

ASH Scotland SMOKING & TOBACCO STATISTICS FACT SHEET

December 2011

Next update due - June 2012

* and purple text denotes an update since previous version

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.



Working for a tobacco-free Scotland

	TOPIC	YEAR(S)	STATISTIC	REFERENCE
P R E V A L E N C E	Scottish national adult (16+) prevalence*	2010	24.2% (Male: 26%, Female: 23%)	Scottish Government. 2011. Scotland's People Annual report: Results from 2009/2010 Scottish Household Survey. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/17093111/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland estimated number of adult smokers	2005/6	1,048,000	Taulbut M, Gordon D, McKenzie K. 2008. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scottish regional adult prevalence*	2003/04 (constituency) 2009/10 (L.Authority)	For constituency see: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/home/Publications/scotphoreports/pub_tobaccoatlas.asp For local authority see: http://scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/LATables2009-2010	Reference web sources for constituency/local authority data as appropriate [Accessed 1 December 2011].
	UK adult (16+) prevalence	2009	21% (Male: 22%, Female: 20%)	Office for National Statistics. 2010. General Lifestyle Survey 2009 – Smoking and Drinking among adults 2009. Newport: Office of National Statistics. Available from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/2009-report/smoking-and-drinking-among-adults-2009.pdf [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Worldwide - current adult (15+) smoking prevalence	2006	25% (Male: 41.1%, Female: 8.9%)	World Health Organisation. 2011. World Health Statistics 2011. Available from: http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/en/index.html [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - recent time trends*	1999 - 2010	The percentage of adults who smoke has continued to decline over this period, from 30.7% in 1999 to 24.2% in 2010	Scottish Government. 2011. Scotland's People Annual report: Results from 2009/2010 Scottish Household Survey. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/17093111/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - age/gender trends*	2009/10	Young men typically smoke more than young women. There is a large drop in smoking prevalence in the 60+ age group. In the 60-74 age group the prevalence is around 20%, and at 75+ it is around 10%	Scottish Government. 2011. Scotland's People Annual report: Results from 2009/2010 Scottish Household Survey. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/17093111/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - deprivation trends*	2009/10	Smoking prevalence is 44% in the most deprived 10% of areas compared to 9% in the least deprived 10% . This gap has remained relatively stable in recent years	Scottish Government. 2011. Scotland's People Annual report: Results from 2009/2010 Scottish Household Survey. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/17093111/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scottish national adult prevalence - targets*	2004 - 2010	Reduce smoking among adults from 26.5% in 2004 to 22% by 2010 (this target was not achieved)	Scottish Government. National Indicators. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicators/reduceSmoking [Accessed 1 December 2011]
MOR- TALITY	Scotland - smoking attributable deaths	2008	13,321 (Male: 6097, Female: 7224) 23% of all male deaths, 25% of all female deaths. 90% of lung cancer deaths in men aged 35+, 89% of lung cancer deaths in women aged 35+	Boreham J. 2010. Male and female smoking-attributed deaths and total deaths, Scotland: 1995, 2008. Oxford: CTSU.
	Scotland - years of healthy life lost in middle age (35-69)	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. 2007. An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland: A report presenting estimated smoking prevalence and smoking-attributable deaths within Scotland. NHS Scotland/Scottish Public Health Observatory. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/home/Publications/scotphoreports/pub_tobaccoatlas.asp [Accessed 1 December 2011]

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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. 2007. An atlas of tobacco smoking in Scotland: A report presenting estimated smoking prevalence and smoking-attributable deaths within Scotland. NHS Scotland/Scottish Public Health Observatory. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/home/Publications/scotphoreports/pub_tobaccoatlas.asp [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	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, McKenzie K. 2008. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	UK - smoking attributable deaths	2000	114,000 20% of all deaths in 2000 (22% male and 16% female)	Peto R, Lopez A, Boreham J, Thun M. 2006. Mortality from smoking in developed countries 1950-2000 (2nd edition) Oxford University Press, Oxford.
	Worldwide - smoking attributable deaths	2010 (projected)	6 million (projected) - 72% of these deaths in low- and middle-income countries. Estimated to reach 7 million by 2020, and 8 million annual by 2030 if trends continue	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. 2009. The Tobacco Atlas: Third Edition. Available from: http://www.tobaccoatlas.org [Accessed 1 December 2011]
C O S T	Scotland - cost to the healthcare system	2006/07	approximately £271 million annually	ASH Scotland. 2010. Up in smoke: The economic cost of tobacco in Scotland. Edinburgh: ASH Scotland. Available from: http://www.ashscotland.org.uk/policy/up-in-smoke [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland - cost to society	2006 - 2010	approximately £1.1 billion annually (£271m in healthcare costs, £692m in productivity losses due to active smoking, £60m in productivity losses due to passive smoking, £34m in clearing smoking-related litter, £12m in fires caused by smoking in commercial properties)	ASH Scotland. 2010. Up in smoke: The economic cost of tobacco in Scotland. Edinburgh: ASH Scotland. Available from: http://www.ashscotland.org.uk/policy/up-in-smoke [Accessed 1 December 2011]
Y O U N G P E O P L E	Scotland - smoking prevalence for 13 & 15 year olds*	2010	At 13 years old 3% are regular smokers (Boys: 3%, Girls: 3%). At 15 years old 13% are regular smokers (Boys: 11%, Girls: 14%). These are the lowest levels of prevalence since current surveys began in 1982	Black C, Eunson J, Sewel K, Murray L. 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 2010. 2011. NHS National Services Scotland. Available from: http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_national10.htm [Accessed 21 December 2011]
	Scotland - smoking prevalence amongst young adults (16 - 24)*	2009/10	25% of males and 23% of females in the 16-24 age group were regular smokers	Scottish Government. 2011. Scotland's People Annual report: Results from 2009/2010 Scottish Household Survey. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/17093111/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland - initiation (number)	2005/06	15,000 young people (13-24) start smoking each year	Taulbut M, Gordon D, McKenzie K. 2008. Tobacco smoking in Scotland: an epidemiology briefing. Edinburgh: NHS Health Scotland and Scottish Public Health Observatory. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=4210&slD=3590 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	UK - initiation (age)	2009	Around two thirds (66%) of smokers start under the age of 18, and 39% under the age of 16	Office for National Statistics. 2010. General Lifestyle Survey 2009 – Smoking and Drinking among adults 2009. Newport: Office of National Statistics. Available from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/2009-report/smoking-and-drinking-among-adults--2009.pdf [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	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. 1979. Smoking and Health: A report of the Surgeon General. US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office on Smoking and Health. Available from: http://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/NN/B/C/M/D/ [Accessed 1 December 2011]

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Y O U N G P E O P L E	Scotland - availability and sources of tobacco*	2010	46% of 13 year-old regular smokers buy cigarettes from shops. 54% of 15 year-old regular smokers buy cigarettes from shops. 6% of both 13 year-old and 15 year-old smokers buy cigarettes from vending machines. 54% of 13 year-old , and 55% of 15 year-old smokers get somebody else to buy them cigarettes. (More sources of cigarettes are reported in the reference.)	Black C, Eunson J, Sewel K, Murray L. 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 2010. 2011. NHS National Services Scotland. Available from: http://www.drugmisuse.isdscotland.org/publications/abstracts/salsus_national10.htm [Accessed 21 December 2011]
	Scotland - enforcement of underage sales	2003/4 - 2008/9	In this five year period there were three, two, five, nine and 12 convictions respectively (31 total prosecutions) for sales of tobacco to underage customers	Scottish Parliament Written Question S3W-36282, asked by Murdo Fraser MSP on 15 September 2010 and answered by Shona Robison MSP on 27 September 2010. Available from: http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/28877.aspx?SearchType=Advance&ReferenceNumbers=S3W-36282&ResultsPerPage=10 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
		2009/10	16.7% of premises failed test purchase in their first visit from trading standards	Age Restricted and Illicit Tobacco Sales: 2008 - 2010. A report by the Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland. Available from: http://www.scotss.org.uk/reference/SCOTSS_Tobacco_Report.pdf [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	England - trading standards and tobacco sales*	2010/11	Illegal sale of cigarettes occurred in 15% of tobacco test purchases. 56% of children were able to get cigarettes from vending machines.	Local Government Regulation. 2011. Tobacco Control Survey, England 2010-2011: A report of council trading standards service activity. Available from: http://www.lacors.gov.uk/lacors/ContentDetails.aspx?id=25141 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	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. 2008. Scotland's future is smoke-free: a smoking prevention action plan [online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/19144342/13 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	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. 2008. Scotland's future is smoke-free: a smoking prevention action plan [online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/19144342/13 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
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. 2008. Scotland's future is smoke-free: a smoking prevention action plan [online] Edinburgh: The Stationary Office. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/19144342/13 [Accessed 1 December 2011]	
PREG-NANCY	Scotland - pregnancy, smoking at booking*	2010	18.8% of pregnant women (n=10,784) smoke at booking	Information Services Division Scotland. Maternity & Births: Publications. Available from: http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Publications/data-tables.asp [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland - pregnancy, associations with deprivation*	2010	30.6% of pregnant women in the most deprived SIMD quintile smoke at booking, compared to 6.1% in the least deprived SIMD quintile	Information Services Division Scotland. Maternity & Births: Publications. Available from: http://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Publications/data-tables.asp [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland - pregnancy, targets*	1995 - 2010	Reduce the percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy from 29% (1995 baseline) to 20% by 2010 (target achieved)	Scottish Executive. 2004. A breath of fresh air for Scotland - Improving Scotland's health: the challenge, tobacco control action plan. Edinburgh: The Stationary Office. Available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/26487/0013536.pdf [Accessed 1 December 2011]
CESSA-TION	Scotland - cessation, who wants to give up*	2010	69% of Scottish smokers report they would like to stop smoking. 21% of smokers had made no attempts to quit smoking, 40% had made one or two attempts, and 39% had made three or more attempts to quit	Bromley C & Given L (eds). 2011. Scottish Health Survey 2010 - Volume 1: Main report. Scottish Government. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/27084018/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland - cessation, service performance*	2010	79,672 quit attempts were set with smoking cessation services in 2010 (an increase on 74,038 in 2009), with 39% being quit at one month	Galbraith L, Hecht G. 2011. NHS Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 1st January to 31st December 2010. Scottish Public Health Observatory/ISD Scotland. Available from: http://www.scotpho.org.uk/smokingcessationstats2010/ [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	UK - smoking behaviours and attitudes	2009	63% of current smokers say they would like to give up altogether. 57% 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. 2010. General Lifestyle Survey 2009 – Smoking and Drinking among adults 2009. Newport: Office of National Statistics. Available from: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/2009-report/smoking-and-drinking-among-adults-2009.pdf [Accessed 1 December 2011]

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CESSATION	Scotland - cessation targets (HEAT)	2011/12 - 2013/14	NHSScotland to deliver universal smoking cessation services to achieve at least 80,000 successful quits (at one month post quit) including 48,000 in the 40% most-deprived within-Board SIMD areas over the three years ending March 2014	Scottish Government. NHSScotland Performance Targets - Health Improvement. Available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/NHS-Scotland/17273/targets/Health [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	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	Bromley C, Bradshaw P, Given L (eds). 2009. The Scottish Health Survey 2008. Scottish Government. Available from: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/28102003/0# [Accessed 1 December 2011]
SHS EXPOSURE	Scotland - exposure to second-hand smoke*	2010	Non-smokers' (16-74) exposure to second-hand smoke in the home has fallen from 33% in 1998 to 20% in 2008, and 18% in 2010 . Non-smokers' exposure to smoke in any public place fell from 50% in 1998 to 7% in 2008, and has remained at 7% since then	Bromley C & Given L (eds). 2011. Scottish Health Survey 2010 - Volume 1: Main report. Scottish Government. Available from: http://scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/09/27084018/0 [Accessed 1 December 2011]
	Scotland - smoking rules in the home and car*	2011	56% of Scottish adults surveyed reported that 'people cannot smoke anywhere in my home'. 9% permitted smoking anywhere in their home 70% of Scottish adults surveyed said they did not allow smoking in the vehicle they regularly travelled in. 4% permitted smoking in the vehicle at any time	All figures, unless otherwise stated, are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1021 Scotland adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 3rd to 8th March 2011. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Scotland adults (aged 18+).
PUBLIC OPINION	Scotland - public support for tobacco control measures*	2011	83% of Scottish adults (49% of smokers) support the law that made enclosed public places and work places smoke-free, 11% (41% of smokers) oppose 79% of adults (61% of smokers) support banning smoking in cars that are carrying children younger than 18 years old, 10% (25% of smokers) oppose 41% of adults (22% of smokers) support a requirement that all films that include images of smoking should be given an 18 certificate, 32% (46% of smokers) oppose 91% (85% of smokers) support making it an offence for an adult to buy cigarettes on behalf of a child, 2% (6% of smokers) oppose 78% (67% of smokers) support increasing access to local 'stop smoking' services in the NHS, 6% (8% of smokers) oppose 78% (59% of smokers) support cracking down on tobacco smuggling, 4% (10% of smokers) oppose 76% (64% of smokers) disagree with the statement that 'tobacco companies can be trusted to tell the truth', 3% (3% of smokers) agree	All figures, unless otherwise stated, are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1021 Scotland adults. Fieldwork was undertaken between 3rd to 8th March 2011. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Scotland adults (aged 18+).

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UK - market value*	2010	£14.0 billion (£12.6bn cigarettes, £1.4bn other tobacco products)	Tobacco Manufacturers Association. Consumer Expenditure 2010 (p). Available from: http://www.the-tma.org.uk/tma-publications-research/facts-figures/consumer-expenditure/ [Accessed 1 December 2011]
UK - top cigarette brands*	2011	Data is Moving Annual Total till 1 October 2011 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lambert & Butler King Size, (sales: £1,361.5 million, % change: -4.9%), Imperial Tobacco 2. Mayfair King Size, (sales: £784.1 million, % change: 0.3%), Japan Tobacco International 3. Marlboro Gold King Size, (sales: £661.5 million, % change: -2.6%), Philip Morris International 4. Benson & Hedges Gold King Size, (sales: £564.4 million, % change: -4.7%), JTI 5. Richmond King Size, (sales: £516.0 million, % change: -4.5%), Imperial Tobacco 6. Richmond Superkings, (sales: £423.0 million, % change: -10.6%), Imperial Tobacco 7. Benson & Hedges Silver King Size, (sales: £406.8 million, % change: 7.1%), JTI 8. Sterling Superkings, (sales: £400.5 million, % change: 29.0%), JTI 9. John Player Special Blue, (sales: £395.4 million, % change: 87.9%), Imperial 10. Mayfair King Size Smooth, (sales: £366.2 million, % change: 5.9%), JTI Overall the total volume change was -3.8%, and the total value of the tobacco category £11,753.3 million (% change = 5.1%)	Nielsen Scantrack service, MAT 1 October 2011. In: The Grocer. Top Products Survey 2011. 17 December 2011. p143.
UK - illicit trade*	2009-10	Cigarettes (mid point estimates) – the estimated UK illicit market share in 2009-10 is 10% (estimated revenue loss £0.5bn to £2.2bn), declining year-on-year from 16% in 2005-6 Hand rolled tobacco (mid point estimates) - the estimated UK illicit market share in 2009-10 is 46% (estimated revenue loss £0.62bn to £0.88bn), declining from 60% in 2005-6	HM Revenue & Customs. Measuring Tax Gaps 2011. 21 September 2011. Available from: http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/mtg-2011.pdf [Accessed 1 December 2011]
World - market value	2007	\$378 billion (growing by 4.6% in 2007, projected to increase 23% to \$464.4 by 2012)	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. 2009. The Tobacco Atlas: Third Edition. Available from: http://www.tobaccoatlas.org [Accessed 1 December 2011]
World - market share	2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China National Tobacco Corporation - 32% 2. Philip Morris International - 18.7% 3. British American Tobacco - 17.1% 4. Others - 15.8% 5. Japan Tobacco International - 10.8% 6. Imperial Tobacco/Altadis - 5.6% 	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. 2009. The Tobacco Atlas: Third Edition. Available from: http://www.tobaccoatlas.org [Accessed 1 December 2011]

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