

ASH Scotland SMOKING & TOBACCO STATISTICS FACT SHEET

October 2017

Notes: this document is a non-exhaustive summary of referenced 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 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, with new versions accessible on the ASH Scotland website.

	Topic	Year(s) of data	Statistic	Reference (URLs accessed 03 October 2017)
P R E V A L E N C E	* Scottish national adult (16+) prevalence	2016	21% (Men: 23%, Women 20%)	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey
		2016	17.7%	Office for National Statistics. 2017. Adult Smoking Habits in the UK: 2016. Available from: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2016
	* Scotland estimated number of adult smokers	2016	942,644 NB: Calculated by combining the percentage of current adult smokers (aged 16+) from the 2016 Scottish Health Survey (21%) with the mid-2015 population estimates for Scotland aged 16+ (4,488,783) (0.21*4488783=)	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey National Records of Scotland. Mid-2016 Population Estimates Scotland. 27 April 2017. Available from: www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2016
	Scottish regional adult prevalence		For local tobacco control profiles use the Scottish Public Health Observatory's online profile tool (OPT) - select profile product from dropdown list: www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool	
	* UK adult (16+) prevalence	2016	15.8% (Men: 17.7%, Women: 14.1%)	Office for National Statistics. 2017. Adult Smoking Habits in the UK: 2016. Available from: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2016
	Worldwide - adult (15+) smoking prevalence	2015	In 2015, over 1.1 billion people used tobacco, with far more males (945 million) than females (180 million) smoking	World Health Organisation. 2016. World Health Statistics 2016. Available from: www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2016/en/
* Scottish national adult prevalence - time trends	2003-2016	Current smoking prevalence dropped from 28% in 2003 to 21% in 2013; since then the figures have remained almost static at 21-22%.	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey	

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* Scottish national adult prevalence - age trends	2016	In 2016 smoking prevalence was highest among those aged 25-54 (24-29%), lower among those aged 16-24 (21%) and those aged 55-74 (14-21%) and lowest among those aged 75 and over (7%).	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey	
* Scottish national adult prevalence - deprivation trends	2016	35% of adults in the most deprived SIMD quintile smoke compared to 11% in the least deprived SIMD quintile.	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey	
Scottish national adult prevalence – economic status	2014	In 2014, 48% of adults who are permanently sick or disabled and 46% of adults who are unemployed or seeking work are current smokers compared to 18% of adults in full time employment and 19% of adults in part-time employment.	Scottish Government. Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from 2014 Scottish Household Survey. 2015. Available from: www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/08/3720/0	
Scottish national adult prevalence - targets	2011-2034	Reduce adult (16+) smoking prevalence from 23% in 2011 to 5% by 2034. (Intermediary targets: 17% by 2016, 12% by 2021, 9% by 2026, 6% by 2031).	Scottish Government. 2013. Creating a Tobacco-Free Generation: A Tobacco Control Strategy for Scotland. Edinburgh: Scottish Government. Available from: www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/03/3766	
DISEASE	Scotland - smoking attributable deaths and hospital –admissions	2013-2014 2012-2014	There are around 10,000 smoking-related deaths a year in Scotland. There are around 128,000 smoking-related admissions every year in Scotland.	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). [2015]. ScotPHO Online Profiles Tool. Available from: www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool
	Scotland - years of healthy life lost in middle age (35-69) for deaths attributable to smoking	2004	22 years life lost on average among men and women who die in middle age (35-69) as a result of 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: www.scotpho.org.uk/home/Publications/scotphoreports/pub_tobaccoatlas.asp
	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: www.scotpho.org.uk/home/Publications/scotphoreports/pub_tobaccoatlas.asp

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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: www.scotpho.org.uk/publications/reports-and-papers/493-tobacco-smoking-in-scotland-an-epidemiology-briefing	
* England - smoking attributable deaths and hospital admissions	2015/16	Approximately 79,000 deaths attributable to smoking (17% of all deaths of adults aged 35 and over) Approximately 474,000 hospital admissions attributable to smoking.	NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care. 2017. Statistics on Smoking: England, 2017. Available from: www.content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB24228	
Great Britain – years of life lost in deaths attributable to smoking (all ages)	2000	On average, life-long smokers (who start early in adult life and never stop) die about 10 years sooner than non-smokers.	Peto R, Watt J, Boreham J. Deaths from smoking. Clinical Trial Service Unit & Epidemiological Studies Unit (CTSU), University of Oxford. Available from: www.ctsu.ox.ac.uk/deathsfromsmoking/	
Worldwide - smoking attributable deaths		'Globally, tobacco use killed 100 million people in the 20th century, much more than all deaths in World Wars I and II combined. Tobacco-related deaths will number around 1 billion in the 21st century if current smoking patterns continue. Among middle-aged persons, tobacco use is estimated to be the most important risk factor for premature death in men and the second most important risk factor in women (following high blood pressure) in 2010–2025.'	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. 2015. The Tobacco Atlas: Fifth Edition. Available from: www.tobaccoatlas.org/	
C O S T	Scotland - cost to the healthcare system	2009	£323 million (Estimated potential reduction in NHS expenditure if smoking prevalence were reduced by 1 percentage point: £13.4m)	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). 2012. ScotPHO Smoking Ready Reckoner - 2011 Edition. Available from: www.scotpho.org.uk/downloads/scotphoreports/scotpho120626_smokingreadyreckoner.pdf
	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: www.ashscotland.org.uk/what-we-do/campaign/policy-reports/up-in-smoke-tobacco-economics.aspx

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Y O U N G P E O P L E	Scotland - smoking prevalence among 13 & 15 year olds	2015	<p>Almost all 13 year olds (97%) were non-smokers. 2% were regular smokers and 1% were occasional smokers.</p> <p>Smoking was more common among 15 year olds but the prevalence was still low: 7% were regular smokers and 5% were occasional smokers.</p>	<p>Scottish Government. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): Smoking Report 2015. 2016. Available from: www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/8742</p>
	Scotland – smoking prevalence among 13 & 15 year olds (trends)	1990-2013	<p>The proportion of 13 and 15 year olds who regularly smoke has decreased over time and is now at its lowest level since the SALSUS survey began. In 2013, 2% of 13 year olds smoked regularly, down from a peak of 8% in 1998, and 9% of 15 year olds, from a peak of 29% in 1996.</p> <p>Smoking has decreased steadily in most at risk groups, including those living in deprived areas, those with mental health problems and pupils living with a single parent, but pupils in these groups are still more likely to be regular smokers.</p> <p>The percentage of pupils who do not smoke has risen steadily.</p> <p>The gap between female and males regular smoking rates has decreased over time, but girls are still more likely than boys to have tried at least one cigarette and are more likely to smoke if they have characteristics which place them at higher risk of substance use, especially those who have poor mental wellbeing.</p>	<p>Johnston, C. Tobacco use among adolescents in Scotland: profile and trends. Scottish Government: Edinburgh. 02 February 2016. Available from: www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/02/3737</p>
	Scotland - smoking prevalence amongst young adults (16 - 24)	2015	<p>21% of adults aged 16-24 were current smokers. (18% men, 24% women)</p>	<p>McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey</p>
	Scotland - initiation (number)	2011-2013	<p>An average of 13,300 children in Scotland aged 11-15 start smoking each year.</p>	<p>Calculation based on England smoking prevalence (Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England 2013, Health & Social Care Information Centre) extrapolated to the Scotland population (ONS Mid-year Population Estimates). Calculated by the Statistics Team at Cancer Research UK</p>
	Great Britain - age of smoking initiation	2011	<p>Around two thirds (66%) of smokers said they started smoking regularly before the age of 18, and 40% under the age of 16.</p>	<p>Office for National Statistics. 2013. General Lifestyle Survey Overview - a report on the 2011 General Lifestyle Survey. Newport: Office for National Statistics. Available from: www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ghs/general-lifestyle-survey/2011/rpt-chapter-1.html#tab-Age-started-smoking</p>
	Scotland - availability and sources of tobacco	2015	<p>20% of 13 year-old regular smokers buy cigarettes from shops. 29% of 15 year-old regular smokers buy cigarettes from shops. 45% of 13 year-old, and 53% of 15 year-old smokers get somebody else to buy them cigarettes. (More sources of cigarettes are reported in the reference.)</p>	<p>Scottish Government. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): Smoking Report 2015. 2016. Available from: www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/8742</p>

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	Scotland - enforcement of underage sales	2010-2014	In 2013/14 1,303 test purchase visits were made, with 197 failures on 1 st visit. 61 warning letters were issued and 3 reports were submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. 42 joint operations with HMRC took place. 161 pouches of tobacco and 425 packets of cigarettes were seized.	Society of Chief Officers of Trading Standards in Scotland (SCOTSS). 2014. Enhanced Tobacco Sales Enforcement Programme Report 2010-14. Available from: www.scotss.org.uk/reference/etsep2014.pdf
	England - trading standards and tobacco sales	2015/16	Illegal sale of cigarettes occurred in 10% of test purchases at premises	Chartered Trading Standards Institute. 2016. Tobacco Control Survey, England 2015/16: A report of council trading standards service activity. Available from: www.tradingstandards.uk/news-policy/tobacco-control/tobacco-control-survey
P R E G N A N C Y	Scotland - pregnancy, smoking at booking	2016 (provisional)	8, 327 women (15.5%) smoked at booking (13% ex-smoker, 69.1% never smoker, 2.4% smoking status not known).	NHS Information Services Division Scotland. Maternity & Births: Publications. Available from: www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Publications/data-tables.asp
	Scotland - pregnancy, associations with deprivation	2016 (provisional)	26.2% of pregnant women in the most deprived SIMD quintile are current smokers at booking, compared to 4.2% in the least deprived SIMD quintile.	NHS Information Services Division Scotland. Maternity & Births: Publications. Available from: www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Maternity-and-Births/Publications/data-tables.asp
E - C I G A R E T T E S	*Scotland – e-cigarette use among adults (16+)	2016	<p>In 2016, current e-cigarettes use among adults was 7%; 12% had previously used e-cigarettes and 81% had never used them.</p> <p>The proportion of current e-cigarette users has not changed from 2015 but is significantly higher than in 2014 (5% in 2014 compared with 7% in both 2015 and 2016).</p> <p>Men and women were equally likely to be current users of e-cigarettes in 2016 (7% for both men and women).</p> <p>The prevalence of e-cigarette use in 2016 was highest middle age groups (8-10% among those aged 25-64) and lower for the youngest (4% among 16-24 year olds) and older adults (1-4% for those aged 65 and over)</p>	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey

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*Scotland – attitudes, behaviours and beliefs (18+)	2017	<p>74% of Scottish adults who used to use, or still use e-cigarettes, most often use/used an e-cigarette containing nicotine.</p> <p>60% of Scottish adults who have smoked and tried e-cigarettes find vaping is less satisfying than smoking cigarettes, excluding those not applicable.</p> <p>66% of Scottish adults (66% of smokers) think that the use of e-cigarettes is common, 9% (6% of smokers) disagree.</p> <p>40% of Scottish adults (20% of smokers) have the opinion that people disapprove in general of people using e-cigarettes or vaping devices.</p>	All figures, unless otherwise stated, are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1088 adults in Scotland. Fieldwork was undertaken between 16/02/2017 and 19/03/2017. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Scotland adults (aged 18+).
*Great Britain - adult (16+) e-cigarette use	2015	<p>There are an estimated 2.3 million current e-cigarette users in Great Britain, 4% of the population.</p> <p>Around half of current smokers (47.5%) have used e-cigarettes and 14.4% of current smokers currently use e-cigarettes</p> <p>There are some current users of e-cigarettes who had never previously smoked, although this number is relatively small, at 58,376</p> <p>Half of current e-cigarettes users said their main reason for vaping was to aid themselves in quitting smoking. While just over fifth said their main reason was because they felt e-cigarettes were less harmful than cigarettes</p> <p>Around three-quarters of e-cigarette users use an e-cigarette that doesn't resemble a cigarette</p> <p>In 2015, e-cigarette use was more common in households with dependent children than in households with no dependent children</p>	Office for National Statistics. 2017. Adult Smoking Habits in the UK: 2016. Available from: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/adultsmokinghabitsingreatbritain/2016
Scotland – use of e-cigarettes among 13 & 15 year olds	2015	32% of 15 year olds reported having ever used an e-cigarettes compared to 15% of 13 year olds. Only a small proportion used them regularly (once a week or more): 3% of 15 year olds and 1% of 13 year olds	Scottish Government. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): Smoking Report 2015. 2016. Available from: www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/10/8742

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C E S S A T I O N	*Scotland - cessation, who wants to give up	2016	70% of Scottish smokers report they would like to stop smoking. 19% of smokers had made no attempts to quit smoking, 37% had made one or two attempts, and 44% had made three or more attempts to quit.	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey
	Scotland - cessation, service performance	2015/16	64,736 quit attempts were set with NHS smoking cessation services in 2015/16, with 37% being quit at one month.	Information Services Division. NHS Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 2015/16. ISD Scotland. 04 October 2016. Available from: http://isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/index.asp#1752
	Scotland - cessation targets – Local Delivery Plan (LDP) Standards	2015	NHS Boards to sustain and embed successful smoking quits at 12 weeks post quit, in the 40 per cent most deprived SIMD areas (60 per cent in the Island Boards). NHS Scotland is to deliver at least 7,000 successful quits, at 12 weeks post quit, over the year ending March 2016.	Scottish Government. Scotland Performs: NHS Scotland. 2015. Available from: www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/partnerstories/NHSScotlandperformance/Smoking-LDP
S H S	*Scotland – children’s exposure to second-hand smoke in home	2015	7% of children (aged 0-15) reported exposure to second-hand smoke in own home.	McLean, J., Christie, S., and Gray, L.. (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2016: Volume 1: Main Report. 2017. Available from: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey
	Scotland – target for reducing children’s exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke in the home	2012 - 2020	Reduce the proportion of children in Scotland exposed to second-hand smoke in the home from 12% in 2012 to 6% by 2020.	Scottish Government. 2013. Creating a Tobacco-Free Generation: A Tobacco Control Strategy for Scotland. Edinburgh: Scottish Government. Available from: www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0041/00417331.pdf Scottish Government. 25 March 2014. Campaign urges smokers to ‘take it right outside’. News release. Available from: http://news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Campaign-urges-smokers-to-take-it-right-outside-abb.aspx

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POLLS	*Scotland - public support for tobacco control measures	2017	<p>88% of Scottish adults (91% of smokers) support the measure to ban smoking in cars that are carrying children younger than 18 years old, 3% (4% of smokers) would oppose.</p> <p>60% (27% of smokers) of Scottish adults agree that smoking should be banned in all cars, 17% (43% of smokers) disagree.</p> <p>56% of Scottish adults (16% of smokers) agree that smoking should be banned in communal recreational spaces such as parks and beaches, 24% (65% of smokers) disagree.</p> <p>57% of Scottish adults (15% of smokers) agree that tax should be used to increase the price of tobacco products 5% above the rate of inflation each year, 16% (57% of smokers) disagree.</p> <p>74% of Scottish adults (62% of smokers) would support a measure requiring businesses to have a licence before they can sell tobacco, 9% (12% of smokers) would oppose.</p> <p>54% of Scottish adults (39% of smokers) would support a measure raising the age of sale from 18 to 21 for tobacco, 23% (34% of smokers) would oppose.</p> <p>70% of Scottish adults (57% of smokers) would support a measure requiring tobacco manufacturers to pay a levy or licence fee to Government for measures to help smokers quit and prevent young people from taking up smoking, 9% (20% of smokers) would oppose.</p> <p>68% of Scottish adults (54% of smokers) have the opinion that people disapprove in general of people smoking tobacco cigarettes.</p> <p>63% of Scottish adults (59% of smokers) think that smoking tobacco cigarettes is common, 14% (11% of smokers) disagree.</p> <p>60% of Scottish adults (30% of smokers) support the requirement for tobacco to be sold in plain standardised packaging with the product name in standard lettering, 11% (35% of smokers) oppose.</p> <p>10% of Scottish adults (12% of smokers) think 'none or a very small' portion of the health risks of smoking comes from nicotine, 49% (49% of smokers) think it is around half the risk or more.</p>	<p>All figures, unless otherwise stated, are from YouGov Plc. Total sample size was 1088 adults in Scotland. Fieldwork was undertaken between 16/02/2017 and 19/03/2017. The survey was carried out online. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all Scotland adults (aged 18+).</p>

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TOBACCO INDUSTRY	UK - market value	2012	Estimated £15.1 billion (85% of this on cigarettes)	Tobacco Manufacturers Association. UK tobacco market summary. Available from: www.the-tma.org.uk/tma-publications-research/facts-figures/uk-tobacco-market-summary/
	UK - illicit trade	2015/16	Cigarettes (mid point estimates) – the estimated UK illicit market share in 2015/16 is 13% (estimated revenue loss £1.6 billion) Hand rolled tobacco (mid point estimates) - the estimated UK illicit market share in 2015/16 is 32% (estimated revenue loss £0.8 billion)	HM Revenue & Customs. Tobacco tax gap estimates for 2015-16. 20 October 2015. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/tobacco-tax-gap-estimates
	UK- illicit trade - historic figures	2005/06 - 2014/15	The illicit market has declined in the long-term, but the composition of the tax gap has changed. The share of the tax gap which can be associated with hand-rolling tobacco was under a third in 2005-06, but it represents half of the tax gap in 2014-15. The central estimate for the cigarette tax gap was 7% in 2014-15. There is an overall long-term downward trend since 2005-06 from a central estimate of 16%, but year-on-year changes are inconsistent. The tax gap for hand-rolling tobacco was estimated to be 35% in 2014-15. The long-term trend is of a relatively steadily decreasing tax gap, down from 60% in 2005-06.	HM Revenue & Customs. Measuring tax gaps 2016. 20 October 2016. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/measuring-tax-gaps HM Revenue & Customs. Measuring tax gaps tables 2016. 20 October 2016. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/measuring-tax-gaps-tables
	World – revenue	2013	\$315.16 billion The combined gross revenue of the world's leading tobacco companies is more than the 2012 GDP of Denmark (\$315.16 billion), the 34th highest GDP in the world.	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. 2015. The Tobacco Atlas: Fifth Edition. Available from: www.tobaccoatlas.org/
	World - profit	2013	\$44.1 billion The 2013 profits of the top six tobacco companies are equivalent to the combined profits of The Coca-Cola Company, Walt Disney, General Mills, FedEx, AT&T, Google, McDonald's and Starbucks in the same year.	American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. 2015. The Tobacco Atlas: Fifth Edition. Available from: www.tobaccoatlas.org/