

Tobacco and vaping statistics factsheet

January 2024

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, there may be alternative sources. The figures here have been selected based on their robustness, frequency and availability of updates, and relevancy to Scotland.

Adult prevalence			
Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
Smoking (ages 16+) prevalence - Scottish Health Survey	2022	15% down from 17% in 2019 and 28% in 2003 (Men: 18%, Women 13%) Cigarettes smoked per day 11.4, down from 12.2 in 2019 and 15.3 in 2003	Scottish Government. (2022). The Scottish Health Survey. 2022, edition, volume 1, main report. Link
Estimated number of adult smokers in Scotland	2022	685,256 NB: 0.17* 4,568,378. (Scottish Health Survey 2022 smoking prevalence * mid-2021 population estimates for Scotland aged 16+)	National Records of Scotland: Link
Smoking (ages 16+) prevalence by council area - Scottish Health Survey	2019 (2022 figures expected early 2024)	Smoking prevalence ranges from 24.8% in Clackmannanshire to 8.6% in East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire The breakdown of prevalence by council area can be find on the Scottish Public Health Observatory's online profile tool (OPT: www.scotpho.org.uk/comparative-health/profiles/online-profiles-tool)	For local tobacco control profiles use the Scottish Public Health Observatory's online profile tool (OPT) - select profile product from dropdown list Link
Smoking prevalence (ages 18+) - ONS Survey, Scottish data	2022	13.9% , down from 15.4% in 2019	Office For National Statistics. (2023) Smoking habits in the UK and its constituent countries. Annual Population Survey. Link
Smoking prevalence (ages 18+) - Smoking Toolkit, Scottish data	2023	14% , down from 15.3% in 2021	The Smoking Toolkit Study is a monthly survey. Figures are updated continuously. 2023 figure are bases on January to December data Link
UK smoking (ages 16+) prevalence - ONS Annual Population Survey	2021	12.9% , down from 14.1% in 2019 (men: 14.6%, women: 11.2%)	Office For National Statistics. (2023) Smoking habits in the UK and its constituent countries. Annual Population Survey. Link

Worldwide – adults (ages 15+) smoking prevalence	2019	In 2019, more than 1.1 billion people used tobacco.	WHO global report on trend in prevalence of tobacco smoking 2000-2025, 2 nd ed. Geneva, World Health Organization. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272694/9789241514170-eng.pdf?ua=1
Scottish national adult prevalence - time trends	2003-2022	Current smoking prevalence dropped from 1974 - 51% 2003 - 28% 2013 - 21% 2019 - 17% 2022 - 15%	Scottish smoking prevalence trend 1974 - 2019 (graph) Link
Age trends	2022	In 2019 smoking prevalence by age group was: 16-24 17%, 25-34 17%, 35-44 15%, 45-54 19%, 55-64 15%, 65-74 14% and 75+ 6%	Scottish Government. (2022). The Scottish Health Survey. 2022, edition, volume 1, main report. Link
Deprivation	2022	25% of adults in the most deprived quintile (SIMD1) smoke compared to 7% in the least deprived quintile (SIMD5). More than three times the number of people in the most deprived groups smoke compared to the least deprived.	Scottish Government. (2022). The Scottish Health Survey. 2022, edition, volume 1, main report. Link
Long-term limiting health conditions	2019 (2022 data expected early 2024)	26% of people living with long-term limiting health conditions smoke, compared with 13% of people with no limiting condition. males: 30% v 18% women: 24% v 13%	Scottish Government. (2020). The Scottish Health Survey. 2019, edition, volume 1, Supplementary data tables. In the Scottish Health Survey available from: Link
Long-term mental health conditions	2018-2019	24% of people with a probable psychiatric disorder smoke, compared to 14% of people without. 28% of people with anxiety smoke, compared to 17% of people who don't have anxiety. 33% of people with depression smoke, compared to 16% of people who don't have depression. 31% of people with a long-term mental health problem smoke compared to 16% without.	ASH Scotland (2022). Closing the Inequality Gap: Smoking and Mental Health. Available from: https://www.ashscotland.org.uk/media/869884/closing-the-inequality-gap-smoking-and-mental-health.pdf The data used in the report above is sourced from a combined dataset using both the 2018 and 2019 Scottish Health Survey: Scottish Government. (2020). The Scottish Health Survey. 2019, edition, volume 1, main report Available from: Link Cheong, C K. et al (2019). Scottish Health Survey 2018: Volume 1: main report. 2018. Available from: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey
Tobacco-free generation targets	2011-2034	Scotland's target is to reduce adult (ages 16+) smoking prevalence to 5% by 2034. Intermediary targets: 12% by 2021, 9% by 2026, 6% by 2031.	Scottish Government (2018). Raising Scotland's Tobacco-free Generation: Our Tobacco Control Action Plan 2018. Edinburgh: Scottish Government. Available from: Link

Disease

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
Scotland - smoking attributable deaths and hospital admissions	2021 2019	There are 8,260 smoking-related deaths a year in Scotland (ages 35+), accounting for 20% of all annual deaths. Of all conditions which can be caused by smoking, 27.5% of hospital admissions are attributable to smoking. There were 86,302 (broad measure) smoking-related hospital admissions every year in Scotland (ages 35+). 40,766 smoking attributable deaths using the narrow measure. 27.5% all 52% of all cancers and 47% of all respiratory related conditions hospital admissions were linked to smoking.	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). (2021). Tobacco use: smoking attributable deaths. Available from: https://www.scotpho.org.uk/risk-factors/tobacco-use/data/smoking-attributable-deaths/ Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). (2021). Tobacco use: smoking attributable admissions. Available from: https://www.scotpho.org.uk/risk-factors/tobacco-use/data/smoking-attributable-admissions/
Scotland - years of healthy life lost in middle age (ages 35-69) for deaths attributable to smoking	2004	22 years of life are lost, on average, among men and women who die in middle age (ages 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/publications/reports-and-papers/an-atlas-of-tobacco-smoking-in-scotland-a-report-presenting-estimated-smoking-prevalence-and-smoking-attributable-deaths-within-scotland/
Scotland - smoking attributable deaths by age	2019	Only 6% of smoking-attributable deaths occur before the age of 54. 51% Most deaths occur after 75 years of age. 35-44 1.1%, 44-54 5.9%, 55-64 14.1%, 65-74 27.6%, 75+ 51% It is important, however, to note that the disease path leading to smoking-attributable deaths tends to begin decades earlier.	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). [2021]. Tobacco use: smoking attributable deaths. Excel tables. Available from: https://www.scotpho.org.uk/risk-factors/tobacco-use/data/smoking-attributable-deaths/
Scotland - smoking attributable deaths by deprivation	2019	8.8% of deaths in the least deprived SIMD quintile were from smoking-attributable causes, compared with 33% in the most deprived SIMD quintile. SIMD 1) 33%, 2) 25%, 3)19%, 4) 14%, 5) 9%)	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). [2021]. Tobacco use: smoking attributable deaths. Excel tables Available from: https://www.scotpho.org.uk/risk-factors/tobacco-use/data/smoking-attributable-deaths/
England - smoking attributable deaths and hospital admissions	2019	74,600 deaths attributable to smoking - 15% of all deaths of adults (ages 35+). 506,100 hospital admissions attributable to smoking - 4% of all admissions.	NHS Digital. 2023. Statistics on Smoking: England, 2019 Available from: https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-smoking/statistics-on-smoking-england-2020

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
years of life lost in deaths attributable to smoking (all ages)	2000	On average, people who are 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 and 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.'	Drope J, Schluger N, Cahn Z, Drope J, Hamill S, Islami F, Liber A, Nargis N, Stoklosa M. 2018. The Tobacco Atlas. Atlanta: American Cancer Society and Vital Strategies. Available from: www.tobaccoatlas.org/

Cost to the NHS and Society

Scotland - cost to the healthcare system	2011	£323 million (Estimated potential reduction in NHS expenditure if smoking prevalence were reduced by one percentage point: £13.4m)	Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO).(2012). ScotPHO Smoking Ready Reckoner - 2011 Edition. Available from: https://www.scotpho.org.uk/media/1186/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
England – Cost to NHS England	2015	£2.6bn was the total estimated smoking-related cost to the NHS in 2015	Public Health England (2017) Cost of smoking to the NHS in England: 2015. 8 July 2017. Available from https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cost-of-smoking-to-the-nhs-in-england-2015/cost-of-smoking-to-the-nhs-in-england-2015

Young People

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)

<p>Scotland - smoking prevalence among 13- & 15-year-olds</p> <p>SALSUS and the Health and Wellbeing Census</p>	<p>2021-2022</p> <p>Trends</p> <p>Prevalence by Sex</p>	<p>Similar to 2018, in 2021/22, almost all 13-year-olds (94.5%) were non-smokers. 0.8% of S2 pupils were occasional smokers, and 1.6% reported regular smoking (at least one cigarette per week).</p> <p>Similar to 2018, regular smoking was more common among 15-year-olds, as 4.3% of S4 pupils reported regular smoking, and 2.4% were occasional smokers. 92.3% were non-smokers.</p> <p>Highest rates of regular smoking among 13-year-olds were 8% in 1998, and 29% in 1996 among 15-year-olds.</p> <p>During the previous three decades, smoking prevalence tended to be higher among female students, but this is no longer true.</p>	<p>Scottish Government. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): Smoking Report 2018. 2019. Available from: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-schools-adolescent-lifestyle-substance-use-survey-salsus-drug-use-report-2018/</p> <p>Scottish Government. Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-2022. (2023). Available from: https://www.gov.scot/publications/health-and-wellbeing-census-scotland-2021-22/pages/substance-use/</p> <p>Whilst the SALSUS and Health and Wellbeing Census are broadly comparable, they are different surveys with different methodologies. The SALSUS was conducted across Scotland with a response rate of 29%, whereas 16 of 32 councils participated in the Health and Wellbeing Census</p>
<p>Scotland – smoking prevalence among 11, 13 and 15-year-olds</p> <p>Health Behaviour School Survey Results</p>	<p>2021-2022</p> <p>Trends</p> <p>Gender differences</p>	<p>9% of adolescents reported ever trying a cigarette, but rates varied with age 1% of 11-year-olds, 6% of 13-year-olds, 20% of 15-year-olds 5% of young people reported current smoking (smoked at least once in last 30 days) 3% of 13-year-olds, 11% of 15-year-olds</p> <p>Smoking rates (both lifetime and current) have remained the same since 2018 but have declined steadily since the survey began collecting data on tobacco use in 1990. In 1990, 53% of 15-year-olds reported smoking at least once in their lifetime. This figure reached its peak in 1998 at 63%, compared to 20% in 2022. In 1990, 21% of 15-year-olds reported current smoking. This figure reached its peak in 1998 at 30%, compared to 11% in 2022, the lowest rate in 32 years.</p> <p>There were no gender differences in lifetime or regular cigarette smoking</p>	<p>Inchley, J., Mabelis, J., Brown, J., Willis, M., Currie, D. (2023) Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) 2022 Survey in Scotland: National Report. MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow. Available from: https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media_976054_smxx.pdf</p>
<p>Scotland – e-cigarette use prevalence among 13 and 15-year-olds</p> <p>SALSUS and the Health and Wellbeing Census</p>	<p>2021-2022</p> <p>Trends</p> <p>Prevalence by sex</p>	<p>In 2021-2022, 6.8% of 13-year-olds and 14.8% of 15-year-olds reported current e-cigarette use. 4.3% of 13-year-olds and 10.1% of 15-year-olds regularly used e-cigarettes.</p> <p>E-cigarette use primarily occurs in regular and occasional (tobacco) smokers in both 13- and 15-year-olds.</p> <p>There has been a significant increase in e-cigarette use in all groups between 2013 - 2022. Regular e-cigarette use increased sharply between 2018-2022 compared with 2015-2018.</p> <p>7.7% of male students and 5.8% of female students reported regular e-cigarette use. 11.6% of female students and 8.8% of male students reported use of e-cigarettes at present.</p>	<p>Scottish Government. Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey (SALSUS): Smoking Report 2018. (2019). Available from: https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-schools-adolescent-lifestyle-substance-use-survey-salsus-drug-use-report-2018/</p> <p>Scottish Government. Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-2022. (2023). Available from: https://www.gov.scot/publications/health-and-wellbeing-census-scotland-2021-22/pages/substance-use/</p>

<p>Scotland – e-cigarette prevalence among 11, 13 and 15-year-olds</p>	<p>2021-2022</p> <p>Trends</p>	<p>18% of adolescents reported ever trying an e-cigarette, but rates varied with age 4% of 11-year-olds, 16% of 13-year-olds, 36% of 15-year-olds 12% of young people reported current e-cigarette use (used at least once in last 30 days) 3% of 11-year-olds, 10% of 13-year-olds, 25% of 15-year-olds</p> <p>There have been definite increases in both lifetime and current use of e-cigarettes since 2018. In 2018, e-cigarette rates resembled smoking rates, but in 2022 e-cigarette rates were far higher than smoking rates. In 2018, 16% of adolescents reported lifetime use. It was 18% in 2022. In 2018, 7% of 15-year-olds reported current e-cigarette use. It was 25% in 2022.</p>	<p>Inchley, J., Mabelis, J., Brown, J., Willis, M., Currie, D. (2023) Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) 2022 Survey in Scotland: National Report. MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow. Available from: https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media_976054_smxx.pdf Inchley, J., Mokogwu, D., Mabelis, J., Currie, D. (2020) Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) 2018 Survey in Scotland: National Report. MRC/CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow. Available from: https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/Media_707475_smxx.pdf</p>
<p>United Kingdom – e-cigarette prevalence among young people (ages 11 - 17)</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Among young people aged 11-17, 7.6% reported currently using e-cigarette, 3.9% vaping less than once per week, and 3.6% vaping more than once per week.</p> <p>E-cigarette use was, 0.8% in 2013, 3.2% in 2021 and more than doubled in two years to 7.6% in 2023.</p> <p>The sharp increase coincided with an exponential rise in the use of disposable e-cigarettes. Between 2020 and 2023, the use of disposables among 11-17 e-cigarette users, increased 10-fold from 6.8% to 69%.</p>	<p>Action on Smoking and Health (ASH). Use of e-cigarettes (vapes) among young people in Great Britain. (2023).. Available from: https://ash.org.uk/uploads/Use-of-vapes-among-young-people-GB-2023.pdf?v=1686042690</p>
<p>Scotland - smoking prevalence amongst young adults (ages 16 - 24)</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>22% of adults aged 16-24 were current smokers. (22% men, 11% women) This is a increase from 2019. Notable is the difference between men and women has historically been small.</p> <p>2019 data: 14% of adults aged 16-24 were current smokers. (14% men, 15% women)</p>	<p>Scottish Government. (2022). The Scottish Health Survey. 2022. Supporting documents: Chapter 7 Smoking. Link</p>

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
<p>Scotland - initiation (number)</p>	<p>2011-2013</p>	<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 and Social Care Information Centre) extrapolated to the Scotland population (ONS Mid-year Population Estimates). Calculated by the Statistics Team at Cancer Research UK</p>
<p>Age of smoking initiation</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>In 2014, 77% of smokers aged 16 to 24 in 2014 began smoking before the age of 18.</p>	<p>Department of Health and Social Care (2017) Towards a smoke-free generation: a tobacco control plan for England. Pg9. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/630217/Towards_a_Smoke_free_Generation_-_A_Tobacco_Control_Plan_for_England_2017-2022_2.pdf</p>

Scotland - availability and sources of tobacco and e-cigarettes	2018-2022	<p>23% of 13-year-old and 29.6% of 15-year-old regular smokers purchase tobacco from shops.</p> <p>47% of 13-year-old and 69% of 15-year-old people get somebody else to buy them cigarettes.</p> <p>4% of 13-year-olds and 6.1% of 15-year-olds buy cigarettes on the Internet (more sources of cigarettes are reported in the reference).</p> <p>39.5% of 15-year-olds by e-cigarettes from shops. 37.7% buys from someone they know. 10.7% buys from the internet</p>	<p>Scottish Government. Health and Wellbeing Census 2021-2022. (2023). Available from: https://www.gov.scot/publications/health-and-wellbeing-census-scotland-2021-22/pages/substance-use/</p>
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Pregnancy

Scotland - pregnancy, smoking at booking	2022	<p>2022: 11.9% smoked at booking, 13.9% ex-smoker, 74.8% never smoker 2021: 12.1% smoked at booking, 14.6% ex-smoker, 73.3% never smoker</p>	<p>Public Health Scotland. Maternity and Births: Publications. Available from: https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/antenatal-booking-in-scotland/antenatal-booking-in-scotland-calendar-year-ending-31-december-2022/</p>
Scotland - pregnancy, associations with deprivation and age	2022	<p>Mothers in the most deprived quintile are nine times more likely to smoke at the time of maternal booking.</p> <p>Deprivation quintiles SIMD1: 21.9%, SIMD2: 16.0%, SIMD3: 9.8%, SIMD4: 5.5%, SIMD5: 2.5%</p> <p>Age groups <20: 27.6%, 20-24: 20.2%, 25-29: 13.1%, 30-34: 8.5%, 35-39: 8.5%, 40+: 8.6%</p>	<p>Public Health Scotland. Maternity & Births: Publications. Available from: https://publichealthscotland.scot/publications/antenatal-booking-in-scotland/antenatal-booking-in-scotland-calendar-year-ending-31-december-2022/</p>

E-cigarettes

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
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<p>Scotland – e-cigarette use among adults (ages 16+)</p>	<p>2022</p> <p>Men/Women</p> <p>Age groups</p> <p>Dual use</p>	<p>10% of the Scottish adult population are current e-cigarette users. Up 3% following 5 years at 7%.</p> <p>There is no difference between e-cigarette use by men and women.</p> <p>The increase in e-cigarette use occurred primarily among young adults. There was a 3-fold increan</p> <p>Current e-cigarette use by age group: 16-24: %, 25-34: 6%, 35-44: 11%, 45-54 8%, 55-64: 9%, 65-74: 5%, 75+: 1%</p> <p>3% of the population uses both e-cigarettes and smoke tobacco. Dual use is the highest in the 35-44 age group and is higher in the most deprived group compared to the least deprived (SIMD1 4% v SIMD5 1%)</p>	<p>Scottish Government. (2022). The Scottish Health Survey. 2022. Supporting documents: Chapter 7 Smoking. Link</p>
<p>UK - adult (ages 16+) e-cigarette use</p>	<p>2022</p> <p>Dual use</p>	<p>8.7% of the UK population are current e-cigarette users, up from 7.7% in 2021 and 6.4% in 2020.</p> <p>5.2% of the population of Britain reported daily e-cigarette use, while 3.5% reported occasional use.</p> <p>In the last several years there has been a notable increase in use among 16-24-year-olds. Between 2021 and 2022 daily use among 16-24-year-old women tripled.</p> <p>The number of never smokers more than doubled since last year, but it remains low, 1.8%</p> <p>12.2% of people who smoke use an e-cigarette daily and 14.9% occasionally. This figure has increased by around a third since 2020.</p>	<p>Office for National Statistics. 2022. E-cigarette use in Great Britain: (2022). Available from: link</p>
<p>Scotland – use of e-cigarettes among 13 and 15-year-olds</p>	<p>2021-2022</p>	<p>See 'Young People' section above</p>	

Smoking Cessation

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
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Scotland – smoking cessation, who wants to give up	2017-2018	66% of people in Scotland who smoke report they would like to stop smoking. 24% of people who smoke have made no attempts to quit smoking, 37% have made one or two attempts, and 39% have made three or more attempts.	Cheong, C K., Dean, L., Dougall, I., Hinchliffe, S., Mirani, K., Vosnaki, K., Wilson, V., (eds). Scottish Health Survey 2018: Volume 1: Supplementary data tables. (2018). Available from: https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/scottish-health-survey Public Health Scotland. NHS Stop Smoking Services Scotland, 2021/22. (February 2023). Available from: https://www.publichealthscotland.scot/media/17814/2023-02-21-nhs-stop-smoking-services-report_final.pdf
	2021-2022	Females are slightly more likely to try to quit (54% of females vs 46% of males).	
Scotland – smoking cessation service performance	2021-2022	<p>There has been a continuous decline in people who smoke using the NHS's smoking cessation services.</p> <p>In 2021/22, 31,359 quit attempts were set with NHS smoking cessation, showing a 0.9% reduction from 2020-2021, and a 74.2% reduction from 2011-2012.</p> <p>Of the 31,359, 44.6% % self-reported smoke-free at four weeks and 28.7% at 12 weeks.</p> <p>Most quit smoking attempts are made through pharmacy services, however, specialist services has the highest smoking cessation rates.</p>	<p>Information Services Division. NHS Smoking Cessation Service Statistics (Scotland) 2018/19. ISD Scotland. (October 2019). Available from https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Public-Health/Publications/index.asp</p> <p>Public Health Scotland. NHS Stop Smoking Services Scotland, 2021/22. (February 2023). Available from: https://www.publichealthscotland.scot/media/17814/2023-02-21-nhs-stop-smoking-services-report_final.pdf</p>

Second-hand smoke

Scotland – children's exposure to second- hand smoke in home	2018	3% of children (aged 0-15) reported exposure to second-hand smoke in their home. This figure has significantly declined over time from 6-7% between 2015-2019 and 12% in 2012.	Scottish Government. (2022). The Scottish Health Survey. 2022. Supporting documents: Chapter 7 Smoking. Link
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Polls

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
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<p>Scotland - public support for tobacco control measures</p> <p>Smoking Toolkit Study</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Support for tobacco control policies</p> <p>56% support an increase of the minimum age of sale to 21.</p> <p>86% support requiring the tobacco industry to pay into a fund to address problems caused by tobacco.</p> <p>65% support requiring the tobacco industry to publicly disclose business information.</p> <p>53% support increasing tax on cigarettes and tobacco substantially above the annual rate of inflation.</p> <p>74% support requiring health warnings on cigarette sticks and rolling tobacco paper.</p> <p>88% support ensuring that every person who smokes and wants it can get support that is clinically proven to help stop smoking.</p> <p>51% support restoring government spending on anti-smoking advertising campaigns to historically high levels.</p> <p>68% support banning smoking in homes where children live.</p> <p>43% support making e-cigarettes available on prescription as a stop-smoking aid for adult smokers.</p> <p>73% support restricting e-cigarette advertising to prevent uptake by young people.</p> <p>48% support reducing the number of retailers selling cigarettes and tobacco in neighbourhoods with a high density of tobacco retailers.</p> <p>67% support restricting the sale of cigarettes and tobacco in retailers located in close proximity to schools.</p>	<p>The Smoking Toolkit Study is a monthly survey. Figure are updates continuously. 2023 figure are bases on January to December data Link</p>
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Tobacco industry

<p>UK - market value</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Estimated £15.1 billion (85% of this on cigarettes)</p>	<p>Tobacco Manufacturers Association. UK tobacco market summary. Available from: www.the-tma.org.uk/tma-publications-research/facts-figures/uk-tobacco-market-summary/</p>
<p>UK - illicit trade/tobacco duty gap</p>	<p>2021/22</p>	<p>The tobacco duty gap is the difference between the expected tobacco duty compared to that which is collected. Causes for this gap include illicit trade, tax evasion and legally bringing in tobacco from abroad (holidays)</p> <p>In the tax year 2021/22 the tobacco (cigarettes and hand-rolling tobacco) duty gap was 17.7% in 20/21 of the theoretical tobacco duty liability, equating to £2.2 billion.</p> <p>The tobacco duty gap for (pre-rolled) cigarettes was 11%, or £1 billion.</p> <p>The tobacco duty gap for hand-rolling tobacco was 33.5% or £1.2 billion.</p> <p>Since 2005/06 the tobacco duty gap has decreased from 21.7% to 17.7% in 2021/22. However, the smallest gap was in 2014/15 (12.1%). The largest decrease was for hand-rolling tobacco, for which the duty gap was 65.2% in 2005/06.</p>	<p>HM Revenue & Customs. Measuring tax gaps 2023 edition: tax gap estimates for 2021 to 2022. (June 2023). Available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/measuring-tax-gaps</p>

Topics	Year(s) of data	Statistics	References (URLs accessed December 2023)
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World – revenue	2022	<p>In 2022 the revenue size of the global tobacco products market was \$912 billion as of 2022</p> <p>The profits of the world's six largest cigarette manufacturers (before income taxes) of more than US\$55 billion in 2018</p>	<p>https://insights.issgovernance.com/posts/global-tobacco-emerging-trends-and-risks-posed-to-investors/</p> <p>Branston (2019) Industry profits continue to drive the tobacco epidemic: A new endgame for tobacco control? https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8193577/pdf/TPC-7-45.pdf</p>
World – profit	2013	<p>\$44.1 billion</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>American Cancer Society & World Lung Foundation. (2015). The Tobacco Atlas: Fifth Edition. Available from: www.tobaccoatlas.org/</p>
Tax issues - UK	2019	<p>1.5 billion (1500 million) is the calculated short fall (cost to society of smoking v the tax income)</p> <p>Many tobacco companies shift their corporate structures to minimise their UK tax bills</p> <p>For the last 7 years (since 2016) Imperial has only paid an effective rate of 12.6% and generally a lot lower, BAT has paid virtually nothing, while PMI's subsidiary reports its UK profits in a way wholly out of line with the size of its UK market share. Only Gallaher has paid at anything like the UK rate in the recent years</p>	<p>Branston, J. R. & Gilmore, A. B. The failure of the UK to tax adequately tobacco company profits. J. Public Health (Bangkok). 1–8 (2019) https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdz004</p>