

ASH Scotland

SMOKING & TOBACCO STATISTICS FACT SHEET

Update 1.3 - February 2010

Next update due - August/September 2010

Notes: This document is a non-exhaustive summary of referenced smoking statistics for Scotland (with selected UK/Worldwide figures). As smoking is a widely documented and researched area, it is recognised there may be alternative sources and differing figures from those presented here. The figures here have been selected based on their robustness, frequency and availability of updates, and relevancy to Scotland. This document will be updated on a six-monthly basis, with new versions accessible on the ASH Scotland website.



	TOPIC	YEAR(S)	STATISTIC	REFERENCE
PREVALENCE	Scottish national adult (16+) prevalence	2008	25.2% (Male: 26%, Female: 25%) Median number of cigarettes smoked: 15	Scottish Government. Scotland's People - Annual report: results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213/0 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland estimated number of adult smokers	2005/6	1,048,000	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slID=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scottish regional adult prevalence	2003/04	For regional breakdown see ASH Scotland factsheets: www.ashscotland.org.uk/ash/5409.html	Health Scotland, ISD Scotland and ASH Scotland. An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland: A report presenting estimated smoking prevalence and smoking-attributable deaths within Scotland. [Online]. NHS Scotland/Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2007. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=3907&slID=3256 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	UK adult (16+) prevalence*	2008	21% (Male: 22%, Female: 21%)	Office for National Statistics. General Household Survey 2008 – Smoking and Drinking among adults 2008. [Online]. Newport: Office of National Statistics. 2008. Available from: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/GLF08/GLFSmoking&DrinkingAmongAdults2008.pdf [Accessed 22 February 2010]
	Worldwide - current adult tobacco use prevalence*	2005	22% (Male: 36%, Female: 8%)	World Health Organisation. World Health Statistics 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/en/ [Accessed 22 February 2010]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - time trends	1972 - 2004	The percentage of adults who smoke has reduced by about half since the early 1970s (from 47% in 1972 to 25% in 2004)	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slID=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - age trends	2008	Young men smoke more than young women. Young people are more likely to be smokers than older people. In the 60-74 age group the prevalence is down to one in five, and at 75+ it is a little over one in ten	Scottish Government. Scotland's People - Annual report: results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213/0 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - deprivation trends	2008	Smoking prevalence is 45% in the most deprived 10% of areas compared to 11% in the least deprived 10%	Scottish Government. Scotland's People - Annual report: results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213/0 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
Scottish national adult prevalence - targets	2004 - 2010	Reduce smoking among adults from 26.5% in 2004 to 22% by 2010 .	Scottish Government. National Indicators. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicators/reduceSmoking [Accessed 1 September 2009]	
MORTALITY	Scotland - smoking attributable deaths	2004	13,473 (Male: 6523, Female: 6950) 24% of all deaths, 91% of lung cancer deaths in men aged 35+, 88% of lung cancer deaths in women aged 35+	Health Scotland, ISD Scotland and ASH Scotland. An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland: A report presenting estimated smoking prevalence and smoking-attributable deaths within Scotland. [Online]. NHS Scotland/Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2007. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=3907&slID=3256 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - years of healthy life lost in middle age	2004	22 years life lost on average among men and women in middle age (35-69) from smoking.	Health Scotland, ISD Scotland and ASH Scotland. An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland: A report presenting estimated smoking prevalence and smoking-attributable deaths within Scotland. [Online]. NHS Scotland/Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2007. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=3907&slID=3256 [Accessed 1 September 2009]

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M O R T A L I T Y	Scotland - mortality trends by age	2004	Among middle age (35-69) men, smoking related mortality is decreasing (it rose from 37% in 1950 to 50% in 1965, dropping to 28% in 2004). Among middle age (35-69) women it is decreasing (it rose from 9% in 1950 to 31% in 1985, but has only decreased slightly since, to 28% of all deaths in 2004). For both men and women aged 70+, the proportion of deaths attributable to smoking has been rising since 1950. (1950: 5% Male, 2% of Female deaths, 2004: 24% Male, 23% of Female deaths).	Health Scotland, ISD Scotland and ASH Scotland. An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland: A report presenting estimated smoking prevalence and smoking-attributable deaths within Scotland. [Online]. NHS Scotland/Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2007. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=3907&slD=3256 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - mortality trends by deprivation	2000 - 2004	15% of deaths in the least deprived SIMD quintile were from smoking-attributable causes, compared with 32% in the most deprived SIMD quintile.	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	UK - smoking attributable deaths	2000	114,000 20% of all deaths in 2000 (22% male and 16% female)	Peto, R. et al Mortality from smoking in developed countries 1950-2000 (2nd edition) Oxford University Press, Oxford.
	Worldwide - smoking attributable deaths*	2004	5.4 million in 2004 - about one death every six seconds. Estimated to reach 8.3 million in 2030, 10% of all deaths worldwide (by this time more than 80% of deaths will be in developing countries)	World Health Organisation. World Health Statistics 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/en/ [Accessed 22 February 2010]
C O S T	Scotland - cost to the healthcare system	2005/06	£409 million annually	Allender S, Balakrishnan R, Scarborough P, Webster P, Rayner M. The burden of smoking related ill health in the UK. Tobacco Control . 2009;18:262-267.
	Scotland - cost to the economy	2000 - 2004	£837 million annually (through direct costs to healthcare, lost output and productivity, and reduced customer expenditure through premature deaths)	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	UK - cost to the healthcare system	2005/06	£5170.5 million annually	Allender S, Balakrishnan R, Scarborough P, Webster P, Rayner M. The burden of smoking related ill health in the UK. Tobacco Control . 2009;18:262-267.
Y O U N G P E O P L E	Scotland - smoking prevalence for 13 & 15 year olds	2008	At 13 years old 4% are regular smokers (Boys: 3%, Girls: 4%). At 15 years old 15% are regular smokers (Boys: 14%, Girls: 16%).	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance use Survey (SALSUS) National Report: Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2008. [Online]. Edinburgh: Drug Misuse Information Scotland. Available from: www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - smoking prevalence amongst young adults*	2007/08	In 2007/8 29% of those aged 16-24 were regular smokers. (30% male and 28% female)	Scottish Government. Scotland's People - Annual report: results from 2007/2008 Scottish Household Survey. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/01114213/0 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - initiation (number)	2005/06	15,000 young people (13-24) start smoking each year	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	U.K. - initiation (age)*	2008	Around two thirds (65%) of smokers start under the age of 18, and 38% under the age of 16.	Office for National Statistics. General Household Survey 2008 – Smoking and Drinking among adults 2008. [Online]. Newport: Office of National Statistics. 2008. Available from: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/GLF08/GLF5Smoking&DrinkingAmongAdults2008.pdf [Accessed 22 February 2010]
	Worldwide - health outcomes of early initiation*	1979	Somebody who starts smoking at age 14 or younger is over 4 times more likely to die of lung cancer than somebody who starts smoking at age 25 or older, and over 16 times more likely to die of lung cancer than somebody who never smokes.	US Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Smoking and Health: A report of the Surgeon General. [Online]. US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office on Smoking and Health. 1979. Available from: http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/NN/B/C/M/D/ [Accessed 1 September 2009]

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	Scotland - availability and sources	2008	42% of 13 year-old regular smokers buy cigarettes from shops. 57% of 15 year-old regular smokers buy cigarettes from shops. 13% of 13 year-old , and 10% of 15 year-old smokers buy cigarettes from vending machines. 20% of 13 year-old , and 16% of 15 year-old smokers buy from a van. 38% of 13 year-old regular smokers and 34% of 15 year-olds get their cigarettes from proxy purchases.	Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance use Survey (SALSUS) National Report: Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among 13 and 15 year olds in Scotland in 2008. [Online]. Edinburgh: Drug Misuse Information Scotland. Available from: www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus.htm [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - enforcement of underage sales	2001 - 2007	Between 2001–2007 there were only 17 successful prosecutions for sales of tobacco to underage customers.	Scottish Parliament Written Question S3W-3809, asked by Christine Grahame MSP on 30th August 2007 and answered by Kenny MacAskill MSP on 11th September 2007. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/Apps2/Business/PQA/default.aspx?pq=S3W-3809 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	England - trading standards and tobacco sales	2008/09	1 in 5 shops sold tobacco products to children. 58% of children were able to get cigarettes from vending machines. Out of 72 fines for selling tobacco, 33% were less than £100, and 79% were less than £350.	LACORS/Department of Health. Tobacco Control Survey, England 2008-2009: A report of council Trading Standards Service activity. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.lacors.gov.uk/lacors/upload/22469.pdf [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - targets for enforcement	2006 - 2010	Reduce the % of 15 year old regular smokers who buy cigarettes from shops to 50% by 2010 . Each local authority should consider annually the extent to which it is appropriate for them to carry out a programme of enforcement action on tobacco sales. A minimum 10% per annum of area tobacco retailers to be subject to test purchase activity and a 50% reduction in those retailers willing to sell to under-18s by 2011 (2007 baseline 26%, 23% by 2009, 19% by 2010, 13% by 2011). A minimum 20% per annum of tobacco retailers visited to provide advice and support. Increase joint working with HMRC (5 operations 08-09, 6 operations 09-10, 7 operations 10-11).	Scottish Government. Protection and Controls: Enhanced Tobacco Sales Enforcement Programme. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/health/Tobacco/Protection [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - targets for 13 year old smoking prevalence	2006 - 2014	Reduce the prevalence of regular smoking among 13 year-old girls from 5% (2006 baseline) to 3% in 2014 , and among 13 year-old boys from 3% to 2% .	Scottish Government Scotland's future is smoke-free: a smoking prevention action plan [Online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office 2008. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/19144342/13 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - targets for 15 year old smoking prevalence	2006 - 2014	Reduce the prevalence of regular smoking among 15 year-old girls from 18% in 2006 to 14% in 2014 , and among 15 year-old boys from 12% to 9% .	Scottish Government Scotland's future is smoke-free: a smoking prevention action plan [Online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office 2008. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/19144342/13 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - target for 16 to 24 year old smoking prevalence	2006 - 2012	Reduce the prevalence of smoking among 16 to 24 year olds (both sexes) from 26.5% (2006 baseline) to 22.9% in 2012 .	Scottish Government Scotland's future is smoke-free: a smoking prevention action plan [Online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office 2008. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/19144342/13 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
PREG-NANCY	Scotland - pregnancy, smoking at booking*	2008	19.2% of pregnant women (n=10,733) smoke at booking	Information Services Division Scotland. Smoking at booking statistics from SMR02. 2008. [Online]. Available from: http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/2911.html [Accessed 22 February 2009]
	Scotland - pregnancy, smoking at first visit*	2008	19.6% of pregnant women (n=10,239) smoke at first visit.	Information Services Division Scotland. Smoking at booking statistics from SMR02. 2008. [Online]. Available from: http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/2911.html [Accessed 22 February 2009]
	Scotland - pregnancy, associations with deprivation*	2008	30.0% of pregnant women in the most deprived SIMD quintile smoke at booking, compared to 6.7% in the least deprived SIMD quintile.	Information Services Division Scotland. Smoking at booking statistics from SMR02. 2008. [Online]. Available from: http://www.isdscotland.org/isd/2911.html [Accessed 22 February 2009]
	Scotland - pregnancy, targets	1995 - 2010	Reduce the percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy from 29% (1995 baseline) to 20% by 2010 .	Scottish Executive. A breath of fresh air for Scotland - Improving Scotland's health: the challenge, tobacco control action plan [online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office 2004. Available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/26487/0013536.pdf [accessed 1 September 2009]

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C E S S A T I O N	Scotland - cessation, who wants to give up	2008	69% of Scottish smokers report they would like to stop smoking completely. This is estimated to be 723,000 people.	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - cessation, reasons for giving up	2008	The most common reason given by 73% of smokers is out of concern for their own health	Taulbut, M. Gordon, D and McKenzie, K. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. [Online]. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. 2008. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - cessation, service performance	2008	50,121 quit attempts were set with specialist smoking cessation services in 2008 (compared with 44,019 in 2007), with 38% (18,679) being quit at one month.	Galbraith, L & Heeley, C. NHS Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 1st January to 31st December 2008. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/home/Publications/scotphoreports/pub_smokingcessationstats2008.asp [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	UK - smoking behaviours and attitudes*	2008	65% of current smokers say they would like to give up altogether. 59% would find it difficult to go without smoking for a day. 15% have their first cigarette within five minutes of waking.	Office for National Statistics. General Household Survey 2008 – Smoking and Drinking among adults 2008. [Online]. Newport: Office of National Statistics. 2008. Available from: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compedia/GLF08/GLFSmoking&DrinkingAmongAdults2008.pdf [Accessed 22 February 2010]
	Scotland - cessation targets (HEAT)	2008/09 - 2010/11	Each NHS Board should, through smoking cessation services, support 8% of its population of smokers in successfully quitting (at 1 month post-quit) over the period 2008/09 to 2010/11	Scottish Government Better health, better care: action plan [Online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office 2007. Available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/12/11103453/9 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
	Scotland - receiving medical advice to quit	2008	34% of men and women current smokers aged 18 or over had received medical advice to give up smoking at some point in time, with 66% saying they had never received advice. 14% had received this advice in the previous year.	Scottish Government. The Scottish Health Survey 2008. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/28102003/0 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
S H S E X P O S U R E	Scotland - exposure to second-hand smoke	2008	Non-smokers' exposure to SHS has decreased markedly since 1998, in the home from 18% to 10% for both men and women, while exposure in other people's homes declined from 21% to 12% for men and 25% to 13% for women In 2008 just 1% of men and women reported being exposed to smoke in pubs and public transport	Scottish Government. The Scottish Health Survey 2008. [Online]. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/28102003/0 [Accessed 1 September 2009]
P U B L I C O P I N I O N	Scotland - public support for tobacco control measures (cont over)	2009	89% of all respondents support the requirement for tobacco retailers to hold a valid licence that can be removed if they are found to have sold tobacco to underage customers (4% oppose this requirement) 86% of respondents support suspending the right to sell tobacco for retailers found to have sold or supplied tobacco to underage customers on more than one occasion (5% were in opposition) 76% of respondents support proposals to outlaw smoking in cars containing children under the age of 18 (11% were opposed)	All polling figures are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1,157 adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 25th - 27th March 2009. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Scottish adults (aged 18+). More information and breakdown of results are available from: www.ashscotland.org.uk/ash/5749.html [Accessed 1 September 2009]

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Scotland - public support for tobacco control measures (cont)	2009	<p>76% of respondents support proposals to outlaw smoking in cars containing children under the age of 18 (11% were opposed)</p> <p>68% of respondents support proposals for local authorities to maintain a register of tobacco retailers (10% were opposed)</p> <p>57% of respondents support proposals to ban the display of tobacco products in the places where they are sold (21% were opposed)</p> <p>44% of respondents support proposals to require tobacco to be sold in plain packaging, with the product name in standard lettering (16% were opposed to this proposal)</p> <p>82% of all respondents say they support the smoking ban; even among daily smokers, more support the ban (48%) than oppose it (45%)</p> <p>67% of respondents said that they support the policy of placing graphic picture warnings on tobacco pack</p> <p>When asked what they thought about the government's activities to limit smoking, 30% said the government was not doing enough, 46% said it was about right, and 21% believed that the government was doing too much.</p>	<p>All polling figures are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1,157 adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 25th - 27th March 2009. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Scottish adults (aged 18+). More information and breakdown of results are available from: www.ashscotland.org.uk/ash/5749.html [Accessed 1 September 2009]</p>

UK - market value*	2008	<p>£13.1 billion (£11.7bn cigarettes, 1.4bn other tobacco products)</p>	Tobacco Manufacturers Association. [Online]. Consumer Expenditure on Tobacco Products. Available from: http://www.the-tma.org.uk/page.aspx?page_id=45 [Accessed 22 February 2010]
UK - top cigarette brands*	2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lambert & Butler King Size (£1,365.5m, -2.5% year-on-year) Imperial Tobacco Mayfair King Size (£735.3m, +4.8% year-on-year) JTI Marlboro Gold King Size (£650.7m, +0.7% year-on-year) Philip Morris Benson & Hedges Gold (£607.9m, -4.3% year-on-year) JTI Richmond King Size (£461.6m, +7.2% year-on-year) Imperial Tobacco 	The Grocer. Focus on Tobacco. 20 February 2010. p.56. Data compiled for The Grocer magazine by the Nielsen Company.
UK - illicit trade*	2007-8	<p>Cigarettes – UK Duty Paid Consumption: £11.8bn (83% market), Illicit £1.2bn (10% market), Cross-Border Shopping £0.9bn (8% market)</p> <p>Hand rolled tobacco - UK Duty Paid Consumption: £1.33bn (42% market), Illicit £0.63bn (47% market), Cross-Border Shopping £0.15bn (11% market)</p>	HM Revenue & Customs. Measuring Tax Gaps 2009. December 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/measuring-tax-gaps.htm [Accessed 22 February 2010]
World - market value	2007	<p>\$378 billion (growing by 4.6% in 2007, projected to increase 23% to \$464.4 by 2012)</p>	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. The Tobacco Atlas: Third Edition. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.tobaccoatlas.org [Accessed 1 September 2009]
World - market share	2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> China National Tobacco Corporation - 32% Philip Morris International - 18.7% British American Tobacco - 17.1% Others - 15.8% Japan Tobacco International - 10.8% Imperial Tobacco/Altadis - 5.6% 	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. The Tobacco Atlas: Third Edition. 2009. [Online]. Available from: http://www.tobaccoatlas.org [Accessed 1 September 2009]