
International Smoking Statistics

Web Edition

A collection of worldwide historical data

Ireland

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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 www.pnlee.co.uk include:

Methods, including

Appendix I: *Estimated size of adult population;*

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

Appendix III: *Consumption category estimation;*

Comparisons between countries;

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

Tables from each updated chapter, in Excel format, including extended versions of Tables 4 and 6 and Figure 3 for chapters issued since January 2011;

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

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

Also available from the same source are:

Supplement 2 to the second edition: *Estimating past smoking habits by an indirect method. An investigation into a method based on recall, with application to Great Britain*. [This supplement is an extended version of Appendix V to the second edition];

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 and *Notes on sources of sales data*.

From 1920 to 1951 the sales of manufactured cigarettes averaged over all adults increased from 2 to nearly 8 cigarettes per day, apart from a small decline during the Second World War. It varied between 6.5 and 8 cigarettes per day until 1970. A further increase then took it to nearly 10 cigarettes per adult per day in 1974-75. It then decreased, to stabilize around 6-7 per day between 1985 and 2002. Since then another steep fall has taken it down to 3.2 cigarettes per day in 2011.

Sales of hand-rolled cigarettes are low in Ireland, generally only about 0.1 cigarettes per adult per day. However, a slight rise has been seen in recent years, reaching 0.3 per day in 2011.

The sales of all tobacco products combined per adult increased from 5 g per day in 1920 to a maximum of over 9 g per day in 1951 with just a small decline during the war. Thereafter it remained at about 8-9 g until the late 1970s, when it decreased. It stayed between 5 and 6 g from 1986 to 2002 after which it again fell rapidly, reaching 3 g per day in 2011.

In 1925, about 40% of all tobacco was sold as manufactured cigarettes and nearly 60% was loose smoking tobacco. The proportion of manufactured cigarettes increased to 96% in 2005, while smoking tobacco declined to just 3% of sales. Loose tobacco was predominantly used in pipes until the late 1970s. The proportion used for hand-rolling then increased, and exceeded use in pipes in the early 1990s. The remaining few per cent of sales comprised snuff in the earlier years, and cigars since the 1960s.

Several sources provide estimates of smuggling and cross-border trade in cigarettes, together described as non Irish duty paid. These sources suggest that there has been a considerable rise during the 2000s in the proportion of cigarette consumption that is non Irish duty paid. In 2012 this was variously estimated as nearly 30% of consumption or as being used by 20% of smokers. These amounts are in addition to the duty-paid sales described above.

Survey data

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

In 1967, the prevalence of tobacco smoking among those aged 15 years and over was about 70% in men and nearly 40% in women. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 55% in men; very few women smoked products other than cigarettes. By the 1990s the prevalence of smoking among men decreased to about 35% for all smoking and 30% for cigarette smoking, while among women it decreased to 26-28%. In the late 1990s and early 2000s cigarettes were smoked by 25-30% of people of either sex, with some surveys showing higher prevalence in women than in men. Since then prevalence has dropped further with the most recent large surveys reporting cigarette smoking in around 25% of men and 20% of women.

Adult smoking data by age group (available from some national surveys) show few consistent changes over the years, perhaps because many of these reports are

based on relatively small sample sizes. The 15-24 year olds show prevalence percentages in the high 20s and low 30s with prevalence among young men higher in earlier years and lower in recent years than among young women. Among men prevalence in the over 55 year olds has reduced considerably.

In reports based on school surveys, the prevalence of smoking among teenage girls was much lower than among boys when first surveyed in the late 1950s and early 1960s. By the 1980s, most surveys indicate that prevalence had increased except among older boys (aged 16-18); the prevalence among girls was still generally lower than among boys, but to a lesser extent. By 2000 more girls smoked than boys.

Comparison of survey and sales data gave results that changed over time. Some early surveys reported consumption similar to sales, while most of those from the mid 1970s to 2000 under-reported consumption by about 25%. Since then, under-reporting generally reduced to 10-20% of official sales, and the most recent studies (2009-10) reported consumption substantially exceeding official sales (by up to 70%), perhaps due to the rise in smuggling.

Between 1961 and 1980, the estimated number of cigarettes smoked per person per day (adjusted for official sales, averaged over all adults) varied between 10 and 12 for men and increased from 4 to 7 for women. It then decreased, to lie between 6 and 8 for men and 5 to 6 for women from 1987 to 2002. It then reduced again, reaching 3.4 cigarettes per person per day in both sexes in 2010.

Table 1.1 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1920-1974

Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Cigars		Smoking tobacco tonnes	Snuff tonnes	All tobacco products tonnes
	tonnes	millions	tonnes	millions			
1920	1 410	1 406	0	0	2 490	140	4 040
1921	1 360	1 361	0	0	2 490	140	3 990
1922	1 320	1 315	0	0	2 400	140	3 860
1923	1 360	1 361	0	0	2 220	140	3 720
1924	1 410	1 406	0	0	2 220	140	3 760
1925	1 500	1 497	0	0	2 220	140	3 860
1926	1 540	1 542	0	0	2 130	140	3 810
1927	1 630	1 633	0	0	2 090	140	3 860
1928	1 720	1 723	0	0	2 040	140	3 900
1929	1 810	1 814	0	0	2 000	140	3 950
1930	1 950	1 950	0	0	2 000	140	4 080
1931	2 130	2 132	0	0	1 910	140	4 170
1932	2 220	2 222	0	0	1 720	140	4 080
1933	2 310	2 313	0	0	1 720	90	4 130
1934	2 490	2 494	0	0	1 630	90	4 220
1935	2 540	2 540	0	0	1 630	90	4 260
1936	2 590	2 585	0	0	1 630	90	4 310
1937	2 720	2 721	0	0	1 630	90	4 450
1938	2 900	2 900	0	0	1 590	90	4 580
1939	3 040	3 038	0	0	1 500	90	4 630
1940	3 180	3 175	0	0	1 410	90	4 670
1941	2 770	2 766	0	0	1 270	90	4 130
1942	2 770	2 766	0	0	1 270	90	4 130
1943	3 180	3 175	0	0	1 360	90	4 630
1944	3 400	3 401	0	0	1 410	90	4 900
1945	3 270	3 265	0	0	1 450	90	4 810
1946	4 130	4 127	0	0	1 500	90	5 720
1947	4 350	4 354	0	0	1 360	90	5 810
1948	4 580	4 580	0	0	1 220	90	5 900
1949	4 990	4 989	0	0	1 270	90	6 350
1950	5 260	5 261	0	0	1 270	50	6 580
1951	5 940	5 941	0	0	1 220	50	7 210
1952	5 580	5 578	0	0	950	50	6 580
1953	5 350	5 400	0	0	1 130	50	6 530
1954	5 220	5 220	0	0	950	50	6 210
1955	5 490	5 500	0	0	1 000	50	6 530
1956	5 030	5 027	0	0	860	50	5 940
1957	4 900	4 850	0	0	820	50	5 760
1958	4 810	4 765	0	0	820	50	5 670
1959	4 940	4 942	0	0	770	50	5 760
1960	5 130	5 115	0	0	730	50	5 900
1961	5 310	5 325	0	0	730	50	6 080
1962	5 220	5 270	0	0	730	50	5 990
1963	5 490	5 570	0	0	730	50	6 260
1964	5 260	5 360	50	12	770	0	6 080
1965	5 220	5 380	50	12	730	0	5 990
1966	5 310	5 530	50	12	640	0	5 990
1967	5 260	5 603	50	16	640	0	5 940
1968	5 260	5 700	50	16	590	0	5 900
1969	5 310	5 925	50	23	590	0	5 940
1970	5 260	6 070	50	30	540	0	5 850
1971	5 260	6 105	90	40	590	0	5 940
1972	5 530	6 510	90	55	540	0	6 170
1973	5 850	6 975	90	55	540	0	6 490
1974	6 170	7 500	90	60	540	0	6 800

Source: see Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data before 1975, p. 38.

Table 1.2 Total annual sales of tobacco products, 1975-2011

Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Cigars		Pipe tobacco tonnes	Other tobacco tonnes	All tobacco products tonnes
	tonnes	millions	tonnes	millions			
1975	5 990	7 520	90	59		500	6 580
1976	5 900	7 490	90	65		500	6 490
1977	5 720	7 260	140	67		450	6 310
1978	6 168	7 725	149	74	429	48	6 794
1979	6 084	7 603	163	81	386	50	6 683
1980	6 058	7 518	161	80	367	54	6 640
1981	5 910	7 297	144	72	334	66	6 453
1982	5 560	6 794	150	75	309	94	6 114
1983	5 387	6 538	132	66	274	123	5 915
1984	5 267	6 373	125	62	247	116	5 755
1985	5 248	6 226	112	56	231	121	5 712
1986	4 945	5 887	109	55	205	127	5 387
1987	4 727	5 628	97	49	183	122	5 130
1988	4 702	5 598	92	46	164	118	5 076
1989	4 751	5 656	87	44	177	109	5 124
1990	4 872	5 800	88	44	133	109	5 201
1991	5 260	6 262	90	45	135	122	5 607

Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Cigars		Fine-cut tobacco tonnes	Other smoking tobacco tonnes	All tobacco products tonnes
	tonnes	millions	tonnes	millions			
1992	5 021	5 978	84	42	122	115	5 343
1993	4 820	5 738	79	40	119	102	5 121
1994	5 006	5 959	75	38	120	90	5 291
1995	5 347	6 365	79	39	122	89	5 637
1996	5 131	6 109	74	37	131	79	5 415
1997	5 269	6 272	78	39	108	73	5 528
1998	5 395	6 423	80	40	116	71	5 662
1999	5 769	6 868	80	40	126	66	6 041
2000	5 752	6 848	82	51	124	61	6 019
2001	5 688	6 772	83	51	147	60	5 979
2002	5 893	7 016	79	48	136	53	6 160
2003	5 288	6 295	76	46	112	47	5 523
2004	4 478	5 331	56	36	112	39	4 685
2005	4 632	5 514	49	36	96	39	4 815
2006	4 708	5 605	47	37	109	34	4 899
2007	4 537	5 402	47	36	123	32	4 739
2008	4 150	4 941	44	34	129	26	4 349
2009	3 870	4 607	38	29	220	28	4 156
2010	3 468	4 128	38	29	216	27	3 748
2011	3 489	4 154	36	28	252	22	3 799

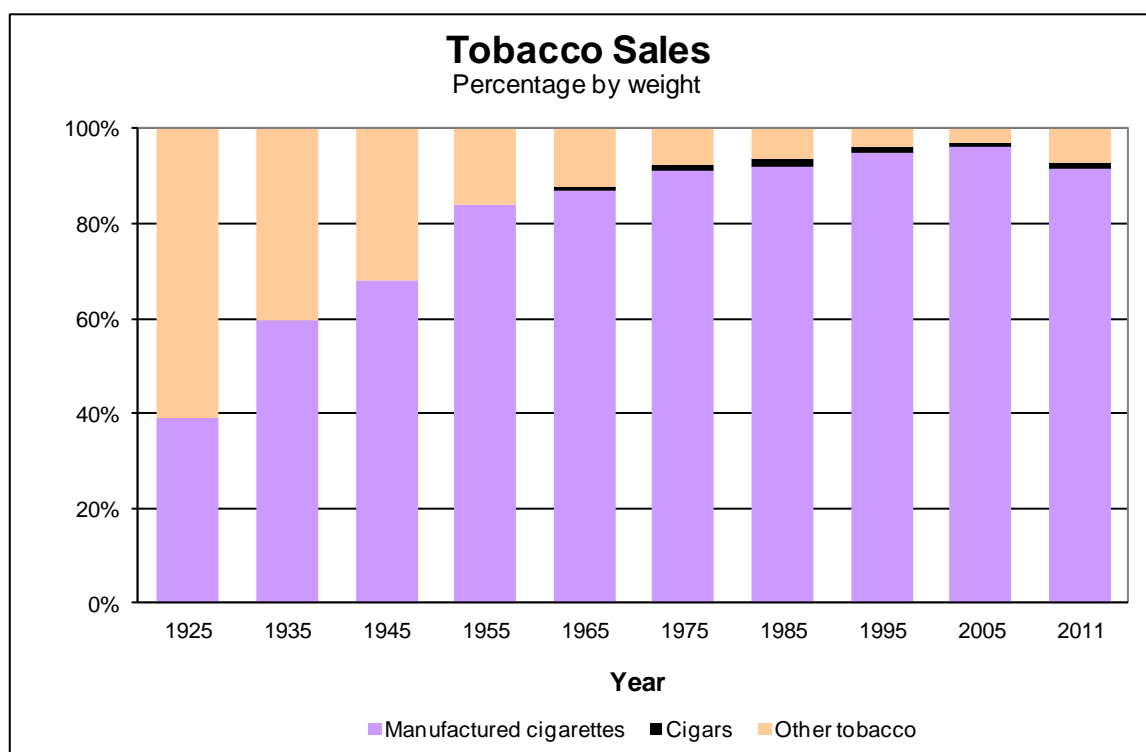
Source: see *Notes on sources of sales data: Sales data for 1975-1977*, p. 38.

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

Year	Manufactured cigarettes %	Cigars %	Other tobacco %
1925	38.9	0.0	61.1
1935	59.6	0.0	40.4
1945	68.0	0.0	32.0
1955	83.9	0.0	16.1
1965	87.0	0.8	12.2
1975	91.0	1.4	7.6
1985	91.9	2.0	6.2
1995	94.9	1.4	3.7
2005	96.2	1.0	2.8
2011	91.8	1.0	7.2

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 1.4 Smuggling of cigarettes (or tobacco, where stated), estimated percentage of the total market.

Year	Source of estimates											
	Revenue		Tobacco industry ¹					Retailers		Euromonitor		
	Smokers with: Illegal	Cross- border	Doyle: Illegal	PMI: Non Irish duty paid	JTI: Illegal tobacco	ITMAC: Non Irish duty paid, % of all tobacco	KPMG: Illegal	Cross- border	Illegal	Illicit, quoted by Trans- crime	Illicit, quoted by Tobacco Atlas	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1993			<10									
1997								4				
2000										5.4		
2001										5.5		
2002										5.6		
2003										6.0		
2004										7.4		
2005										7.8		
2006				23.8			10.2	13.7		8.5		4.4
2007				28.7			9	16.9	11.7	9.9		
2008				29.3		20	20	22.8	6.5	15.4		
2009	16	6		29.4	27	26	22.3	9.3	29	27.4		
2010	15	9		28.4	23	23	19.3	10.2		27.8		
2011	15	8		27.7		24.5	17.8	9.9		28.7		33.2
2012	13	7		28.2		28.2	19.1	9.2		29.7		

Source : see *Notes on sources of sales data: Estimates of smuggling and cross-border sales*, p. 39.

1: Tobacco industry sources are:

Doyle: quoting data from P.J. Carroll, John Player and Gallaher

PMI: Philip Morris International

JTI: Japan Tobacco International

ITMAC: Irish Tobacco Manufacturers Advisory Committee

KPMG: a report on tobacco consumption in the EU prepared by KPMG LLP in accordance with specific terms of reference agreed between Philip Morris International Management S.A. and KPMG LLP.

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

Year	Manufactured cigarettes		Hand-rolled cigarettes		Total cigarettes		All tobacco products	
	Total annual millions	Number/ adult/day	Total annual millions	Number/ adult/day	Total annual millions	Number/ adult/day	Total annual tonnes	Grams/ adult/day
1920	1 406	1.7	249	0.3	1 655	2.1	4 040	5.0
1921	1 361	1.7	249	0.3	1 610	2.0	3 990	5.0
1922	1 315	1.7	240	0.3	1 555	2.0	3 860	5.0
1923	1 361	1.7	222	0.3	1 583	2.0	3 720	4.8
1924	1 406	1.8	222	0.3	1 628	2.1	3 760	4.8
1925	1 497	1.9	222	0.3	1 719	2.2	3 860	5.0
1926	1 542	2.0	213	0.3	1 755	2.3	3 810	4.9
1927	1 633	2.1	209	0.3	1 842	2.4	3 860	5.0
1928	1 723	2.3	204	0.3	1 927	2.6	3 900	5.2
1929	1 814	2.4	200	0.3	2 014	2.7	3 950	5.2
1930	1 950	2.6	200	0.3	2 150	2.9	4 080	5.4
1931	2 132	2.8	191	0.3	2 323	3.1	4 170	5.5
1932	2 222	2.8	172	0.2	2 394	3.0	4 080	5.2
1933	2 313	2.9	172	0.2	2 485	3.2	4 130	5.2
1934	2 494	3.2	163	0.2	2 657	3.4	4 220	5.4
1935	2 540	3.2	163	0.2	2 703	3.4	4 260	5.4
1936	2 585	3.3	163	0.2	2 748	3.5	4 310	5.4
1937	2 721	3.5	163	0.2	2 884	3.8	4 450	5.8
1938	2 900	3.8	159	0.2	3 059	4.0	4 580	6.0
1939	3 038	4.0	150	0.2	3 188	4.2	4 630	6.0
1940	3 175	4.0	141	0.2	3 316	4.2	4 670	5.9
1941	2 766	3.5	127	0.2	2 893	3.6	4 130	5.2
1942	2 766	3.5	127	0.2	2 893	3.6	4 130	5.2
1943	3 175	4.1	136	0.2	3 311	4.3	4 630	6.0
1944	3 401	4.4	141	0.2	3 542	4.6	4 900	6.4
1945	3 265	4.1	145	0.2	3 410	4.3	4 810	6.1
1946	4 127	5.3	150	0.2	4 277	5.4	5 720	7.3
1947	4 354	5.5	136	0.2	4 490	5.7	5 810	7.4
1948	4 580	5.8	122	0.2	4 702	6.0	5 900	7.5
1949	4 989	6.4	127	0.2	5 116	6.5	6 350	8.1
1950	5 261	6.8	127	0.2	5 388	7.0	6 580	8.5
1951	5 941	7.7	122	0.2	6 063	7.9	7 210	9.4
1952	5 578	7.3	95	0.1	5 673	7.4	6 580	8.6
1953	5 400	7.1	113	0.1	5 513	7.2	6 530	8.6
1954	5 220	6.9	95	0.1	5 315	7.0	6 210	8.2
1955	5 500	7.3	100	0.1	5 600	7.5	6 530	8.7
1956	5 027	6.8	86	0.1	5 113	6.9	5 940	8.0
1957	4 850	6.6	82	0.1	4 932	6.7	5 760	7.8
1958	4 765	6.6	82	0.1	4 847	6.7	5 670	7.8
1959	4 942	6.9	77	0.1	5 019	7.0	5 760	8.0
1960	5 115	7.2	73	0.1	5 188	7.3	5 900	8.3
1961	5 325	7.5	73	0.1	5 398	7.6	6 080	8.6
1962	5 270	7.4	73	0.1	5 343	7.5	5 990	8.4
1963	5 570	7.8	73	0.1	5 643	7.9	6 260	8.7
1964	5 360	7.5	77	0.1	5 437	7.6	6 080	8.5
1965	5 380	7.4	73	0.1	5 453	7.6	5 990	8.3
1966	5 530	7.6	64	0.1	5 594	7.7	5 990	8.3
1967	5 603	7.7	64	0.1	5 667	7.8	5 940	8.2
1968	5 700	7.8	59	0.1	5 759	7.9	5 900	8.1
1969	5 925	8.1	59	0.1	5 984	8.2	5 940	8.1

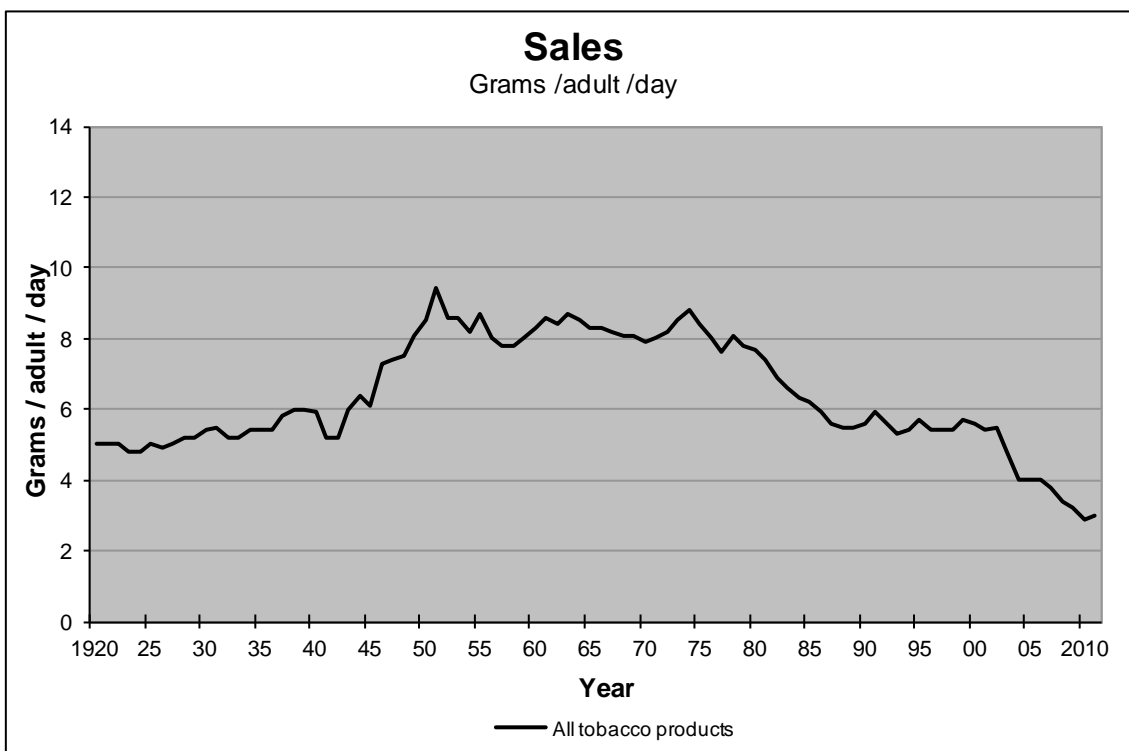
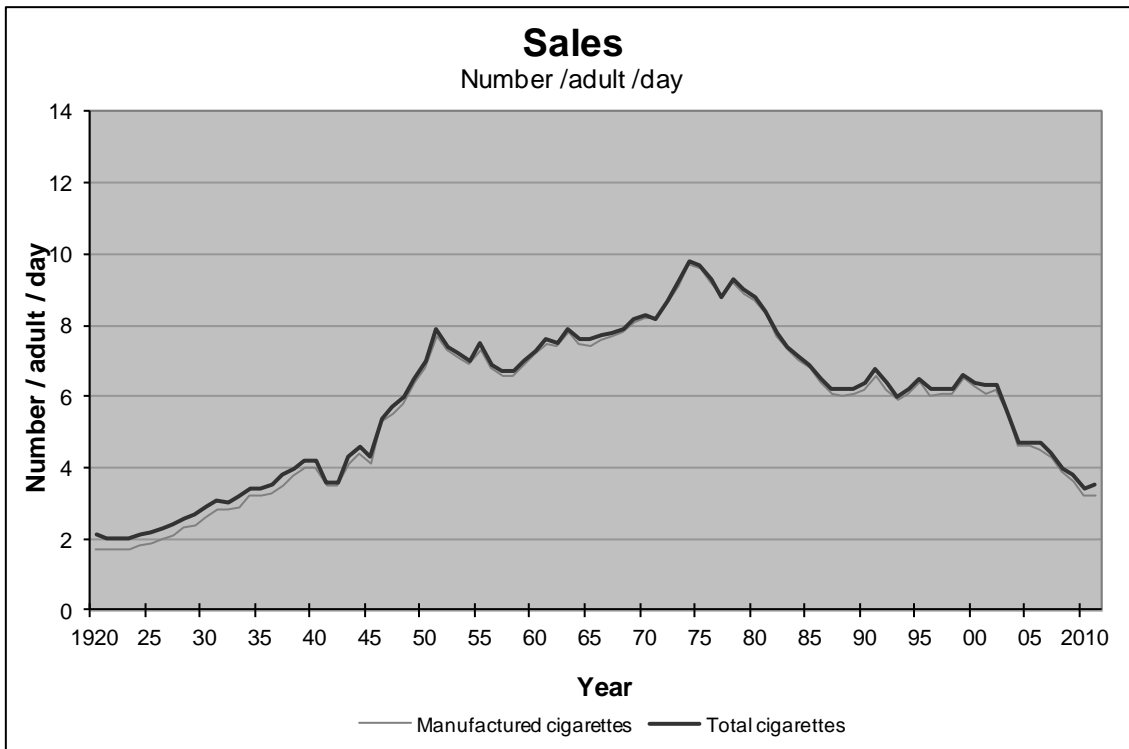
Table 2 (continued)

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
1970	6 070	8.2	54	0.1	6 124	8.3	5 850	7.9
1971	6 105	8.2	59	0.1	6 164	8.2	5 940	8.0
1972	6 510	8.6	54	0.1	6 564	8.7	6 170	8.2
1973	6 975	9.1	54	0.1	7 029	9.2	6 490	8.5
1974	7 500	9.7	54	0.1	7 554	9.8	6 800	8.8
1975	7 520	9.6	50	0.1	7 570	9.7	6 580	8.4
1976	7 490	9.2	50	0.1	7 540	9.3	6 490	8.0
1977	7 260	8.8	45	0.1	7 305	8.8	6 310	7.6
1978	7 725	9.2	48	0.1	7 773	9.3	6 794	8.1
1979	7 603	8.9	50	0.1	7 653	9.0	6 683	7.8
1980	7 518	8.7	54	0.1	7 572	8.8	6 640	7.7
1981	7 297	8.3	72	0.1	7 369	8.4	6 453	7.4
1982	6 794	7.7	93	0.1	6 887	7.8	6 114	6.9
1983	6 539	7.3	107	0.1	6 646	7.4	5 915	6.6
1984	6 373	7.0	116	0.1	6 489	7.1	5 755	6.3
1985	6 226	6.8	121	0.1	6 347	6.9	5 712	6.2
1986	5 887	6.4	127	0.1	6 014	6.5	5 387	5.9
1987	5 628	6.1	122	0.1	5 750	6.2	5 130	5.6
1988	5 598	6.0	118	0.1	5 716	6.2	5 076	5.5
1989	5 656	6.1	109	0.1	5 765	6.2	5 094	5.5
1990	5 800	6.2	109	0.1	5 909	6.4	5 201	5.6
1991	6 262	6.6	122	0.1	6 384	6.8	5 607	5.9
1992	5 998	6.3	122	0.1	6 120	6.4	5 360	5.6
1993	5 738	5.9	119	0.1	5 857	6.0	5 121	5.3
1994	5 959	6.1	120	0.1	6 079	6.2	5 291	5.4
1995	6 365	6.4	122	0.1	6 487	6.5	5 637	5.7
1996	6 109	6.0	131	0.1	6 240	6.2	5 415	5.4
1997	6 272	6.1	108	0.1	6 380	6.2	5 528	5.4
1998	6 423	6.1	116	0.1	6 539	6.2	5 662	5.4
1999	6 868	6.5	126	0.1	6 994	6.6	6 041	5.7
2000	6 848	6.3	124	0.1	6 972	6.4	6 019	5.6
2001	6 772	6.1	147	0.1	6 919	6.3	5 979	5.4
2002	7 016	6.2	136	0.1	7 152	6.3	6 160	5.5
2003	6 295	5.5	160	0.1	6 455	5.6	5 523	4.8
2004	5 331	4.6	160	0.1	5 491	4.7	4 685	4.0
2005	5 514	4.6	160	0.1	5 674	4.7	4 815	4.0
2006	5 605	4.5	150	0.1	5 755	4.7	4 899	4.0
2007	5 402	4.3	160	0.1	5 562	4.4	4 739	3.8
2008	4 941	3.9	170	0.1	5 111	4.0	4 349	3.4
2009	4 607	3.6	290	0.2	4 897	3.8	4 156	3.2
2010 ¹	4 128	3.2	250	0.2	4 378	3.4	3 748	2.9
2011 ¹	4 154	3.2	340	0.3	4 494	3.5	3 799	3.0

¹ Uses population data for 2009.

Source: Manufactured cigarettes and all tobacco products, Tables 1.1 and 1.2. Hand-rolled cigarettes, see *Notes on sources of sales data: Estimates of numbers of hand-rolled cigarette*, p. 40. Population, see *Population, Methods* p. 14.

Figure 2 Sales of (i) manufactured and total¹ cigarettes and (ii) all tobacco products. Average per adult (aged 15 years and over) per day



¹ Includes estimated hand-rolled cigarette consumption.
Source: Table 2.

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

Year	Filter %
1962	10.0
1963	15.0
1964	19.0
1965	35.0
1968	55.0
1969	62.0
1970	66.7
1971	71.0
1972	74.0
1973	78.0
1978	85.0
1980	87.0
1981	87.3
1982	89.0
1983	89.0
1984	88.0
1985	88.6
1986	89.7
1987	90.0
1988	90.8
1989	91.7
1990	92.5
1991	93.2
1992	93.2
1993	93.2
1994	93.2
1995	93.2
1996	93.2
1997	93.2
1998	93.2
1999	93.2
2000	93.2
2001	93.2
2002	93.2
2003	93.2
2004	93.2

Source: see *Notes on sources of sales data: Plain/Filter cigarette sales*, p. 41.

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

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+
59	11	UC	R	22	19	27	29	43	45	52	42														27
59	11	UC	A	38	32	46	47	64	62	67	83														44
61	7	U	R																						
61	7	U	U																						
62	5	UC	*	23	40	48																			29
67	2	U	R	13	19	31	36	42	43	55															32
67	7	MC	A																						
67	10	U	U																						
69	12	U	U	8	8	17	20	36	35	28															23
70	2	U	R	25	24	33	38	45	44	47															35
71	3	U	R	14	15	21	30	36	41	39															
71	7	MC	U																						
71	7	A	U																						
72	8	UC	R																						
73	8	UC	R																						
74	8	UC	R																						
75	7	U	R																						
75	8	UC	R																						
76	8	UC	R																						
77	1	UC	U																						
77	8	UC	R																						
78	8	UC	R																						
79	9	UC	U																						
79	9	A	U																						
80	1	UC	U																						
80	2	U	R	21	31	39	37	32	31	46															34
80	2	U	A	43	55	61	58	62	60	69															58
80	8	UC	R																						
80	13	A	U																						
81	8	UC	R																						
82	3	U	R	23	23	34	38	36	44	46															
82	8	UC	R																						
83	8	UC	R																						
83	14	UC	*	14																					
83	14	UC	A	31																					
84	4	UC	*	14	26	30	33	29																	27
84	4	UC	A	28	36	40	43	37																	38
84	8	UC	R																						
85	4	UC	*		19	28	29	33	32																30
85	4	UC	A		24	37	32	42	41																37
85	8	UC	R																						
86	8	UC	R																						
86	15	*	R																						
86	15	UC	R																						
86	15	A	R																						39
87	8	UC	R																						
87	19	U	U																						
87	24	UC	U																						33
87	24	A	U																						38

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

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
59	11	UC	R	2	4	8	11	12	16	13													8
59	11	UC	A	9	14	27	37	29	47	31													25
61	7	U	R																				
61	7	U	U																				
62	5	UC	*	4	10	11																	5
67	2	U	R	1	6	11	13	15	22	20													11
67	7	MC	A																				
67	10	U	U																				
69	12	U	U	0	2	10	21	34	22	10													10
70	2	U	R	3	9	18	25	28	29	28													18
71	3	U	R	2	7	11	13	21	19	19													
71	7	MC	U																				
71	7	A	U																				
72	8	UC	R																				
73	8	UC	R																				
74	8	UC	R																				
75	7	U	R																				
75	8	UC	R																				
76	8	UC	R																				
77	1	UC	U					30			40		40		34		37		33		20		33
77	8	UC	R																				
78	8	UC	R																				
79	9	UC	U																				
79	9	A	U																				
80	1	UC	U						23		40		39		32		35		33		22		32
80	2	U	R	10	18	29	27	32	34	29													26
80	2	U	A	29	40	53	57	63	65	59													52
80	8	UC	R																				
80	13	A	U																				
81	8	UC	R																				
82	3	U	R	11	16	26	26	26	34	32													
82	8	UC	R																				
83	8	UC	R																				
83	14	UC	*		5																		
83	14	UC	A		13																		
84	4	UC	*		9	18	20	28	32														21
84	4	UC	A		24	37	38	42	42														36
84	8	UC	R																				
85	4	UC	*		21	26	21	27	27														24
85	4	UC	A		32	40	36	37	32														36
85	8	UC	R																				
86	8	UC	R																				
86	15	*	R														28						
86	15	UC	R														28						
86	15	A	R											25	26	39							28
87	8	UC	R																				
87	19	U	U																				
87	24	UC	U					30				28		31						25			28
87	24	A	U					30				28		31						26			28

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
88	8	UC	R	32																				
88	24	TC	U					33				40				25				32				33
88	24	A	U					33				41				36				41				38
88	24	TC	U					32				45				26				28				33
88	24	A	U					32				46				33				36				37
89	8	UC	R	31																				
89	19	U	U	40																				
89	24	TC	U					31				41				27				34				34
89	24	A	U					32				44				36				43				39
89	24	TC	U					33				41				36				35				37
89	24	A	U					36				44				40				44				41
90	8	UC	R	30																				
90	16	U	*			3	6																	
90	16	U	R	0	5																			
90	24	MC	U					33				41				32				36				36
90	24	TC	U					35				43				34				39				38
90	24	A	U					35				45				41				45				41
91	8	UC	R	30																				
91	15	*	R									25												
91	15	UC	R									28												
91	15	A	R					42				31				30				36				
91	19	U	U	35																				
91	24	MC	U					33				30				30				31				31
91	24	TC	U					33				33				31				31				32
91	24	A	U					33				36				36				37				36
92	8	UC	R	31																				
92	24	MC	U					40				37				30				19				32
92	24	TC	U					41				39				33				22				34
92	24	A	U					41				41				38				36				39
93	8	UC	R	29																				
93	17	UC	*	7	11	19	26	24												17				
93	17	UC	A	19	25	32	36	38												29				
94	19	U	U	36																				
94	24	MC	U					30				46				29				20				32
94	24	TC	U					32				52				31				20				34
94	24	A	U					33				53				32				29				38
94	25	MC	U					29				44				28				20				31
94	25	TC	U					31				49				30				20				34
94	25	A	U					31				50				32				29				37
94	29	UC	*	10	24	26	30	36	41												30			
94	29	UC	A	20	34	41	40	45	49												40			
95	18	UC	*					29																
95	18	UC	A					37																
95	20	U	R	17																				
95	25	MC	U					31				33				27				24				29
95	25	TC	U					34				38				32				24				32
95	25	A	U					34				40				39				26				35

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	75
88	8	UC R		27																				
88	24	TC U		25					37					31					26					30
88	24	A U		25					37					31					26					30
88	24	TC U		37					43					37					27					36
88	24	A U		37					45					37					28					37
89	8	UC R		29																				
89	19	U U		31																				
89	24	TC U		32					41					22					22					30
89	24	A U		32					41					23					22					30
89	24	TC U		28					42					28					27					32
89	24	A U		29					44					30					28					33
90	8	UC R		27																				
90	16	U *			5	7																		
90	16	U R	1	6																				
90	24	MC U		26					38					34					21					29
90	24	TC U		27					39					34					21					30
90	24	A U		27					39					34					21					30
91	8	UC R		30																				
91	15	* R												24										
91	15	UC R												24										
91	15	A R							24					25					23					24
91	19	U U		31																				
91	24	MC U		33					36					30					27					31
91	24	TC U		33					36					30					27					32
91	24	A U		33					36					30					27					32
92	8	UC R		26																				
92	24	MC U		40					37					28					20					31
92	24	TC U		40					38					28					20					32
92	24	A U		40					38					28					22					32
93	8	UC R		28																				
93	17	UC *	5	8	14	23	22																	
93	17	UC A	17	23	27	36	36																	
94	19	U U		27																				
94	24	MC U		29					30					27					15					25
94	24	TC U		29					30					27					15					25
94	24	A U		29					30					27					15					25
94	25	MC U		28					28					26					15					24
94	25	TC U		28					28					26					15					24
94	25	A U		28					28					26					15					24
94	29	UC *	5	15	21	25	38	42																
94	29	UC A	18	32	40	39	51	51																
95	18	UC *		30																				
95	18	UC A		45																				
95	20	U R		23																				
95	25	MC U		32					35					25					22					29
95	25	TC U		32					35					25					22					29
95	25	A U		32					35					25					22					29

Table 4M (continued from p. 20, continues on p. 24)
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	
96	30	U	A	37																	
97	31	UC	*	19	30	35	40	30											30		
98	21	UC	A	42				38				29				19					34
98	22	A	*	8	19																
98	22	A	R	14	25																
98	27	UC	R	22				32	31	27	18	22	21	4	26						
98	27	A	R	22				33	32	30	23	24	25	12	28						
98	27	A	A	28				40	38	34	27	28	29	17	33						
98	32	U	*	13																	
98	32	U	R	15	27														18		
98	32	U	A	23																	
98	33	U	A	25																	
99	18	UC	*	23																	
99	18	UC	A	32																	
99	25	U	U	32				40	45	33					37						
99	27	UC	R	23				33	32	28	20	19	20	5	26						
99	27	A	R	23				35	32	31	25	21	22	8	28						
99	27	A	A	28				44	37	36	28	25	26	11	34						
00	27	UC	R	21				31	31	29	19	14	17	9	25						
00	27	A	R	21				32	32	32	22	18	20	14	27						
00	27	A	A	27				39	36	36	28	23	24	17	32						
01	27	UC	R	23				24	33	28	22	16	12	10	25						
01	27	A	R	23				25	34	30	24	18	14	15	26						
01	27	A	A	28				33	40	34	28	22	17	28	31						
02	21	UC	A	29				33				23				20					27
02	22	A	*	3	15																
02	22	A	R	5	20																
02	25	MC	R	27				41	26	20					29						
02	25	TC	R	28				42	28	21					30						
02	25	A	R	28				43	29	25					32						
02	25	MC	U	32				43	28	22					32						
02	25	TC	U	32				45	30	23					33						
02	25	A	U	32				46	31	27					35						
02	31	UC	*	5	17	18	16	22											16		
02	33	U	A	27																	
03	18	UC	*	21																	
03	18	UC	A	28																	
03	23	TC	A	30																	
04	23	TC	A	30																	
05	23	TC	A	28																	
05	25	MC	R	26				31	28	15					26						
05	25	TC	R	29				31	30	17					27						
05	25	A	R	29				31	30	17					27						
05	25	MC	U	30				37	34	16					30						
05	25	TC	U	34				38	36	18					32						
05	25	A	U	35				39	37	19					33						

Table 4F (continued from p. 21, continues on p. 25)
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+															
96	30	U	A	38																																				
97	31	UC	*		22	25	25	34	47														32																	
98	21	UC	A					44				34				26				16				32																
98	22	A	*		6		16																																	
98	22	A	R		12		25																																	
98	27	UC	R					27				31				31				25				22				19				18				4				26
98	27	A	R					27				31				31				26				22				19				18				4				26
98	27	A	A					31				39				36				30				24				23				22				12				31
98	32	U	*					13																																
98	32	U	R					16				30														17														
98	32	U	A					24																																
98	33	U	A					33																																
99	18	UC	*					28																																
99	18	UC	A					42																																
99	25	U	U					27				38				30				17								27												
99	27	UC	R					28				33				34				25				21				19				20				6				27
99	27	A	R					28				33				34				26				21				19				20				6				27
99	27	A	A					33				37				38				29				22				22				24				8				31
00	27	UC	R					25				33				33				25				21				18				20				3				26
00	27	A	R					25				33				33				25				21				18				20				3				26
00	27	A	A					29				39				36				27				24				23				24				6				30
01	27	UC	R					21				31				35				25				23				21				25				5				26
01	27	A	R					21				31				35				25				23				21				25				5				27
01	27	A	A					26				41				40				28				25				23				27				8				31
02	21	UC	A					31				32				25				14								27												
02	22	A	*		6		17																																	
02	22	A	R		9		21																																	
02	25	MCR	R					31				39				31				20								30												
02	25	TC	R					32				39				33				20								30												
02	25	A	R					32				39				33				20								30												
02	25	MC	U					37				42				35				20								33												
02	25	TC	U					37				42				36				20								33												
02	25	A	U					37				42				36				20								33												
02	31	UC	*		12	15	26	21	32														22																	
02	33	U	A					32																																
03	18	UC	*					29																																
03	18	UC	A					37																																
03	23	TC	A					27																																
04	23	TC	A					27																																
05	23	TC	A					25																																
05	25	MCR	R					30				32				25				10								24												
05	25	TC	R					30				32				26				11								25												
05	25	A	R					30				32				26				11								25												
05	25	MC	U					36				37				28				12								28												
05	25	TC	U					36				38				30				12								29												
05	25	A	U					36				38				30				12								29												

Table 4M (continued from 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+
06	22	A	*		3		14																		
06	22	A	R		6		19																		
06	23	TC	A																						
06	25	MC	R					14				33		27					14						23
06	25	TC	R					16				33		31					16						25
06	25	A	R					16				33		32					16						25
06	25	MC	U					19				34		29					16						25
06	25	TC	U					21				35		33					18						27
06	25	A	U					21				35		35					19						28
07	18	UC	*				10																		
07	18	UC	R				14																		
07	18	UC	A				19																		
07	21	UC	A							38			37			23				17					31
07	23	TC	A																						
08	23	TC	A																						
09	23	TC	A																						
09	25	MC	R					36				24		24					18						25
09	25	TC	R					35				32		28					20						29
09	25	MC	A					36				32		26					21						28
09	25	TC	A					35				33		28					21						29
09	25	A	A					36				33		28					23						30
10	22	A	*		3		9																		
10	22	A	R		4		12																		
10	23	TC	A																						
10	26	TC	R																						
10	26	TC	A					33				45		28					15						34
11	18	UC	*				10																		
11	18	UC	A				19																		
11	23	TC	A																						
12	23	TC	A																						
12	28	U	A					16																	

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source

Table 4F (continued from 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	75	80+
06	22	A	*		3		15																		
06	22	A	R		6		20																		
06	23	TC	A																						
06	25	MC	R																						
06	25	TC	R																						
06	25	A	R																						
06	25	MC	U																						
06	25	TC	U																						
06	25	A	U																						
07	18	UC	*																						
07	18	UC	R																						
07	18	UC	A																						
07	21	UC	A																						
07	23	TC	A																						
08	23	TC	A																						
09	23	TC	A																						
09	25	MC	R																						
09	25	TC	R																						
09	25	MC	A																						
09	25	TC	A																						
09	25	A	A																						
10	22	A	*		2		10																		
10	22	A	R		3		14																		
10	23	TC	A																						
10	26	TC	R																						
10	26	TC	A																						
11	18	UC	*																						
11	18	UC	A																						
11	23	TC	A																						
12	23	TC	A																						
12	28	U	A																						

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 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	70	75
59	11	UC	E*	1.2	1.8	3.2	5.1	5.9	7.4	11	9.2													4.2
62	5	UC	E*	0.9	1.3	1.1																		1.0
67	2	UC		0.8	1.2	1.9	2.9	5.1	5.6	6.1														3.8
67	7	MC													18									
70	2	UC		2.6						8.6														5.8
80	1	UC													20									
80	2	UC			5.6		7.7	8.7	10															
82	3	UC				6.0	7.3	8.7	11															
83	14	UC	E	6.5																				
86	15	UC													21									
87	24	UC	E					14			18		18						17					17
88	24	TC	E					14			19		17						19					17
89	24	TC	E					12			18		18						15					16
90	15	UC													23									
90	24	TC	E					14			17		14						17					16
91	24	TC	E					15			19		17						22					18
92	24	TC	E					15			18		18						16					17
94	24	TC	E					13			18		22						16					17
94	25	TC	E					13			19		22						17					18
95	18	UC	E			10																		
95	25	TC	E					13			18		19						19					17
96	30	U									14													
98	22	UC			1.4	3.6																		
98	27	UC	E*					15			19		20		22		20		18		18	26		19
98	32	U		*				7.0																4.3
99	18	UC	E			12																		
99	27	UC	E*					17			18		19		22		22		21		17	14		19
00	27	UC	E*					16			20		20		22		22		19		16	16		20
01	27	UC	E*					17			17		20		22		22		23		17	26		20
02	21	UC	E*					12			16		18		17		15		12		11	23		16
02	25	TC	E					14			20		18						21					19
03	18	UC	E			17																		
05	25	MC	E					12			16		23						26					18
05	25	TC	E					12			16		23						25					18
06	22	UC		12			11																	
06	25	MC	E					9.4			16		19						15					15
06	25	TC	E					12			15		18						17					16
07	18	UC	E			11																		
09	25	TC						13			17		17						16					16
10	26	MC											15											
10	26	TC											17											
11	18	UC	E			11																		
12	28	U	E*					7.2																

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 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	70	75	80+
59	11	UC	E*	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4															0.7
62	5	UC	E*	0.6	0.7	1.2																			0.7
67	2	UC		1.1	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	3.6															1.4
67	7	MC													13										
70	2	UC		1.9					4.7																3.4
80	1	UC													17										
80	2	UC			4.1			5.9	6.0	9.6															
82	3	UC					3.4	5.0	5.9	5.1															
83	14	UC	E		2.7																				
86	15	UC													16										
87	24	UC	E						13			15			17					13					15
88	24	TC	E						13			15			16					14					14
89	24	TC	E						13			16			14					14					14
90	15	UC													17										
90	24	TC	E						10			13			15					13					13
91	24	TC	E						9.9			15			15					12					13
92	24	TC	E						12			16			17					14					15
94	24	TC	E						11			16			16					10					14
94	25	TC	E						11			16			17					11					14
95	18	UC	E				7.9																		
95	25	TC	E						11			17			17					16					15
96	30	U													17										
98	22	UC			0.7		2.9																		
98	27	UC	E*						13			16		18	18	17	14	11	17						16
98	32	U			*		4.0																		2.9
99	18	UC	E				8.8																		
99	27	UC	E*						13			15		17	17	16	15	13	9.7						16
00	27	UC	E*						13			15		17	18	16	14	11	9.7						15
01	27	UC	E*						15			16		17	17	17	15	12	13						16
02	21	UC	E*						12			14		14	16	14	13	12	0.0						14
02	25	TC	E						12			15		18			13								14
03	18	UC	E				15																		
05	25	MC	E						10			14		15			13								13
05	25	TC	E						10			14		15			13								13
06	22	UC			9.3		9.3																		
06	25	MC	E						11			16		14			14								14
06	25	TC	E						11			16		14			14								14
07	18	UC	E				10																		
09	25	TC							11			16		18			18								16
10	26	MC													15										
10	26	TC													15										
11	18	UC	E				9.7																		
12	28	U	E*						5.2																

Source: see *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 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	70	75	80+		
59	11	UC*	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.5	3.3	5.8	3.9													1.1	**			
61	7	MC																						11	100%M		
62	5	UC*	0.2	0.5	0.6																			0.3	**		
67	2	UC	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.4															1.2	**		
67	7	MC																							10	95%M	
70	2	UC	0.7						3.8															2.0	**		
71	7	MC																							11	102%M	
75	6	MC																							12	--	
75	7	MC																							11	91%M	
80	1	UC																							7.6	74%T	
80	2	UC		1.8		2.5	2.7	4.6																			**
80	6	MC																								11	--
82	3	UC			2.3	2.6	3.8	5.1																			**
83	14	UC		0.9																							**
86	15	UC																								6.6	**
87	24	UC*					4.6			7.1			6.3						4.8					5.7	79%T		
88	24	TC*					4.6			7.3			4.3						6.2					5.7	81%T		
89	24	TC*					3.8			7.2			4.9						5.0					5.3	77%T		
90	15	UC																								6.2	**
90	24	TC*					4.8			7.4			4.7						6.4					5.9	76%T		
91	24	TC*					5.0			6.2			5.3						6.8					5.9	74%T		
92	24	TC*					6.0			7.0			5.8						3.6					5.7	81%T		
94	24	TC*					4.1			9.1			6.7						3.2					5.9	75%T		
94	25	TC*					3.9			9.1			6.7						3.3					5.9	72%T		
95	18	UC				3.0																					**
95	25	TC*					4.5			6.8			6.0						4.6					5.6	76%T		
96	30	U																								5.2	**
98	22	UC		0.2		0.9																					**
98	27	UC*					3.3			6.2		6.1	5.8		3.7		4.0		3.8		1.0			4.9	72%T		
98	32	U		*			1.9																	0.8	**		
99	18	UC				2.8																					**
99	27	UC*					3.8			6.0		6.1	6.0		4.4		3.9		3.3		0.7			5.1	70%T		
00	27	UC*					3.3			6.3		6.4	6.3		4.1		2.7		2.7		1.3			5.0	69%T		
01	27	UC*					3.9			4.2		6.6	6.0		4.7		3.8		2.0		2.5			4.8	71%T		
02	21	UC*						3.7		4.6		4.2	3.9		2.7		2.3		1.3		3.0			3.8	51%T		
02	25	TC					3.9			8.5		5.0							4.5					5.6	80%T		
03	18	UC				3.6																					**
05	25	MC					3.1			5.1		6.5							4.0					4.7	87%M		
05	25	TC					3.6			5.0		6.9							4.3					4.9	88%T		
06	22	UC		0.5		1.6																					**
06	25	MC					1.4			5.2		5.0							2.2					3.5	79%M		
06	25	TC					2.0			5.1		5.6							2.7					4.0	81%T		
07	18	UC				1.2																					**
09	25	TC					4.7			5.4		4.8							3.3					4.6	128%T		
10	26	TC																								5.7	169%T
11	18	UC				1.1																					**
12	28	U*					1.2																				**

Source: *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: estimated % of total sales of M = manufactured or T = total cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined
 ** = cannot be calculated
 -- = adjusted by original author

Table 6F 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	70	75
59	11	UC*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0														0.1	**
61	7	MC	4.2																		100%M			
62	5	UC*	0.0	0.1	0.1																		0.0	**
67	2	UC	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7														0.1	**
67	7	MC	5																		95%M			
70	2	UC	0.1					1.4															0.6	**
71	7	MC	6																		102%M			
75	6	MC	7.7																		--			
75	7	MC	7.0																		91%M			
80	1	UC	5.4																		74%T			
80	2	UC	0.9			1.9	2.0	2.8																**
80	6	MC	6.9																		--			
82	3	UC		0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7																	**
83	14	UC	0.1																					**
86	15	UC	4.5																		**			
87	24	UC*				3.8				4.4			5.2				3.3					4.1	79%T	
88	24	TC*				3.2				5.6			4.8				3.5					4.3	81%T	
89	24	TC*				4.2				6.5			3.1				3.0					4.3	77%T	
90	15	UC	4.1																		**			
90	24	TC*				2.7				5.0			4.9				2.6					3.8	76%T	
91	24	TC*				3.2				5.4			4.5				3.3					4.2	74%T	
92	24	TC*				4.9				6.1			4.8				2.9					4.6	81%T	
94	24	TC*				3.3				4.7			4.5				1.6					3.5	75%T	
94	25	TC*				3.2				4.5			4.4				1.7					3.4	72%T	
95	18	UC			2.4																		**	
95	25	TC*				3.5				5.7			4.3				3.6					4.4	76%T	
96	30	U	6.5																		**			
98	22	UC		0.1		0.7																	**	
98	27	UC*				3.4				5.1		5.7	4.5		3.7		2.7		2.0	0.7		4.2	72%T	
98	32	U	*			1.2																0.5	**	
99	18	UC			2.5																		**	
99	27	UC*				3.7				4.9		5.9	4.3		3.3		2.9		2.6	0.5		4.2	70%T	
00	27	UC*				3.2				5.0		5.4	4.5		3.3		2.5		2.3	0.3		4.0	69%T	
01	27	UC*				3.0				5.0		5.9	4.3		3.8		3.2		3.0	0.7		4.2	71%T	
02	21	UC*				3.5				3.6		3.0	2.9		2.2		1.8		1.5	0.0		2.9	51%T	
02	25	TC				3.7				5.7		5.7	5.7		2.6							4.3	80%T	
03	18	UC		4.3																			**	
05	25	MC				3.1				4.6		3.8					1.4					3.2	87%M	
05	25	TC				3.2				4.6		4.0					1.4					3.3	88%T	
06	22	UC	0.4			1.6																	**	
06	25	MC				2.9				4.1		4.2					2.6					3.5	79%M	
06	25	TC				2.9				4.3		4.2					2.6					3.5	81%T	
07	18	UC			1.7																		**	
09	25	TC				4.6				5.7		5.0					4.2					5.0	128%T	
10	26	TC	5.8																		169%T			
11	18	UC		1.1																			**	
12	28	U*				1.0																	**	

Source: *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: estimated % of total sales of M = manufactured or T = total cigarette consumption implied by survey, sexes combined,
 ** = cannot be calculated
 -- = adjusted by original author

Table 7M Number of cigarettes smoked per person per day, sales-adjusted, males: selected 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	70	75	80+							
61	7	MC	11																		100%M											
67	7	MC	10																		95%M											
71	7	MC	11																		102%M											
75	6	MC	12																		--											
75	7	MC	12																		91%M											
80	1	UC	10																		74%T											
80	6	MC	11																		--											
87	24	UC*	5.9					9.0					8.0					6.0					7.2	79%T								
88	24	TC*	5.7					9.0					5.3					7.6					7.1	81%T								
89	24	TC*	4.9					9.3					6.4					6.5					6.9	77%T								
90	24	TC*	6.3					9.7					6.2					8.4					7.8	76%T								
91	24	TC*	6.8					8.4					7.2					9.2					7.9	74%T								
92	24	TC*	7.5					8.7					7.2					4.4					7.0	81%T								
94	24	TC*	5.4					12					8.9					4.2					7.8	75%T								
94	25	TC*	5.5					13					9.2					4.6					8.3	72%T								
95	25	TC*	5.9					9.1					7.9					6.1					7.3	76%T								
98	27	UC*	4.6					8.6					8.5					8.1					5.2	5.7	5.3	1.4	6.9	72%T				
99	27	UC*	5.4					8.6					8.8					8.6					6.4					5.5	4.7	1.1	7.3	70%T
00	27	UC*	4.8					9.1					9.3					9.1					6.0					3.9	3.9	1.9	7.2	69%T
01	27	UC*	5.5					5.9					9.2					8.4					6.5					5.3	2.7	3.5	6.7	71%T
02	21	UC*	7.3					9.1					8.2					7.7					5.3					4.6	2.5	6.0	7.4	51%T
02	25	TC	4.9					11					6.3					5.6										7.0	80%T			
05	25	MC	3.6					5.9					7.5					4.6										5.4	87%M			
05	25	TC	4.1					5.7					7.9					4.9										5.6	88%T			
06	25	MC	1.7					6.6					6.3					2.7										4.5	79%M			
06	25	TC	2.4					6.2					6.9					3.3										4.9	81%T			
09	25	TC	3.7					4.2					3.8					2.6										3.6	128%T			
10	26	TC	3.4																		169%T											

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. 41
 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. 41
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: Adjustment factor used, estimated % of total sales of 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	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60			65	70	75	80+				
61	7	MC	4.2																		100%M								
67	7	MC	5																		95%M								
71	7	MC	6																		102%M								
75	6	MC	7.7																		--								
75	7	MC	7.7																		91%M								
80	1	UC	7.3																		74%T								
80	6	MC	6.9																		--								
87	24	UC*	4.8					5.5					6.6					4.2		5.2	79%T								
88	24	TC*	4.0					6.9					6.0					4.3		5.3	81%T								
89	24	TC*	5.4					8.5					4.0					4.0		5.6	77%T								
90	24	TC*	3.6					6.6					6.4					3.4		5.0	76%T								
91	24	TC*	4.4					7.3					6.2					4.5		5.6	74%T								
92	24	TC*	6.1					7.6					6.0					3.6		5.8	81%T								
94	24	TC*	4.4					6.2					5.9					2.1		4.6	75%T								
94	25	TC*	4.5					6.2					6.1					2.3		4.7	72%T								
95	25	TC*	4.6					7.6					5.7					4.8		5.8	76%T								
98	27	UC*	4.7					7.1					7.9					6.3		5.2		3.7		2.9		1.0		5.8	72%T
99	27	UC*	5.3					7.0					8.4					6.2		4.8		4.1		3.7		0.8		6.0	70%T
00	27	UC*	4.6					7.3					7.8					6.5		4.8		3.6		3.4		0.4		5.8	69%T
01	27	UC*	4.3					7.1					8.3					6.0		5.3		4.5		4.2		0.9		5.9	71%T
02	21	UC*	6.8					7.0					5.9					5.8		4.3		3.4		3.0		0.0		5.7	51%T
02	25	TC	4.6					7.1					7.1					3.3										5.4	80%T
05	25	MC	3.6					5.3					4.3					1.6										3.7	87%M
05	25	TC	3.6					5.3					4.6					1.6										3.8	88%T
06	25	MC	3.7					5.2					5.4					3.4										4.4	79%M
06	25	TC	3.6					5.3					5.2					3.2										4.3	81%T
09	25	TC	3.6					4.5					3.9					3.3										3.9	128%T
10	26	TC	3.4																		169%T								

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

Source: See *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41
 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. 41
 All ages: relates to ages reported; as given in original source
 % Total sales: Adjustment factor used, estimated % of total sales
 of 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		Total cigarettes ⁵		All products ⁶		Unadjusted ⁷			Sales-adjusted ⁸					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Number/ person/day	Total sales %	Manufactured cigarettes number/ person/day	Total cigarettes ⁹ number/ person/day					
						M	F		M	F	M	F					
1961	7	MC+U					60	37	10.9	4.1	100	10.9	4.1				
1967	7 10	MC U	54	38			68	39	9.8	4.9	95	10.3	5.1				
1971	7	MC+A	55	41			65		10.8	5.9	102	10.6	5.8				
1972	8	UC			48	36								(10.9	6.5)		
1973	8	UC			48	37								(11.3	7.1)		
1974	8	UC			45	36								(11.8	7.7)		
1975	6 7 8	MC MC+U UC					50	41	11.9 10.7	7.7 6.9	-- 91	11.9 11.7	7.7 7.5		(12.1	7.3)	
1976	8	UC			43	34								(11.4	7.2)		
1977	1 8	UC UC			43 44	33 34								(11.0	6.7) (10.9	6.7)	
1978	8	UC			40	31								(11.5	7.1)		
1979	9	UC+A			37	33	45	33						(10.4	7.4)		
1980	1 6 8 13	UC MC UC A			38 39	31 32			7.6 11.0	5.4 6.9	74 --	(10.4 11.0	7.0) 6.9	10.3	7.3	(10.6	6.9)
1981	8	UC			39	32								(10.2	6.7)		
1982	8	UC			34	29								(9.3	6.3)		
1983	8	UC			34	30								(8.7	6.1)		
1984	8	UC			37	32								(8.5	5.8)		
1985	8	UC			36	32								(8.1	5.8)		
1986	8	UC			34	31								(7.6	5.5)		
1987	8 19 24	UC U UC+A			30 34	27 28	38 38	32 28							(7.3	5.2) 7.3	5.2
									5.7	4.1	79						

Table 8 (continued)

Year	Source ²	Product ³	Prevalence ⁴				Number of cigarettes								
			Manufactured cigarettes		Total cigarettes ⁵		All products ⁶		Unadjusted ⁷			Sales-adjusted ⁸			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Number/ person/day	Total sales %	Manufactured cigarettes number/ person/day	Total cigarettes ⁹ number/ person/day			
						M	F		M	F	M	F			
1988	8	UC			32	27								(7.4 5.0)	
	24	TC+A			33	30	38	30	5.7	4.3	81			(7.0 5.3)	
	24	TC+A			33	36	37	37						(6.6 5.7)	
1989	8	UC			31	29								(7.1 5.3)	
	19	U					40	31							
	24	TC+A			34	30	39	30	5.3	4.3	77			(6.9 5.6)	
	24	TC+A			37	31	41	33						(7.4 5.1)	
1990	8	UC			30	27								(7.4 5.3)	
	24	MC+TC+A	36	29	38	30	42	30	5.9	3.8	76	(7.6 5.0)		(7.8 5.0)	
1991	8	UC			30	30								(7.5 6.0)	
	19	U					35	31							
	24	MC+TC+A	31	31	32	31	36	31	5.9	4.1	74	(7.3 6.0)		(7.9 5.6)	
1992	8	UC			31	26								(7.7 5.1)	
	24	MC+TC+A	32	31	34	32	39	32	5.7	4.7	81	(7.0 5.5)		(7.0 5.8)	
1993	8	UC			29	28								(6.8 5.3)	
1994	19	U					36	27							
	24	MC+TC+A	32	25	34	25	37	25	5.9	3.5	75	(7.5 4.7)		(7.8 4.6)	
	25	MC+TC+A	31	21	33	21	36	24	5.9	3.1	72	(7.9 4.3)		(8.2 4.3)	
1995	25	MC+TC+A	29	29	32	29	35	29	5.5	4.3	76	(7.2 5.6)		(7.3 5.7)	
1998	21	UC			34	31								(7.2 5.3)	
	27	UC+A			25	26	27	26	4.8	4.1	72			(6.8 5.7)	
	27	A					33	31							
1999	25	U					38	28							
	27	UC+A			26	27	28	27	5.0	4.2	70			(7.2 6.0)	
	27	A					33	31							
2000	27	UC+A			25	26	27	26	4.9	4.0	69			(7.1 5.8)	
	27	A					32	30							
2001	27	UC+A			24	26	26	26	4.8	4.2	71			(6.7 5.9)	
	27	A					31	31							
2002	21	UC			27	27			3.7	2.8	51			(7.2 5.5)	
	25	MC+TC+A	30	30	31	31	32	31	5.7	4.5	80	(6.8 5.6)		(7.1 5.6)	
	25	MC+TC+A	32	34	33	34	35	34							
2003	23	TC			30	27								(6.6 4.7)	

Table 8 (continued/2)

Year	Source ²	Product ³	Prevalence ⁴				Number of cigarettes								
			Manufactured cigarettes		Total cigarettes ⁵		All products ⁶		Unadjusted ⁷			Sales-adjusted ⁸			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	Number/ person/day	Total sales %	Manufactured cigarettes number/ person/day	Total cigarettes ⁹ number/ person/day			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
2004	23	TC			30	27									(5.4 4.0)
2005	23	TC			28	25									(5.6 3.9)
	25	MC	26	24					4.8	3.2	87	5.5	3.7		
	25	TC+A			27	25	27	25	5.0	3.3	88			5.7	3.8
	25	MC+TC+A	30	28	32	29	33	29							
2006	23	TC			29	27									(5.3 4.0)
	25	MC	23	25					3.7	3.5	79	4.6	4.5		
	25	TC+A			25	26	25	26	4.0	3.6	81			5.0	4.4
	25	MC+TC+A	25	29	28	29	28	29							
2007	21	UC			31	27									(5.2 3.6)
	23	TC			30	26									(5.1 3.7)
2008	23	TC			29	25									(4.7 3.3)
2009	23	TC			27	25									(4.4 3.3)
	25	MC+TC	24	30	29	31			4.7	5.0	128	(3.6	3.5)	3.7	3.9
	25	MC+TC+A	28	31	29	32	29	32							
2010/10	23	TC			25	22									(4.0 2.8)
	26	TC			33	36			5.7	5.8	169			3.4	3.4
	26	TC			34	38									
2011/10	23	TC			25	21								(4.2 2.8)	
2012/11	23	TC			24	20								(4.1 2.9)	

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.

2 See *Notes on sources of survey data*, p. 41.

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 includes prevalence of smoking classified as U = unspecified product.

7 Estimated from data in Table 6 (see also extended version of Table 6 in the Excel tables workbook)

8 From Table 7, except data in parentheses, which are derived from the prevalence of smoking from Table 4 as described in *Summary of adult smoking*, Methods p. 13.

9 Number of cigarettes classified as UC = cigarettes (type unspecified) has been adjusted to total cigarette sales and included in this column.

10 Calculations based on 2009 population.

11 Calculations based on 2009 population and 2011 sales data.

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

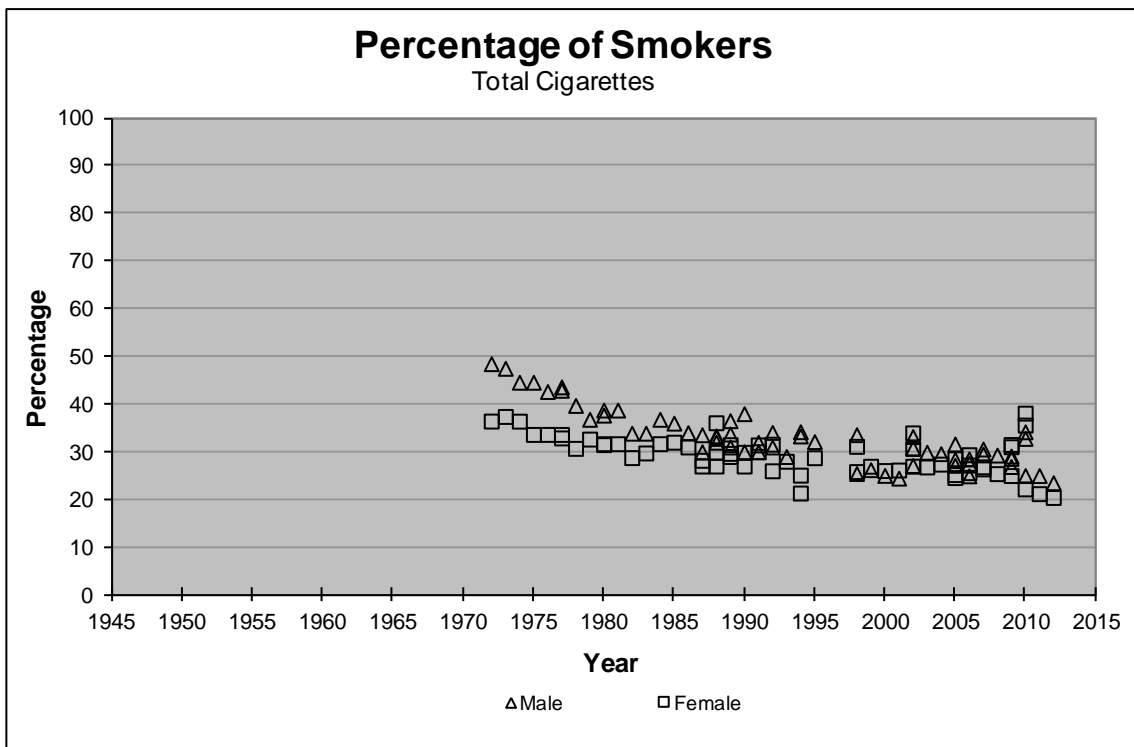
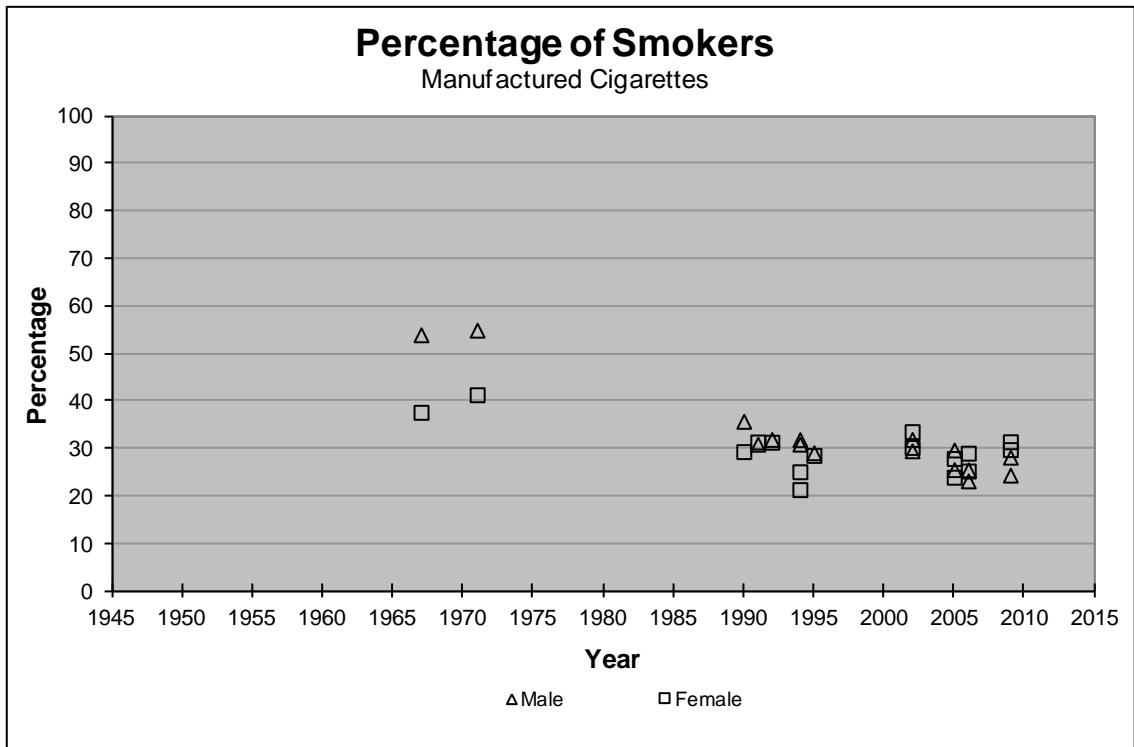
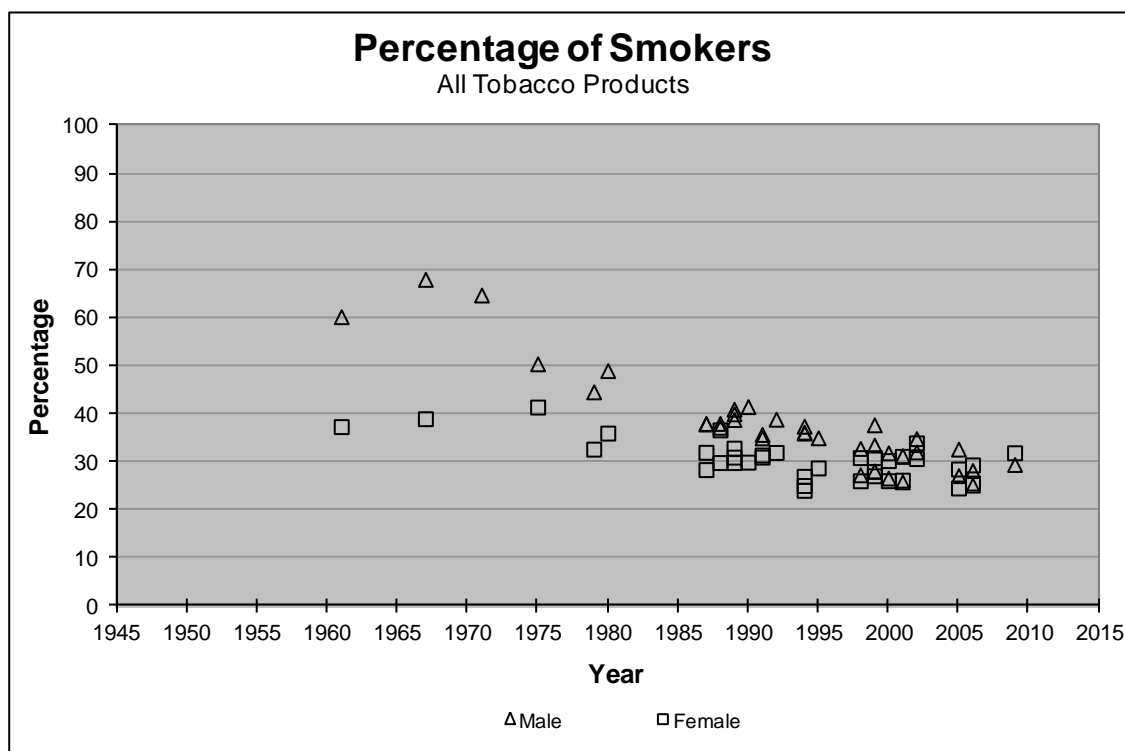
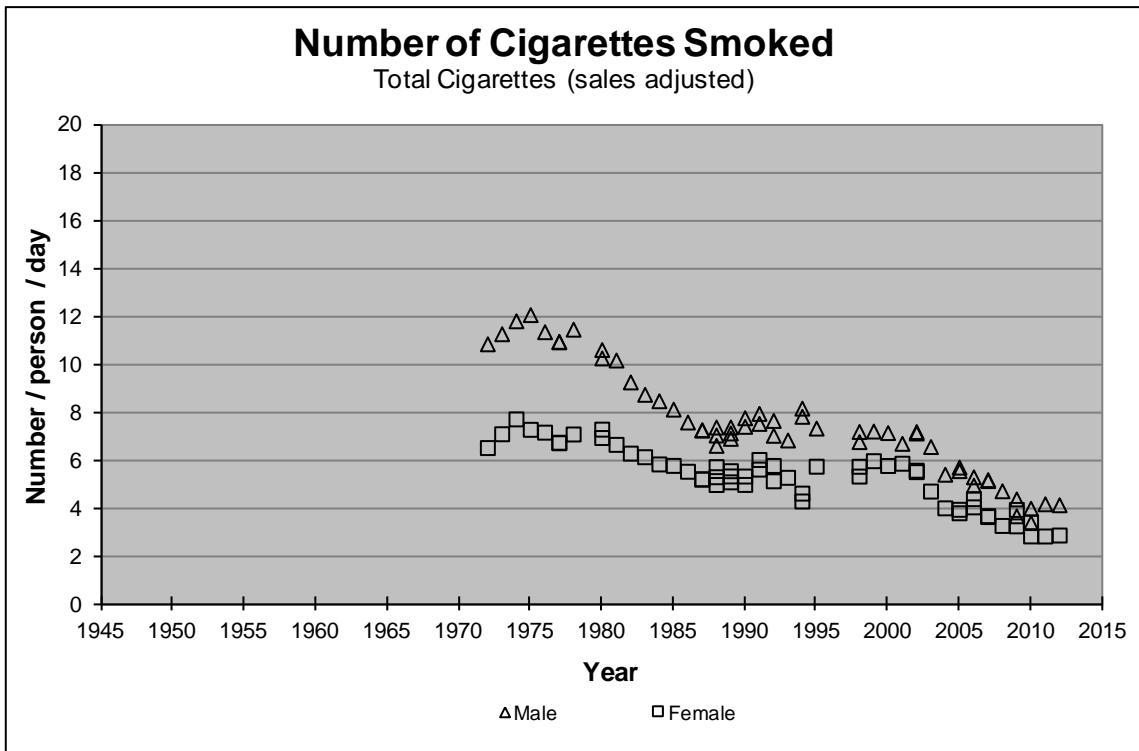
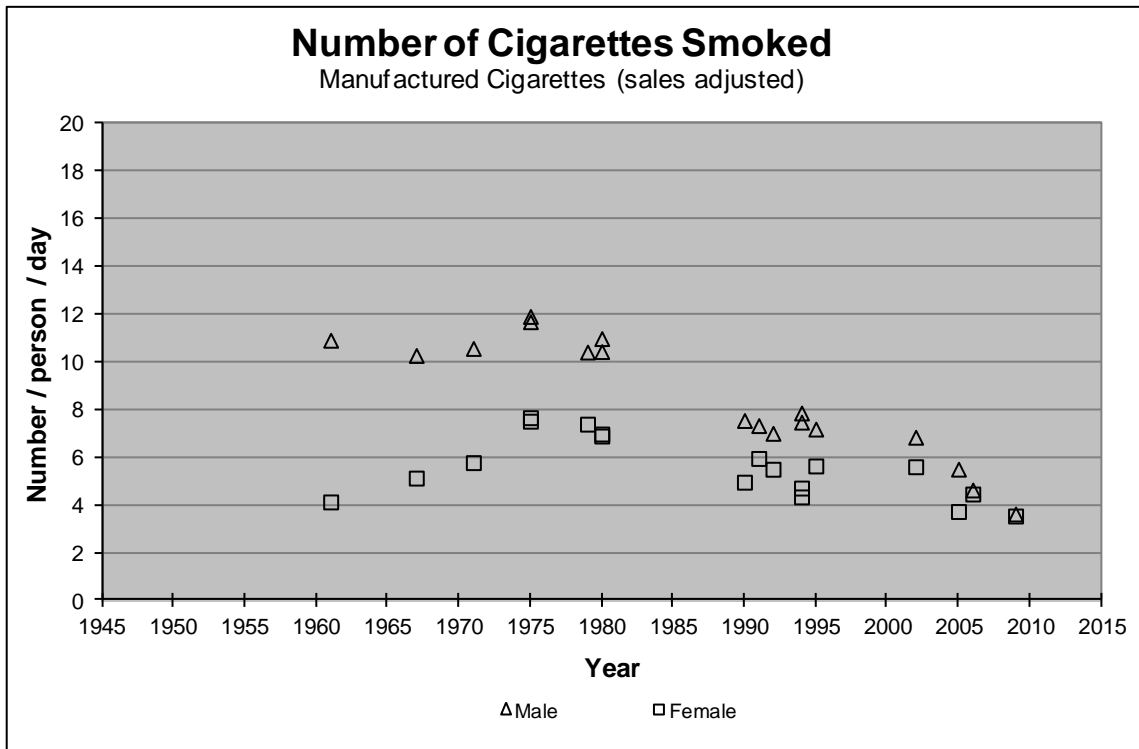


Figure 3 (continued)



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

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



Source: 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. 48 under *References*.

Sales data before 1975

RP6 (Lee (1975))

Data by weight, originally given to nearest 100 000 pounds, have been converted to tonnes and given to the nearest 10 tonnes (100 000 lbs = 45.359 tonnes).

Notes as given in RP6:

Details of the weight of cigarettes, smoking tobacco and snuff consumed for the years 1954-56 were obtained from the *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin* and the *Trade Statistics of Ireland*. For the years 1920-53 and 1957-74 official published figures were not available in the form required; estimates for these years were obtained from trade sources.

Sales data for 1975-1977

Central Statistics Office (1981)

This source cites "Industry Sources" for the data on sales volumes and weights. Values were given in numbers (for cigarettes and cigars) and millions of pounds. We have converted the latter to millions of tonnes and given the resulting values to the nearest 10 tonnes (1 000 000 lbs = 453.59 tonnes). Values for snuff are given as 0.0 millions of pounds for each year.

Sales data for 1978 onwards

Revenue Commissioners (1997, 2002, 2011)

Redmond (2013), providing information from Revenue Commissioners (1982, 1987)

The values shown in Table 1.2 do not include smuggled and cross-border sales.

For 1978-1986 sales of pipe tobacco were calculated by us as the sum of Cavendish, Hard Pressed Tobacco and Other Pipe Tobacco, and for 1987-1991 as the sum of Sweetened Tobacco, Hard Pressed Tobacco and Other Pipe Tobacco.

From 25 February 1993, tobacco products other than cigarettes and cigars were reclassified into two new categories, (1) "Fine Cut Tobacco" replaced the existing category "Other Tobacco" and (2) "Other Smoking Tobacco" replaced "Sweetened Tobacco", "Hard Pressed" and "Other Pipe" tobacco (previously summarised by us as Pipe Tobacco) (Revenue Commissioners (2002)). Data for 1992 were also presented in the newer categories.

Up to 1985 data for cigarettes were given both by weight and in millions (Revenue Commissioners (Various years)). For 1986 onwards cigarette data were given in millions only and, for conversion to weights, we assumed an average cigarette weight of 0.84 g, based on the average weight of a cigarette in 1985.

For the years 2000-2006 (Bundesverband der Zigarrenindustrie (accessed November 2007)), data for cigars were available both by weight and in millions. For other years, data were given by weight only. For conversion to millions, we assumed an average weight of 2g for the period 1978-99, based on the average weight of a cigar in 1977, and 1.3g for the period 2007-11, based on the average weight of a cigar in 2006.

With the introduction on 1 January 1978 of an end-product duty on finished tobacco products, snuff was no longer liable to excise duty and so was not reported after that date (Revenue Commissioners (1982)).

Estimates of smuggling and cross-border sales

The percentages shown in Table 1.4 are additional to the sales figures shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2.

The terms used in the report KPMG LLP (2013) clarify the more general terms used elsewhere. Illegal cigarettes are described as “Counterfeit and contraband” and Cross-border sales are described as “Legal non-domestic” sales. The term “Non Irish duty paid” represents the total of Illegal and Cross-border sales.

JTI Ireland and JTI UK (2013) define types of illegal tobacco as follows:

- Counterfeit Tobacco: Illegal manufacturing in which a product bears a trademark without the owner’s consent. These products can be sold in the source country or smuggled into another country. Excise tax is rarely, if ever, paid on counterfeit products.
- Contraband Tobacco: A widely used term for smuggled tobacco. Smuggled tobacco is the unlawful movement of tobacco products (genuine or counterfeit) from one tax jurisdiction to another without the payment of applicable taxes or in breach of laws prohibiting its import or export.
- Illicit Whites: These cigarettes are marketed on price and typically produced legally but intended for smuggling into countries where there is no prior legal market for them.

Table 1.4 summarises estimates available from various sources. Each source is described below.

- Revenue: The Irish Tax and Customs authority. The estimates quoted are from Revenue Commissioners (2011a) and Revenue (2013). The Revenue Commissioners, in conjunction with the HSE’s National Tobacco Control Office, commissioned Ipsos MRBI to conduct research amongst smokers about the source of their cigarettes. The values in Table 1.4 (“Illegal” and “Cross-border”) represent the percentages of all smokers interviewed who were classified as having an illegal pack of cigarettes or a legal non-Irish duty paid pack respectively.
- Tobacco Industry: Doyle: This relates to estimates by P. J. Carroll, John Player and Gallaher given by Doyle (1994).
- Tobacco Industry: PMI: Philip Morris International, quoted by KPMG LLP (2013). The estimates were based on empty pack surveys. The estimates for 2010, 2011 and 2012 were calculated by us as the average of estimates from two quarterly surveys.
- Tobacco Industry: JTI: Japan Tobacco International, quoted by Business World (2010) and KPMG LLP (2012).
- Tobacco Industry: ITMAC: Irish Tobacco Manufacturers Advisory Committee. The estimates quoted are from ITMAC (Irish Tobacco Manufacturers Advisory Committee) (2013) and Irish Times (2013). Estimates for 2007-2010 were “based on Industry figures”. Estimates for 2011 and 2012 were from empty pack surveys and are described as “based on Eurobarometer and CSO figures” (CSO being the Irish Central Statistics Office).
- Tobacco Industry: KPMG: “A report on tobacco consumption in the EU prepared by KPMG LLP in accordance with specific terms of reference agreed between Philip Morris International Management S.A. and KPMG LLP” (KPMG LLP (2013)). The estimates were based on quarterly empty pack surveys. Consumer research on the volume and brands purchased legally from other countries was used to estimate the split between illegal cigarettes and cross-border sales.
- Retailers: These are the European Confederation of Cigarette Retailers quoted by Joossens and Raw (1998) and the National Federation of Retail Newsagents quoted by Talking Retail (2009).
- Euromonitor: Euromonitor International, a consumer markets research organisation. Their estimates are as quoted by Transcrime (Calderoni *et al* (2013)) and by the Tobacco Atlas (Shafey *et al* (2009) and Eriksen *et al* (2012)).

Additional information not shown in Table 1.4

- 1986-97 Mooney (2000) estimated that official figures for cigarette consumption in those years were understated by 5-15% due to smuggling.
- 1994 Doyle (1994) estimated that 10% of the roll-your-own tobacco market was illegally imported.
- 1996 Since March 1996 it has been illegal to sell cigarettes without a tax stamp (Revenue Commissioners (1996)).
- 2008 The Eurobarometer survey (European Commission (2009)) asked 1 000 people in Ireland “In the last 6 months, have you seen tobacco products being sold which you think were smuggled?” 4.9% of respondents replied “Yes, often” and 10.1% replied “Yes, occasionally”.
- 2010 A multinational survey by PPACTE was reported by Gallus *et al* (2012) and Joossens *et al* (2012). Sample size 1 008 of which 369 were current cigarette smokers. The survey asked each subject about the sources of the cigarettes he/she had bought in the previous 30 days, as percentages of the total number they bought:

Source	Proportion of cigarettes bought (%)	
	Smokers aged 15-24	All smokers
Legal shops	81.2	85.9
Vending machines	6.1	3.4
Internet	0.0	0.0
Other countries/Duty-free	1.4	6.3
Smuggled (markets, door-to-door sellers etc.)	5.3	2.5
Offered by peers	6.1	1.9

6.2% of current smokers reported that they had bought some smuggled cigarettes in the previous 30 days. Of the cigarette packs shown (when the subject was asked for their most recently bought pack) 90% had a local tax stamp. Packs identified as illicit (defined as purchased from an illicit source or at an extremely low price, or lacking the appropriate health warning or tax stamp), comprised 4.9% of manufactured cigarette packs and 0.0% of hand-rolled packs (although the latter figure is based on only 26 packs).

- 2011 The Revenue Commissioners report (Revenue Commissioners (2011a)) quoted in Table 1.4 also estimated that the 15% of smokers classified as having an illegal pack could be broken down as 13% having contraband, 1% counterfeit, and 1% “illicit whites”.
- 2012 As part of the Eurobarometer survey, 14% of subjects reported that, in the previous year, they had bought tobacco products abroad (European Commission (2012)).

Estimates of numbers of hand-rolled cigarettes

For 1920-1977 we have estimated hand-rolled cigarette consumption as 10% by weight of smoking tobacco (pipe and ‘other’ tobacco). From 1978 the data shown in Table 1.2 as Other tobacco or as Fine-cut tobacco are taken to represent hand-rolling tobacco. We have assumed 1g per cigarette until 2002, based on estimated weights given in Council of Europe (1978) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2005). For the years 2003-11, we have used the estimates of the numbers of hand-rolled cigarettes given in KPMG LLP (2011) and KPMG LLP (2012) which use an assumed weight of 0.75 g per cigarette. These conversion factors may underestimate the numbers of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked: Gallus *et al* (2012) estimate the median weight of a hand-rolled cigarette in Ireland as 0.54 g (inter-quartile range 0.47-0.85 g, based on 12 smokers).

According to Merzdorf *et al* (1982) ‘... between 5 and 10% of fine-cut pipe tobacco sales are smoked in the form of roll-your-own cigarettes’.

The Coresta task force on roll-your-own (fine cut) tobacco (1999) reported that, according to the latest available data, >95% of consumer-made cigarettes were made by hand-rolling, with the remainder being made by machine-rolling.

Plain/Filter cigarette sales

1962-1981: Maxwell, Jr. (successive years)

1982-1983: Todd (1986)

1984-2004: US Department of Agriculture (accessed March 2011)

The values for 1984-2004 represent the percentage of local production, rather than of total sales.

Menthol cigarette sales

No information available.

Tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide machine yields of cigarettes

No data are available on average yields.

The tar yield per cigarette was limited by EC directive (Directive 90/239/EEC) to 15 mg by the end of 1992, and to 12 mg by the end of 1997; nicotine yield was limited to 1.5 mg (Harkin *et al* (1997)). From 1 January 2004, limits of 10 mg tar, 1 mg nicotine and 10 mg carbon monoxide per cigarette came into force (ASPECT (Analysis of the Science and Policy for European Control of Tobacco) Consortium (2004)).

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. 48 under *References*.

Source number**1 Todd (1986) quoting Health Education Bureau**

- a. Prevalence of smoking (Table 4) is given from national probability samples in 1977/78 and 1980/81, with the survey year commencing in July. Adults (age 15+). Sample size approximately 5 000 each year.
- b. Cigarettes per smoker (Table 5) were given from a national stratified random sample in summer 1980. Sample size 3 000.

2 O'Rourke *et al* (1968, 1971, 1983a)

- a. Studies of smoking in randomly selected post-primary schools in the City and County of Dublin. Anonymous questionnaires completed by all pupils at the schools, with teachers usually absent.

Year	Sample size	
	Boys	Girls
1967	2 710	1 792
1970	3 015	2 468
1980-1981	3 068	2 085

- b. Regular smokers: smoked at least once a week. All smokers (1980 only): smoked regularly, or on holiday, at parties etc.
- c. Consumption per smoker has been converted from weekly.

3 Todd (1986), quoting O'Rourke *et al* (1983b) and O'Rourke *et al* (in press)

- a. Survey of young people in rural areas.

Year	Sample size	
	Males	Females
1971	2 897	2 853
1982	2 092	2 716

- b. Regular smokers: smoked at least 1 cigarette per week every week.

- 4 Grube and Morgan (1986, 1990)**
- Study conducted in 1984 in 24 randomly selected post-primary schools (excluding boarding and special schools) in greater Dublin. Year groups randomly selected within schools. Anonymous questionnaire completed on two occasions a month apart, in class with teachers absent. Sample size (males) 1 837, (females) 1 732. Two schools refused to participate. A follow-up survey one year later is also reported, sample size 979.
 - Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked cigarettes daily in the previous month. All smokers: smoked at least a few cigarettes in the previous month.
- 5 Corridan (1963)**
- Survey of children aged 11-14 in Cork City in April-May 1962, administered by a doctor with the teachers absent. Sample size (boys) 1 588, (girls) 1 532.
 - Regular smokers: smoked 1 or more cigarettes a week.
 - Consumption category estimation adult method, which may not be appropriate, based on 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-29, and 30+ cigarettes/smoker/week.
- 6 Todd (1986)**
- Estimates by Todd of cigarettes per person in 1975.
- 7 Herity *et al* (1976), Ward *et al* (1978), Council of Europe (1978), quoting Irish Tobacco Manufacturers' Advisory Committee, and Cleary and Shelley (1983) quoting Research Services (1962)**
- National quota samples 1961-1975 from industry sources.
 - Assumed extension 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.
- 8 Cleary and Shelley (1983), Health Promotion Unit (1995)**
- Joint National Media Research surveys. 1972 represents July 1972-June 1973 and so on. Random samples of around 5 000 each year. Age range (to 1984) 16+, (1985 onwards) 15+.
- | Year range | Surveys conducted by |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1972-1983 | Irish Marketing Surveys Ltd |
| 1984-1989 | Market Research Bureau of Ireland |
| 1990-1993 | Lansdowne Market Research |
- Regular smokers: smoked at least 1 cigarette on average per day.
 - Assumed extension to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.
- 9 Merzdorf *et al* (1982), quoting Health Education Bureau Research and Information Division (1979)**
- National survey in 1979.
 - Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.
- 10 Adriaanse *et al* (1986), quoting Cleary and Shelley (1983)**
- National sample in 1967. Age range not stated.
- 11 Flynn (1961)**
- Survey conducted during September 1959 to February 1960 in schools in County Westmeath. Included all the secondary and vocational schools; also older pupils at all the primary schools in the larger towns and villages and some in isolated rural areas. Anonymous questionnaire usually completed in the assembly hall, with teachers absent. Sample size (males) 1 389, (females) 1 317. All pupils who were present on the day participated, but 20 (0.7%) questionnaires were rejected.
 - Results presented in the *All ages* column of Table 4 include a few pupils age 9-11 (117 males and 85 females).
 - Regular smokers: smoked 1 or more cigarettes per week. All smokers: smoked regularly or occasionally, including those who smoked only on festive occasions. There were no pipe smokers.
 - 75% of the pupils' fathers and 43% of their mothers smoked.
 - Consumption category estimation based on 1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-49, 50-89, 90+ cigarettes/smoker/week. The questionnaire allowed the pupils to give their consumption as daily, weekly or monthly, so use of the standard adult method of estimation should be regarded with caution.

- 12 O'Rourke *et al* (1970)**
 a. Study in 1969 by the Irish Cancer Society of pupils at all vocational schools in County Kerry. Sample size (males) 899, (females) 617, comprising over two thirds of vocational school students in the county.
- 13 International Agency for Research on Cancer (1986) quoting Health Education Bureau (1980)**
 a. National survey in 1980. Age range not stated.
- 14 Grube *et al* (1984)**
 a. Study in 1983 of pupils in 6th class at 26 Catholic primary schools in Dublin. Age range 11-14, median age 12.4. Anonymous questionnaires completed in class with a student teacher present and the regular teacher absent. Sample size (males) 331, (females) 418.
 b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily in the previous month. All smokers: smoked at least 1 cigarette in the previous month.
 c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-2, 3-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21+ cigarettes/smoker/day.
- 15 Shelley *et al* (1996)**
 a. Random sample in County Offaly, the reference area for a community prevention and health promotion programme conducted in County Kilkenny. Surveys in 1986 and 1991.
 b. Smokers of all products: smoked cigarettes daily, 1 g tobacco daily, 1 cigar weekly, or a mixture of tobacco products and included those who had given up smoking within the month before the survey.
 c. Prevalence shown with product * is for cigarette-only smokers. It is unclear whether consumption per smoker relates to this group or to all cigarette smokers.
- 16 van Reek *et al* (1992), van Reek and Adriaanse (1995)**
 a. Surveys in 1990 of Young Europeans. About 800 children aged 11-15 years were interviewed in each EC country except Luxembourg (where only 250 were interviewed). Lowest age group 11-12. Interviews conducted at home, with parents absent.
 b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: smoked at least once a week.
- 17 Murray (1993)**
 a. National survey in 1993 of young people aged 12-18. School sample stratified for school type, size and health board region. Up to three classes selected from each selected school. Sample size 3 935. Extra sample of 15-18 year olds who had left school, sample size 157.
 b. Results are available separately for the school sample and the out-of-school sample. Results presented in Table 4 are for the school sample. Results for the out-of-school sample are as follows:
- | Sex | Age | Smoking prevalence (%) | |
|--------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Daily smoking | Current smoking |
| Male | 15-16 | 57 | 70 |
| | 17-18 | 57 | 61 |
| Female | 15-16 | 53 | 63 |
| | 17-18 | 60 | 76 |
- c. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily (at least 1-2 cigarettes) during the previous 30 days. Smokers: smoked at least 1-2 cigarettes during the previous 30 days.
- 18 Hibell *et al* (1997, 2000, 2004, 2009, 2012), Morgan and Brand (2009)**
 a. Nationally representative surveys forming part of ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs). Surveys of pupils born within a target year, thus age 15-16 at the time of the survey. The school grades sampled were 5 or 3-5 in different years. At least 80% of 15-16 year-olds were still in school in each survey year, with 61-98% in the surveyed grade(s). Anonymous questionnaire completed and sealed in an envelope by the pupil, in class. Teachers were present, but discouraged from walking round the classroom.

Date	Sample size		Participation rate (%)			Target year of birth	Average age
	Males	Females	Schools	Classes	Pupils		
Mar-Apr 1995	907	942	–	81	96	1979	–
Mar-Apr 1999	1 108	1 169	93	100	92	1983	15.3
Apr 2003	1 219	1 188	90	91	96	1987	15.8
May 2007	1 003	1 218	78	76	94	1991	15.9
Apr-May 2011	1 111	1 096	72	72	94	1995	15.8

- b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked 1 or more cigarettes per day in last 30 days. All smokers: smoked in last 30 days.
- c. Consumption category estimation based on 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, 21+ cigarettes/smoker/day.

19 Joossens *et al* (1999) quoting the Commission of the European Communities

- a. Surveys in 1987-1994. 1987 represents 1987/1988 etc. Age group not stated.

20 Clancy and Manning (1999)

- a. Study of 3 418 children aged 13-14 randomly selected from 30 schools throughout the Republic of Ireland in spring 1995. Self-completion questionnaire on smoking and chest symptoms. Response rate 92%.
- b. Regular smokers: no further definition, but it is stated that two thirds of these smokers smoked daily.

21 Friel *et al* (1999), Eurostat ((accessed August 2007)a), Brugha *et al* (2009)

- a. Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN) for the Department of Health and Children. Adults aged 18+. Representative samples of the Irish population based on the Irish electoral register.

Year	Sample size		Interview method	Response rate %
	Men	Women		
1998	2 981	3 300	postal	62
2002	2 787	3 048	unknown	53
2007	5 074	5 177	face-to-face	62

- b. Highest age groups in Tables 5-7 are 75-84 and 85+.
- c. Assumed extensions to age distribution for percentage smokers are shown in the extended version of Table 4 in the Excel tables workbook.
- d. Consumption category estimation based on two categories, 1-19 and 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day, and resulting figures should be regarded with caution.

22 Friel *et al* (1999), Currie *et al* (2000, 2004, 2008), Nic Gabhainn *et al* (2007, 2008), Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (2013), Brooks *et al* (2012), Kelly *et al* (2012)

- 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. In Ireland the surveys were carried out for the Department of Health and Children.

Year	Sample size		Mean age	
	Target age 13	Target age 15	Target Age 13	Target age 15
1998	1 442	1 457	13.5	15.5
2002	944	919	13.5	15.4
2006	1 785	1 685	13.5	15.5
2010	1 881	1 695	13.5	15.5

- b. Number of cigarettes per smoker per day (Table 5, 1998 only) is derived from the median number smoked per week.
- c. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked daily. Regular smokers: smoke once a week or more. All smokers: included those smoking less than once a week.
- d. In Ireland the surveys covered the age range 9-18 years (up to 2002) or 10-18 (2006 onwards). This total samples were:

Year	Sample size	Response rate (%)	
		Schools	Students
1998	8 497	77	
2002	details not available		
2006	10 334	63	83
2010	16 060	67	85

- e. Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (2013) reports data from the 2006 survey on the percentage of children (sexes combined) aged 9-17 in various population groups who smoked cigarettes every day (%). Brooks *et al* (2012) report similar data from the 2010 survey on the percentage of children aged 10-17:

Population group	Smoked cigarettes every day (%)	
	2006	2010
All children	8.5	7.9
Traveller children	16.0	22.9
Immigrant children	9.5	9.7
Children with a disability and/or chronic illness	9.0	9.5

23 Office of Tobacco Control (2013)

- a. National Tobacco Control Office (NTCO) monthly quota surveys of adults aged 15+ conducted on Ipsos MRBI's telephone omnipoll. First survey was in July 2002. The data are weighted by gender, age, social class and region. Sample sizes 1 000 respondents per month.
- b. The data presented are 12-month averages to June each year. Prior to May 2008 the survey was conducted via landline telephone numbers only. From May 2008 the data collection methodology was updated to use a sample population drawn from both landline and mobile phone numbers. The smoking prevalence figures prior to May 2008 have been adjusted by NTCO to take account of the impact of the change in methodology.
- c. Smokers: smoked one or more cigarettes each week, either packaged or roll your own.
- d. Data taken from a graph.

24, 25 Rabier *et al* (1989), Reif and Melich (1990, 1991a, 1991b, 1992, 1995, 1998a, 1998b, 2000), Reif and Marlier (1998), Melich (2006), Christensen (2004), Papacostas (2008), (2009), (2012)

- a. Eurobarometer Surveys commissioned by the European Commission to monitor public opinion in the European Union. Some Eurobarometer surveys include questions on smoking habits. Sample size approximately 1 000.
- b. These surveys provide results that are comparable across countries. However, they have been criticised for having small sample sizes and for generating "estimates that are in some cases widely discrepant from more substantive national sources" (Bogdanovica *et al* (2011)).
- c. For surveys before 1994 the sample consisted of people aged 15 and over who were resident in the country and had the country's nationality (source 24). For surveys after 1994 the sample consisted of people aged 15 and over who were resident in the country and had the nationality of any of the member states (source 25). For 1994 itself (Eurobarometer survey 41.0) results were available according to both sample definitions and both are presented.
- d. Two waves of the survey were carried out in each of 1988 and 1989. Prevalence data from both waves are presented in Tables 4 and 8. Data on cigarettes per smoker and per person are available only from the first wave in each year.
- e. Frequency U represents positive answers to questions such as "Do you smoke cigarettes?" or "You smoke packeted cigarettes". From 2002 an additional question made it possible to identify regular smokers also. The 2009 survey used a questionnaire format that clearly asked about regular and occasional smoking and so frequencies R and A are used.
- f. In 2012, the prevalence of smoking (age 15+, sexes combined, sex-specific data not yet available) was 29%. Among smokers, 93% smoked boxed cigarettes, 22% hand-rolled cigarettes, 1% cigars and 1% pipes. (Special Eurobarometer 385 wave 77.1, European Commission (2012))
- g. Consumption category estimation based on <5, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-30, 31-34, 35-40 and 41+ cigarettes/smoker/day (1987 only) and <5, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40+ cigarettes/smoker/day (other years). Exact values for cigarettes/smoker/day are available for 2009 (see Methods Appendix III).
- h. For the years before 2002 the calculation of cigarettes per person was based on prevalence of smoking (daily and non-daily) and number of cigarettes per daily smoker, so may overestimate.

26 Gallus *et al* (2012)

- a. Surveys by PPACTE in 2010 in 18 European countries. Coordinated by DOXA, the Italian branch of the GALLUP International Association. Face-to-face interviews using computer-assisted personal interviewing. One section of the survey involved asking to see the subject's most recently bought pack of cigarettes or hand-rolling tobacco.
- b. The survey in Ireland used a quota sampling method. Sample size 1 008, response rate 67%. Age range 15+.

- c. Use of smokeless tobacco was reported in 1.6% of males and 0.9% of females. Among smokers, the type of pack bought most recently was:

Pack type	Proportion (%)
Cigarettes, 20-pack	92.7
Cigarettes, 10-pack	0.3
Hand-rolling tobacco	6.8
Other	0.3

- d. Cigarettes per smoker relates to all smokers rather than regular smokers.

27 Eurostat (2005, (accessed August 2007)b)

- a. European Community Household Panel (ECHP), a longitudinal survey of households and individuals, centrally designed and co-ordinated by the Statistical Office of The European Communities (Eurostat) and covering all countries of the European Union (EU). In Ireland these surveys were carried out as part of the Living in Ireland series.

Year	Sample size	Remaining original respondents (%)
1998	6 324	51.7
1999	5 451	43.7
2000	4 528	34.2
2001	details not available	

- b. The highest age groups in Tables 4-7 are 75-84 and 85+ years.
 c. Consumption category estimation based on two categories, 1-19 and 20+ cigarettes/smoker/day, and resulting figures should be regarded with caution.

28 Irish Heart Foundation (2012)

- a. A Behaviour & Attitudes survey in October 2012 of 16-19 year olds in public locations in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Athlone. Sample size 501.
 b. Consumption category estimation based on <5, 5-9, 10-19,20+, assuming that all smokers of fewer than 5 cigarettes per day are regular (daily) smokers and resulting figures should be regarded with caution. Calculation of cigarettes per person based on prevalence of smoking (daily and non-daily) and number of cigarettes per daily smoker, so may overestimate.

29 Kiernan (1995)

- a. Survey in 1994 of adolescents in the Western Health Board region (Galway County, Galway City, County Mayo and County Roscommon). Age group approximately 12-18 years. 37 post-primary schools, sample size 2 576, plus a sample of early school leavers (travellers and settled people) attending community training workshops, sample size 69 travellers and 142 settled early school leavers. Anonymous questionnaire administered by the researcher or youth workers. The questionnaire was a modified form of that used by source 4 above.
 b. Results shown in Table 4 are for the whole sample. Prevalence of smoking (%) by group surveyed was:

Survey group	Boys		Girls	
	Daily smoking	Current smoking	Daily smoking	Current smoking
School students	28.2	39.1	21.6	36.3
Early school leavers, travellers	29.8	38.3	42.1	42.1
Early school leavers, settled	55.0	60.0	65.0	75.0

- c. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked cigarettes daily in the previous month. Smokers: smoked during the previous month.

30 Jackson (1997)

- a. Survey in 1995/6 of people aged 15-44 in the Southern Health Board region (Cork and County Kerry). Face-to-face interviews. Sample size 1 512.
 b. Smokers: answered 'Yes' to 'Do you smoke now, even occasionally?' Cigarettes per smoker relate to all smokers rather than daily smokers, so estimates of cigarettes per smokers and per person may underestimate.

31 North Eastern Health Board (1999), Flanagan *et al* (2003)

- a. Surveys on drug use in 24 post-primary schools in the North Eastern Health Board area (Counties Cavan, Monaghan, Louth and Meath). Age range 13-19.

Year	Number of schools surveyed	Sample size	Response rate, students (%)
1997	20	1 516	100
2002	23	1 426	99.9

- b. Smokers marked as frequency *: smoked at least one cigarette per day.

32 Rhatigan and Shelley (1999)

- a. Survey in 1998 of adolescents in the Eastern Health Board region (Counties Dublin, Kildare and Wicklow). Years 5 and 6 of primary school and years 1-6 of post-primary school were surveyed, giving an age range of 10-18. A single class was selected from each of 32 primary schools and 32 post-primary schools. Questionnaires were completed in class with Community Care staff present. The questionnaire was comparable with that used in HBSC (source 22) being identical for the post-primary classes but addressing only the core issues for the primary classes. Sample size 4 750, response rate (schools) 88%, (pupils) 78%.
- b. Values given by age categories relate to ages 12-18 only. *All ages* values and single age category values relate to ages 10-18.

33 Kelleher *et al* (2003)

- a. Survey on teenage smoking and drug use in the Mid-Western Health Board region (County Clare, North County Tipperary, County Limerick and Limerick City) in 1998 and 2002. No details of the methodology are available for the 1998 survey. The 2002 survey involved 23 post-primary schools, sample size 2 297. The sample was designed to be comparable with the 1998 survey and with ESPAD (see source 18 above), by using the same questionnaire. Students completed the questionnaire in the classroom with researchers present.
- b. Smokers: smoked within the previous 30 days.

Additional information (not presented in tables)

The Irish school system

In Ireland exams for the Junior Certificate are usually taken at age 15 and the Leaving Certificate at age 17-18. For the majority, school is attended up to the age of 17-18 although some pupils leave earlier. However, in some cases the school may offer an optional extra year to develop non-academic interests or the student may opt to improve their academic results by repeating the exams. (Abery and Laffoy (2000))

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