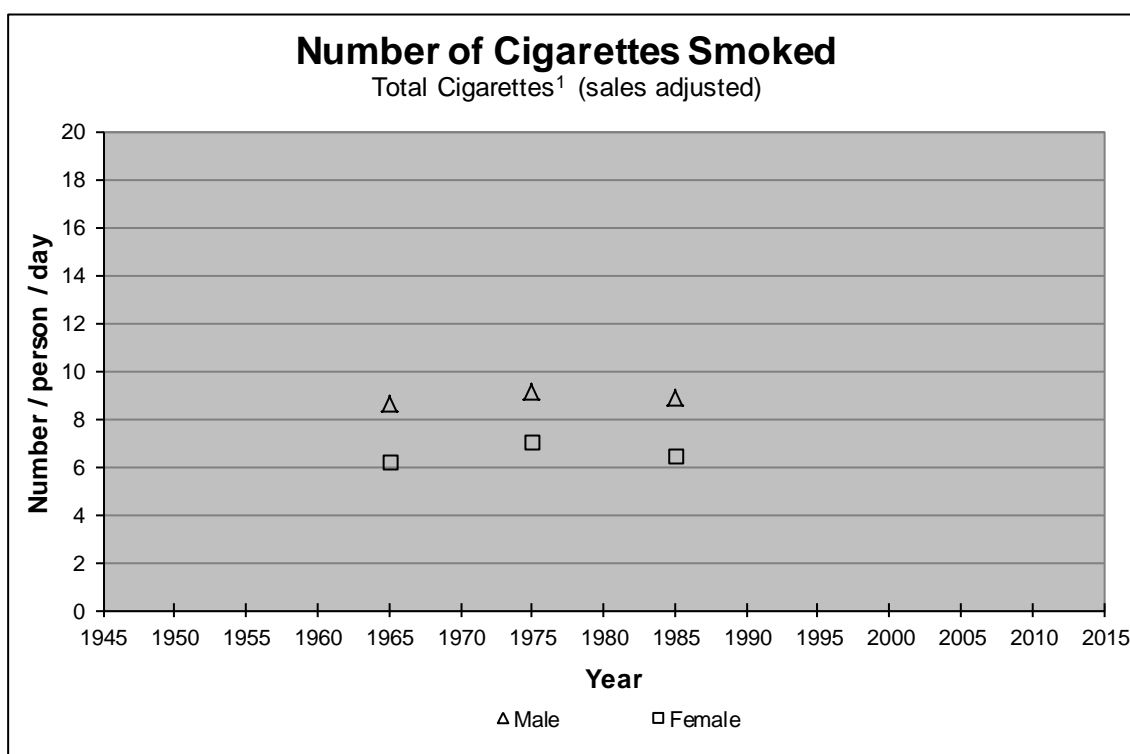
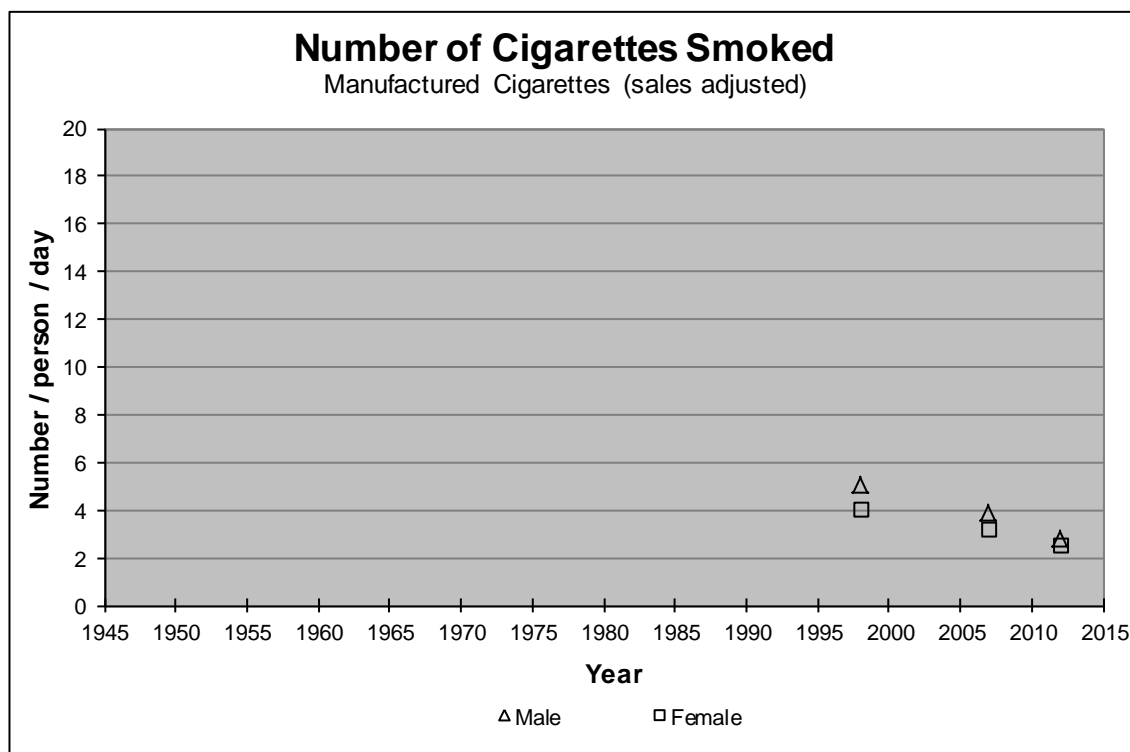
- 1 Surveys covering an age range of at least 21-64 are included. Any gaps in the data for ages 15-20 and 65 years and over are filled in by assumed extensions to the age distribution, shown in the extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 in the Excel tables workbook. Method: see *Summary of adult smoking*, Methods p. 13. Exceptionally, calculation is based on the *All ages* value from Tables 4, 6 and 7 in those surveys for which some age-specific data are not available (age groups marked as * in Table(s) 4, 6 and 7).
- 2 See *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 36.
- 3 Product: MC = manufactured cigarettes, TC = total cigarettes (including hand-rolled), UC = cigarettes (type unspecified), A = all products, U = unspecified. Frequency of smoking is indicated by: regular or daily smokers in normal type, **all smokers (including occasional) in bold**, *unspecified in italics*.
- 4 Estimated from data in Table 4 (see also extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook)
- 5 This column includes prevalence of smoking classified as UC = cigarettes (type unspecified).
- 6 This column is shown as standard for all chapters but is empty because we believe that the prevalence of cigarette smoking reported by our sources relates to manufactured cigarette smoking (see also footnote 5).
- 7 This column includes prevalence of smoking classified as U = unspecified product.
- 8 Estimated from data in Table 6 (see also extended version of Table 6 in the Excel tables workbook)
- 9 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.
- 10 Number of cigarettes classified as UC = cigarettes (type unspecified) has been adjusted to manufactured cigarette sales and included in this column.
- 11 All smoked tobacco products, g/person/day.

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



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

Figure 4 Estimated number of (i) manufactured cigarettes and (ii) total cigarettes¹ smoked per person per day, sales-adjusted; by year of survey. Males and females aged 15 years and over



Source: Table 8.
¹ See footnote 11 to Table 8.

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. 43 under *References*.

Áfengis- og tóbaksverslun ríkisins (ÁTVR, State Alcohol and Tobacco Company) has a state monopoly on sales of tobacco and alcoholic drinks. It is run directly under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, and runs the Vínbúðin chain. The company handles the purchase, import, wholesale and distribution of tobacco and the production of snuff. The tobacco monopoly was created in 1932, and merged in 1961 with the state alcohol monopoly (Vínbúðin: ÁTVR (2016)).

Sales data before 1974

1862-1930 Statistics Iceland
Data originally in tonnes.

1932-1973 RP6 (Lee (1975))

Data by weight, originally given to nearest 10 000 pounds, have been converted to tonnes and given to the nearest tonne (10 000 lbs = 4.5359 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:

In addition to the goods listed above, the total column includes a small amount of chewing tobacco which was consumed in early years in Iceland.

(a) Details of the weight of tobacco consumed by types of product were provided by the State Wine, Spirit and Tobacco Authority, Reykjavik.

(b) The numbers of cigarettes consumed have been estimated from the cigarette consumption in pounds weight by using a conversion factor of 2.205 lbs per 1 000. The conversion factor used for cigars was 15 lbs. per 1 000.

For 1960-73, the data are the same as given by Statistics Iceland (as used for later years, see next section), except that the RP6 conversion factor for cigars (equivalent to 6.8 g per cigar) gives rise to higher estimates by weight for cigars and all tobacco products than given by Statistics Iceland. For 1965-1994 Statistics Iceland give data for sales of snuff and chewing tobacco separately; chewing tobacco was always <1% of the combined total.

Dungal (1950) noted that cigarette smoking had been practiced in Iceland since the beginning of the 20th century, and gave some data for cigarettes although the source is uncertain (stated to be from Hutson (1937), but that report does not mention Iceland). Converting from data given by Dungal in million pounds, the total weight of cigarettes sold in 1913 was 0.9 tonnes, and in 1920 was 6.4 tonnes, equivalent to 0.04 and 0.28 g/adult/day respectively on a comparable basis to the data as shown in Table 2. However this comparison should be regarded with caution as later data from Dungal, where available for the same years, are lower by 30-40% than data given by RP6.

Sales data for 1974 onwards

1974-1998: Statistics Iceland, quoting wholesale figures from ÁTVR

1999-2015: Vínbúðin: ÁTVR (2001-2015), sales figures

See Table 1.2.

The data for cigarettes were given in millions of cigarettes for the years 1974-1998, and in numbers of cartons for 1999 onwards (1 carton = 200 cigarettes, Vilhjálmsdóttir (1999)), and have been converted to weight assuming a conversion factors of 1 g per cigarette. Data for cigars were given in millions. Vilhjálmsdóttir also noted that there is no information on the average weight of cigars in Iceland, and suggested that a conversion factor of 2 or 2.5 g could be used. We have used a factor of 2.5 g. Note that the apparent drop in weight of all tobacco products in 1974 (Table 2) is at least partly an artefact of the change in the cigar conversion factor.

Snuff is mostly of the traditional type. Moist snuff began to attract young people but its import was banned in 1996 (Vilhjálmsson (1999)). In their 2014 annual report (cited above) ÁTVR noted that Icelandic snuff (neftóbakið) has been manufactured since before the war according to the same recipe, but usage is increasingly oral; and this has given rise to debate as oral tobacco is illegal.

Estimates of smuggling

No information is available on tobacco smuggling in Iceland.

Estimates of numbers of hand-rolled cigarettes

Vilhjálmsson (2000) reported that there is no tradition for hand rolled cigarettes in Iceland and Sigfússon *et al* (2003) quoting ÁTVR noted that sales of cigarette papers were very low. However more recently, it has been reported that some smokers have started smoking hand-rolled cigarettes following a price increase in manufactured cigarettes (Iceland Review Online (2012)). Due to lack of any further information, they have been assumed negligible, and ignored in all calculations.

Plain/Filter cigarette sales

Maxwell (successive years)

See Table 3

Data available only for 1975.

Based on data combined from a number of surveys conducted from 1967-2001 (some restricted to Reykjavik), Sigfússon *et al* (2003) reported that the proportion of filter cigarettes increased up to 1980 but changed little thereafter; among men it increased from 20% to 70% and among women from 40% to 85%.

Tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes

No sales-weighted data are available on tar and nicotine machine yields of cigarettes.

The tar yield per cigarette was limited from 1996 to 15 mg (Harkin *et al* (1997)). From 1 January 2004, this limit was reduced to 10 mg for tar, and to 1 mg for nicotine and 10 mg carbon monoxide (Jónasdóttir (2008)).

During the years 1999-2003, ultra-light cigarettes (1-3 mg tar) held less than 1% of market share (Philip Morris International (2004)). (See also Table xiv in *Comparisons between countries* chapter.)

Icelandic snuff was reported to contain 2% nicotine, although no official figures are published (Visir (2012, 2013))

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. 43 under *References*.

Source number

1-3 Blöndal *et al* (1991), Vilhjálmsdóttir (1999), Ragnarsdóttir *et al* (2006), Ólafsson *et al* (2007), Embætti Landlæknis (Directorate of Health) (2014), Ólafsson and Aradóttir (2016), Statistics Iceland (2016)

- a. A series of surveys conducted by Hagvangur (until 1997), Price Waterhouse Coopers and more recently by Gallup, for the Tóbaksvarnarráð (Committee for Tobacco Use Prevention), Lýðheilsustöð (Public Health Institute) and more recently Embætti landlæknis (Directorate of Health).

For 1987-1998 and 2006, there were three telephone surveys per year, with 4 surveys in 2007. Response rate (1987) 78%, (1994) 75%, (2006) 61%, (2007) 60%.

	Sample size	
	Males	Females
1987	1 550	1 673
1988	1 620	1 634
1989	1 579	1 652
1990	1 580	1 681
1991	1 532	1 613
1992	1 569	1 591
1993	1 590	1 637
1994	1 541	1 591
1995	1 513	1 538
2006	1 246	1 337
2007	1 694	1 701

Information not available for other years.

In 2015, there were two online samples drawn from the National Register, in May (sample size 1 333, response rate 49%) and Nov-Dec (sample size 1 605, response rate 63%), total sample size 2 938. Results were weighted to be representative of the national population. (Olafsson and Aradóttir (2016))

No details of methods for other years.

- b. The age range covered was 15-89 in 1987-2013 and 18-89 in 2014-2015 (not known for earlier years). Results shown as **source 1** refer to the widest age range available. For 1989-1992, results for the full age range surveyed (15-89) are not available; all results shown in Table 4 for those years (including the *All ages* column) refer to ages 15-79, and alternative “all ages” results (not shown) for 18-89 are available from Embætti Landlæknis (Directorate of Health) (2014). For 2014-2015, results for the full age range (18-89) are not available, and the *All ages* column for those years refers to ages 18-79. Age-specific data are not available for the age groups marked *.
- c. Results shown as **source 2** refer to ages 18-69 and are shown in Table 4 for all years for consistency. Except for 1985-86, this source number is omitted from Table 8 and Supplement 1 to avoid duplication with source 1. An alternative consistent series (not shown) for ages 15-79 from 1989-2013 is available from Embætti Landlæknis (Directorate of Health) (2014).
- d. Results shown as **source 3** for 1968 and 1978 are retrospective estimates (based on questions about previous smoking habits) and refer to the probable peak smoking rates. (Blöndal *et al* (1991) quoting Ragnarsson and Blöndal (1989))
- e. Regular smokers: smoked daily. Smokers: smoked daily or occasionally.
- f. For 1988, it was reported that women smoked almost exclusively cigarettes. For men, the distribution of various types of smoking was as follows: only cigarettes 25.2%; cigarettes and other tobacco 2.1%; only cigars 3.7%; only pipe 3.9%; cigars and pipe 0.4%. In addition, 4.2% of men used snuff with half a percent also smokers. (Blöndal *et al* (1991))
- g. In 2015, the prevalences (%) of snuff and e-cigarette usage were reported as follows:

	Males						Females					
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	18-69	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	18-69
Nasal snuff (daily)	2	4	6	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nasal snuff (daily or less than daily)						8						0
Oral snuff (daily)	17	8	3	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0.3
Oral snuff (daily or less than daily)	23	11	*	*	*	9						0.8
E-cigarettes (ever)	9	8	7	3	2	6	10	2	6	8	3	6

Source: Olafsson and Aradóttir (2016). Cells marked * were given graphically, but were too small to read reliably.

- h. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.

4 Dreyer *et al* (1997) quoting Icelandic Heart Association and Committee for Tobacco Use Prevention (no details of reference)

- No details of surveys, possibly the same as source 2 (as the prevalence in 1985 is a close match to that source). Years were given approximately. Age range not stated, but assumed 18-69 as for source 2.
- Consumption category estimation based on two categories, (1965, 1975) 1-14 and 15+ or (1985) 1-19 and 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day with pipe/cigar only smokers included in the lower category, and resulting figures should be regarded with caution.
- 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 Magnússon (1988)

- Series of studies of schoolchildren in Reykjavik by Reykjavik City Medical Office and Reykjavik Cancer Society. All Reykjavik schoolchildren who were not absent for sickness or similar reason were included. Response rate 85-90%. Sample size not known but 40% of Icelandic people live in Reykjavik.
- Results were presented for ages 12 and over, and smoking was said to be “virtually non-existent” among those younger than 12. School is compulsory up to age 15 years.
- Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. All smokers: self-defined smokers.
- Prevalence for males and females calculated from overall prevalence and girl-boy prevalence ratios.

6 Tolonen *et al* (2000), Kuulasmaa *et al* (1998), Wolf *et al* (1998), Molarius *et al* (1999)

- Surveys using interviewer-administered questionnaires carried out in three phases, forming part of WHO MONICA Project. Results were reported for one Icelandic centre covering Reykjavik and Arnes Country:

Region	Phase	Participation rate (%)		Sample used*		Date
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
Iceland	1	74	79	822	911	Jun 1983-Nov 1983
	2	73	76	803	888	Sep 1988-Oct 1989
	3	79	82	865	933	Jun 1993-Apr 1994

* ‘Sample used’ includes age 25-64, all other figures are for age 35-64 only

- The *All ages* column (Tables 4-7) relates only to age 35-64 and is standardized to the world population.
- Regular cigarette smokers: smoked cigarettes daily. All smokers: smoked cigarettes daily or occasionally, or smoked 1 g pipe tobacco or 1 cigar per week.
- For phase 1, there are discrepancies between the data shown in Table 4 and equivalent data taken from World Health Organization (1989) used in earlier editions of this report.

7 World Health Organization (1997)

- No original source stated. The results given as 1994 may be from the ESPAD survey of 1995 (see source 8).
- Smokers marked as frequency *: smoke daily.

8 Hibell *et al* (1997, 2000, 2004, 2009, 2012)

- National survey forming part of ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs). Survey of pupils in school grade 10, selecting those born within a target year, thus age 15-16 at the time of the survey. At least 95% of 15-16 year-olds were still in school in each survey year, with 96% in the surveyed grade. Anonymous questionnaire completed and sealed in an envelope by the pupil, in class. Administration of the survey was mainly by research assistants in Reykjavik, and by teachers elsewhere.

Date	Sample size		Participation rate (%)			Target year of birth	Average age
	Males	Females	Schools	Classes	Pupils		
Jan 1995	1 931	1 878	–	90	87	1979	–
Mar 1999	1 758	1 766	99	–	89	1983	15.5*
Mar 2003	1 728	1 604	98	98	81	1987	15.7
Feb-Mar 2007	1 797	1 713	98	97	81	1991	15.7
Feb-Apr 2011	1 717	1 616	93	95	81	1995	15.7

* as given by Hibell *et al* (2000), although the 2004 report said that ages as given in the 2000 report were systematically 0.5 years too low.

- From 2003, the survey was linked to the Youth in Iceland survey, see source 9.
- Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked one or more cigarettes per day in the previous 30 days. All smokers: smoked at least one cigarette in the previous 30 days.
- Consumption category estimation based on 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, 21+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

9 Sigfusdottir et al (2008)

- a. Youth in Iceland survey. Started in 1992, these surveys have been conducted by the Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis (ICSRA) at the Reykjavik University School of Health and Education at “an overwhelming majority” of schools nationwide. Since 1997, they have been conducted annually in March each year and have included grades 5-10. All pupils present on the day participated. Anonymous self-completion questionnaires, completed in class and sealed in an envelope before handing to a supervising teacher.
- b. Table 4 shows approximate ages corresponding to school grade 10 for which sex-specific results are available. From 2003, the study became the local part of the international ESPAD study (see source 8), and separate questionnaires were allocated to randomly selected halves of the sample.

	Sample size (grade 10)	% of population
1995	3 814	86
1997	3 912	90
1998	3 723	89
1999	3 549	87
2000	3 220	82
2001	3 069	79
2002	3 226	78
2003	1 699	37
2004	3 805	85
2005	3 713	78
2006	3 670	82

- c. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked one or more cigarettes per day in the last 30 days.
- d. Other results (for more recent years, for other ages, and, for grade 10 only, for smoking in the last 30 days) are available only for the sexes combined. The prevalence (%) of smoking is shown below (with some grade 10 daily smoking results repeated for convenience):

Grade:	Daily			Last 30 days
	8	9	10	10
Age:	13-14	14-15	15-16	15-16
1995			21	32
1997	5	13	21	33
1998			23	34
1999			19	28
2000	4	10	16	25
2001	3	9	15	24
2002	3	9	14	22
2003	2	8	14	20
2004		6	12	
2005	2	6	11	
2006	3	6	12	
2007	2	5	10	
2008	2	5	10	
2009	1	4	10	
2010		4	7	
2011		2	5	
2012	1	2	3	
2013	1	2	3	
2014	1	1	2	
2015	0	2	3	

Sources: Jónsson et al (2003), Pálsdóttir et al (2014a, 2015)

- e. In 2015, use of e-cigarettes (ever in life) was reported by 7%, 12% and 17% of pupils (sexes combined) in grades 8, 9 and 10 respectively, with 1%, 3% and 4% having used them at least 20 times. (Pálsdóttir et al (2013, 2015))
- f. Prevalence (%) of snuff usage (in the last 30 days) was reported as follows:

		Males			Females		
		13-14	14-15	15-16	13-14	14-15	15-16
Nasal snuff	2006	5	11	22	2	6	7
	2009	4	12	18	1	2	6
	2012	3	5	9	2	1	3
	2013	2	4	7	2	1	2
	2014	1	3	6	2	1	2
	2015	1	4	5	0	1	2
Oral snuff	2006	2	5	14	1	2	2
	2009	2	9	15	1	1	3
	2012	3	5	8	1	1	3
	2013	2	4	8	1	2	3
	2104	1	3	6	1	1	2
	2015	1	3	5	0	2	4
Nasal or oral snuff	2006	6	13	25	3	6	8
	2009	4	14	22	1	3	8
	2012	4	7	11	1	2	5
	2013	1	2	5	1	1	1

10 Eurostat (2007)

- Surveys collated by Eurostat as the 2004 round of data collection on Health Interview Surveys. In Iceland, the Health and Living Conditions in Iceland survey is used. National survey, including residents of institutional premises. Target sample 3 080 persons age 18-75. Response rate 69%. Achieved sample 2 125 persons.
- The *All ages* values refer to ages 18+; age-specific data are not available for the age groups marked *. The highest age groups shown are 75-84 and 85+.
- Consumption category estimation based on two categories, 1-19 and 20+ cigarettes/cigarette smoker/day, and resulting figures should be regarded with caution.
- Calculation of cigarettes per person based on percentage smokers (product unspecified), and number of cigarettes per cigarette smoker, so may overestimate.
- 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 Kristjánsson *et al* (2005, 2008), Pálsdóttir *et al* (2014b)

- Surveys conducted among students at high schools/colleges (Framhaldsskólar), in Oct-Nov of certain years, using similar methods to source 9. Shown in Table 4 as age 16-20, although a few students were older than this (e.g. in 2000, 6% were aged 21-24 and 4% were aged 25 or more).

	Sample size	Response rate (%)
2000	8 702	71
2004	11 031	81
2007	11 229	72
2010	11 388	71
2013	11 116	76

- Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked cigarettes daily. All smokers: smoked cigarettes in the last 30 days.
- Prevalence (%) of snuff usage (at least 3 times in the last 30 days) was reported as follows:

		Males		Females	
		16-17	18-20	16-17	18-20
Nasal snuff	2007	19	19	4	4
	2010	16	15	3	3
	2013	12	14	2	3
Oral snuff	2007	17	21	1	1
	2010	19	25	3	3
	2013	12	24	5	8

- See also *Additional information (not presented in tables)*, p. 41 for a survey in those not attending high school.

12 Currie *et al* (2008, 2012), Inchley *et al* (2016)

- a. Part of the HBSC (Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children) Study, a collaborative cross-national research study sponsored by the WHO. School classes or schools were randomly selected, targeting age groups 11 (not presented here), 13 and 15. The target sample size in each age group was 1 000 – 1 500.

Year	Mean age		Sample size	
	Target age 13	Target age 15	Target age 13	Target age 15
2006	13.6	15.6	3 779	1 883
2009-2010	13.5	15.5	3 746	3 680
2014	13.6	15.6	3 686	3 316

- b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: smoked once a week or more. All smokers: included those smoking less than once a week.

13 Jónsson *et al* (2011), Guðlaugsson *et al* (2014), Embætti Landlæknis (Directorate of Health) (2015a)

- a. Heilsa og líðan Íslendinga (Health and Wellbeing of Icelanders). Nationally representative stratified sample of Icelandic citizens, aged 18-79, living in Iceland and speaking Icelandic. Postal survey. Sample achieved 5 909, response rate 60%. Conducted Nov 2007-Mar2008 (shown against 2007 in Tables 4-8).

92% of participants gave permission to be contacted again, and in a follow-up survey in Nov2009 – Feb 2010, 4 092 responded (77% of those still alive and living in Iceland).

In 2012, the survey was repeated, including 3 246 of the original sample (then aged 23-84, response rate 89% among those still alive and living in Iceland) and also a new sample of 3 537 18-79 year olds (response rate 55%).

- b. Regular cigarette smokers: smoked mainly cigarettes, and at least one per day. Cigarette smokers: smoked mainly cigarettes. Note that these categories may omit a few persons who smoked but did not state how much or what product they smoked.

Regular smokers: self-defined smokers who smoked daily. All smokers (product code U): self-defined smokers who smoked daily, weekly, less than weekly or unknown how often. All smokers (product code A): smoked <1 or 1+ cigarettes/day, smoked cigars or pipe, or smoked but did not report how much. There are some unexplained discrepancies between some of the source tables in Guðlaugsson *et al* (2014), giving rise to anomalous results in Tables 4 and 8, with the prevalence of cigarette smoking sometimes greater than the prevalence of self-defined smoking (product unspecified).

- c. A shortened telephone survey was conducted with 545 (57%) of those who had not responded to the 2007 survey by January 2008. The prevalence of smoking was higher in the telephone survey than in the main postal survey: 22% compared with 18% for daily smoking, and 29% vs 24% for all smoking (sexes combined).
- d. In 2007, it was reported that 4.2% of men smoked cigars only, 1.5% smoked pipes only and 0.2% smoked both; the corresponding figures for 2012 were 2.6%, 1.2% and 0.1%. There is some uncertainty in these results, as the questionnaire instructions allowed for only one product/amount to be ticked. Only 0.2% (2007) or 0.3% (2012) of women smoked cigars, and none smoked pipes.
- e. The prevalence (%) of oral tobacco usage (daily or occasionally) in 2012 was as follows:

	Age			
	18-44	45-66	67-79	18-79
Males	15.5	2.2	1.6	9.1
Females	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0

Source: Embætti Landlæknis (Directorate of Health) (2015b)

- f. Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34 and 35+ cigarettes/regular cigarette smoker/day.
- g. 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.

Additional information (not presented in tables)**Dungal (1950)**

As part of a study of lung cancer, Dungal wrote in 1950: "When I compare what I have seen of tobacco smoking in England and the U.S.A. with that in our country the difference is striking. Up to the last few years, when cigarette smoking has increased considerably, among both men and women, the consumption of tobacco, particularly in the form of cigarettes, has certainly been much less in Iceland than in most European countries and America."

Pálsdóttir *et al* (2010)

A survey complementary to source **11** conducted in 2009 among young people not in education. Attempts were made to contact by phone all those aged 16-20 from the national register except if registered in traditional secondary schools, and those identified as non-Icelandic or in other education were then removed. Those remaining were invited to participate in an anonymous survey by email. Sample size 776, response rate 55%. The prevalence (%) of tobacco usage in the last 30 days was as follows:

	Males	Females
Smoked at least 1 cigarette/week	45	46
Smoked at least 1 cigarette/day	39	41
Used nasal snuff at least 3 times	14	3
Used oral snuff at least 3 times	21	1

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