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Foreword

Dr Naoko Yamamoto

Assistant Director-General, Universal Health Coverage/Healthier Populations

World Health Organization

I have great pleasure in releasing the *WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000-2025, third edition*. This report offers a reflection on the phenomenal progress made by countries who are working to reduce the demand for tobacco, a celebration of the successes achieved to date, and a preview of what can be achieved in the coming years.

This report enables us to see for the first time that the number of people using tobacco in the world is declining, despite population growth. The number of male tobacco users, which previously was increasing every year, finally turned the corner in 2018 and is projected to decline each year from 2019 forward. For this projection to become reality, tobacco control efforts need to be reinforced, and in some countries accelerated, to prevent additional people falling victim to tobacco-related illnesses and death.

Although admirable progress is being made, the tobacco epidemic is far from over. Progress towards reducing tobacco use everywhere in the world is uneven and some groups are getting left behind. We are falling short of achieving a global 30% relative reduction in current tobacco use by 2025, a target of the *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020*.

This report contributes to the global monitoring of Sustainable Development Goal 3.a, which calls for strengthening implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in all countries, as appropriate. I acknowledge the dedicated work of the Secretariat to the WHO-FCTC both as co-custodian of the Sustainable Development Goal indicator 3.a.1, and in helping Parties to the WHO-FCTC achieve their goals of protecting their populations from the harms of tobacco.

I congratulate all countries who are taking multisectoral actions to put in place effective policy measures and to continually monitor and enforce these measures. Together, we will reverse the global tobacco epidemic and save millions of lives.

Foreword

Professor Kevin Hall
Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Vice-President
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University of Newcastle, Australia

On behalf of the University of Newcastle, Australia, I congratulate the World Health Organization (WHO) on the publication of the third edition of the *WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000-2025*. I also wish to thank my colleagues from the University of Newcastle Priority Research Centre for Health Behaviour (PRCHB) for their contribution and their continuing close collaboration with WHO scientists in helping to produce the report.

The University of Newcastle has a proud record of engaging with United Nations bodies to help improve the health and well-being of people everywhere. The year 2019 marks 35 years since the University of Newcastle became one of the WHO sites for the Multinational Monitoring of Trends and Determinants in Cardiovascular Disease (MONICA) project. We are also particularly proud that the PRCHB has, this year, been designated as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Evidence-Based Non-Communicable Disease Program Implementation. This year also saw the renegotiation of the cooperation agreement between the University of Newcastle and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) CIFAL training centre. CIFAL Newcastle is the first CIFAL centre to be established within a university from its inception, and the first to be established in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.

As a WHO Collaborating Centre, our objective in being closely involved with the production of this report is to serve countries' needs. This latest edition contains encouraging numbers indicating that prevalence of tobacco use has peaked and is now declining globally. There is evidence that the hard work of WHO, countries and a variety of non-governmental organizations in implementing the WHO FCTC is starting to achieve the desired results.

The University of Newcastle remains committed to providing its technical know-how and energy to help the WHO, UNITAR and all countries improve the lives of people everywhere.

Abbreviations

BAU	Business As Usual
ENDS	Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems
GSHS	Global School-based Student Health Survey
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
NYTS	National Youth Tobacco Survey
HBSC	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children
NCD	Noncommunicable Disease
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

1. Introduction

Tobacco in any form kills and sickens millions of people every year (1). Around 8 million people died from a tobacco-related disease in 2017 (2). The number of annual deaths can be expected to keep growing even after rates of tobacco use start to decline, because tobacco-related diseases take time to become apparent (3). A global commitment to reversing the tobacco epidemic was made in 2003 when Member States of the World Health Organization adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) (4), which lays out specific, evidence-based actions that all Parties to the Convention should take to effectively reduce demand for tobacco.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals include among their targets Target 3.a *Strengthen the implementation of the WHO FCTC in all countries, as appropriate*. The indicator that accompanies this target is 3.a.1 *Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older*. WHO monitors global progress of this indicator and reports results to the United Nations via this report.

The *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020* includes a target for reducing the global prevalence of tobacco use (smoked and smokeless tobacco) by 30% by the year 2025 relative to 2010 (5). Although the target for reducing tobacco use was set as a global target, each country is at liberty to set its own target. This report indicates whether tobacco use in each country is likely to achieve a 30% reduction by 2025, or, if not, whether the trend is upwards, flat or downwards. Recent improvements in the quantity and quality of national data allows calculation of internationally comparable estimates of prevalence levels and trends in most countries. Combined, these estimates help us understand regional and global average prevalence rates, and whether or not we are collectively tracking towards meeting tobacco use reduction targets.

Each year, more countries are calculating their own trends and projections of tobacco use. Country-produced estimates are no less valid than WHO estimates. The value of WHO estimates is mainly to extract a global picture from comparable estimates by using one method for all countries. WHO estimates undergo a country consultation prior to publication, and country feedback is taken into account when producing final results.

WHO published the first edition of this report in 2015, and the second edition in 2018. This is the third edition in the series. Previous editions focused on tobacco *smoking* rates rather than all tobacco use rates, because the volume of data about smoking was high enough to allow global analyses. In contrast, data on smokeless tobacco use and dual use of smoked and smokeless products was insufficient to allow global analyses of total tobacco use.

Prevalence of any tobacco use is defined as the proportion of the population of interest who exclusively use smoked tobacco products, or exclusively use smokeless tobacco products, or who use both smoking and smokeless tobacco products. Therefore, in order to report the “any tobacco use” indicator from a survey, questions must be asked about both tobacco smoking and smokeless tobacco use. Rates of smokeless tobacco use cannot be derived by subtracting smoking rates from any tobacco use rates. Similarly, any tobacco use cannot be derived by adding rates of tobacco

smoking to rates of smokeless tobacco use, because respondents who use both forms would be double-counted.

Due to collaborations in recent years between countries, WHO and partners to introduce Global Tobacco Surveillance System (6) surveys and Tobacco Questions for Surveys (7) into more and more national surveys, the volume of data about “any tobacco use” has increased sufficiently to now allow global analyses. This edition of the report therefore makes a first attempt to analyse and present indicative trends on rates of any tobacco use.

At the time of this report, 130 countries had one or more surveys that asked about any tobacco use, 153 countries had surveys that asked about tobacco smoking behaviour and 165 had asked about cigarette smoking. Taking these three indicators together, a total of 149 countries had asked about one or more of these indicators multiple times, allowing for measurement of trends in use rates. Consequently, this report presents trends in tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking in 149 countries.

While 133 countries had asked about smokeless tobacco use in national surveys, only 70 countries had asked in surveys completed in two or more different years and could conceivably use these data to understand the trend in smokeless tobacco use. Consequently, data are not yet sufficient to calculate trends in smokeless tobacco use at global level. However, the available survey data can be used to summarize the global level of smokeless tobacco use for a single point in time. This analysis is presented in Section 3.5 of this report.

Several indicators of tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years (any tobacco use, current cigarette use, and current smokeless tobacco use) have been collected in the majority of countries and are summarized for a single point in time in Sections 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8 of this report.

Trends in use of electronic cigarettes and other nicotine delivery devices are not included in this report because there are not yet enough country data to make global or regional estimates. However, some commentary on the topic is provided in Section 3.9.

Details on the population-based and school-based surveys completed by countries and used as the source data for this report are contained in the Statistical Annexes.

This report can be used as a companion to the biennial *WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic*, (8) an advocacy tool which supports adoption of the demand-reduction measures in the WHO FCTC which highlights the successes of Member States towards full adoption of the measures.

2. Methods

“Any tobacco use” is defined in this report as use of any type of tobacco – smoked and/or smokeless. Any tobacco use excludes use of products that do not contain tobacco, such as electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). The any tobacco use indicator is either measured directly by asking the survey question “do you currently use any tobacco product, smoked or smokeless”, or derived by combining survey responses about smoking and about smokeless tobacco use at the individual respondent level to determine whether the individual uses one or more forms of tobacco. In this analysis, total tobacco use prevalence rates reported directly from survey reports were used; tobacco use prevalence rates were not calculated by WHO from smoking and smokeless use prevalence rates unless smokeless rates were measured at 0%.

Using data from nationally representative population-based surveys dating from 1990 to 2018, WHO applied a statistical model to derive trend estimates and to project rates into the future for each country and each sex. The model used to calculate trend estimates for this report is a modified version of the model used in the two earlier editions and published in a peer-reviewed journal in 2015 (9). The modification was to introduce survey data on the new indicator “any tobacco use”.

Originally, the model paired tobacco smoking rates with cigarette smoking rates to examine the relationship between the two in order to fill gaps where either rate was missing. This time, the original procedure was carried out as the first step of the modelling, and a further second step added. The second step used the same process to pair tobacco smoking rates with any-tobacco-use rates, again examining the relationship between the two in order to fill gaps where either rate was missing. Where a country had survey data about the any-tobacco use indicator and the cigarette-smoking indicator but not the tobacco smoking indicator, the tobacco smoking estimates output from the first step were included as input for the second step.

The output of the model is a set of trend lines for each country that summarize prevalence between 2000 and the country’s most recent survey, then project to 2025. The model is fitted separately for men and women, and produces age-specific rates as well as summary rates for the population aged 15 years and older.

The model was run for countries that had at least two nationally representative surveys carried out in different years. For countries that have insufficient data to run the model, no trend estimate is calculated. All countries are nevertheless included in global and regional analyses by assuming that the rates of tobacco use, had they been measured, would resemble the average rates seen in the relevant United Nations subregion (see Annex 3).

Trend results were produced for 149 countries whose data were of sufficient quantity and quality. These 149 countries represent 77% of Member States and 94% of the global population. Each WHO region has results for at least 57% of its Member States and 76% of its population, and each World Bank income group is represented by at least 65% of its countries and 64% of its population.

Country trends are summarized at global level as well as for WHO regions and World Bank income groups according to the World Bank classification in 2019 (10). Global and regional averages are weighted by population. For comparisons among countries, prevalence rates are standardized to the

WHO Standard Population (11). Age-standardized rates are hypothetical numbers that can be quite different from the non-standardized rates for countries with population structures that are unlike the WHO Standard Population structure. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator calls for age-standardized rates.

Other global estimates in this report have been calculated only for a single point in time, rather than as time trends. These are estimates of smokeless tobacco use among adults, and of three types of tobacco use among school-going adolescents aged 13-15.

Global and regional estimates of rates of smokeless tobacco use among adults have been calculated using household surveys from the years 2008-2018 to produce a single-point-in-time estimate around the median year (2015).

Rates of tobacco use and cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years have been summarized from national school-based surveys conducted between 2008 and 2018 from three global survey systems: the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (148 countries), the Global school-based student health survey (72 countries), and the Health Behaviour in School-age Children survey (39 countries, mostly in Europe). Although these surveys have been run multiple times in a large number of countries, analysis of trends in adolescent tobacco use was not undertaken for this report.

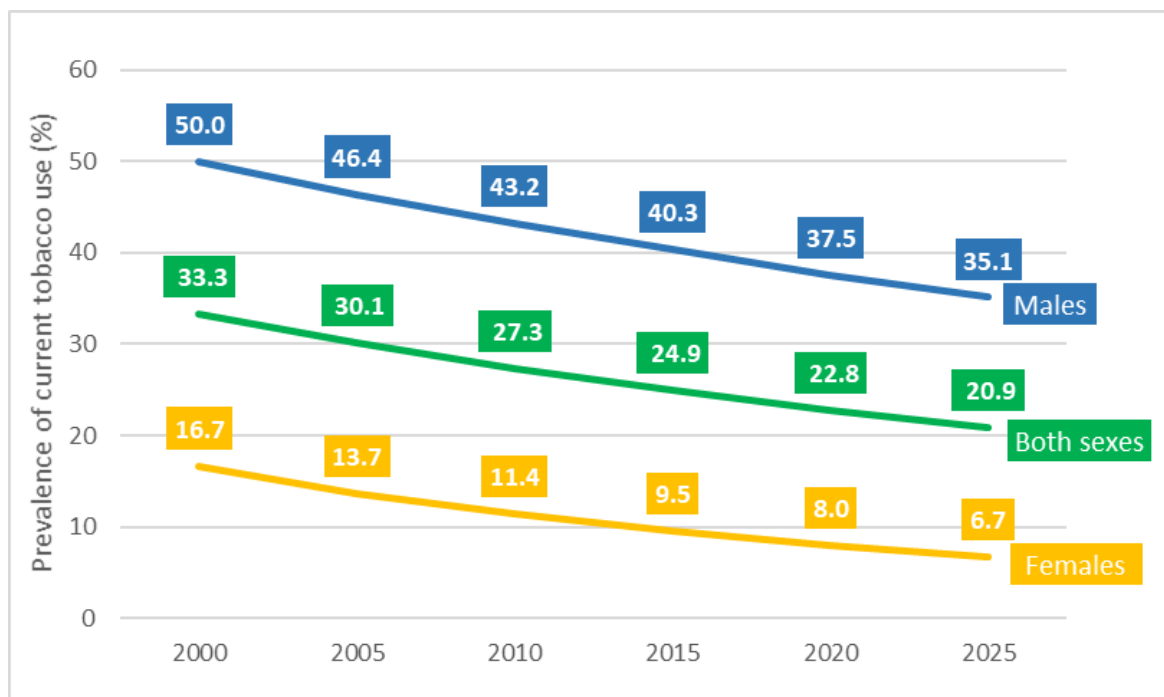


3. Results

3.1.1 Trends in prevalence of tobacco use: global level

In 2000, around a third (33.3%) of the global population (both sexes combined) and aged 15 years and older, were current users of some form of tobacco. By 2015, this rate had declined to about a quarter (24.9%) of the global population. Assuming that current efforts in tobacco control are maintained in all countries, the rate is projected to decline further to around a fifth (20.9%) of the global population by 2025.

Figure 1. Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use by sex



In 2000, around half of men aged 15 years and older were current users of some form of tobacco. By 2015, the proportion of men using tobacco had declined to 40.3%. By 2025, the rate is projected to decline to 35.1%.

In 2000, around one in six women (16.7%) aged 15 years and older were current users of some form of tobacco. By 2015, the proportion of women using tobacco had declined to under one in ten (9.5%). By 2025, the rate is projected to decline to 6.7%.

In 2000, the proportion of males using any form of tobacco was three times the proportion of users among women. By 2015 the rate for males was more than four times the rate for females. By 2025 the rate for males is expected to be five times the rate for females.

Table 1. Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use by sex

Year	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Prevalence (%)	Average change over past 5 years (%/year)	Prevalence (%)	Average change over past 5 years (%/year)	Prevalence (%)	Average change over past 5 years (%/year)
Fitted						
2000	33.3		50.0		16.7	
2005	30.1	-0.64	46.4	-0.72	13.7	-0.60
2010	27.3	-0.56	43.2	-0.64	11.4	-0.46
2015	24.9	-0.48	40.3	-0.58	9.5	-0.38
Projected						
2020	22.8	-0.42	37.5	-0.56	8.0	-0.30
2025	20.9	-0.38	35.1	-0.48	6.7	-0.26
Target*						
2025	19.1	-0.74	30.2	-1.45	8.0	0.00
2025 Gap: Target - Projected	-1.8		-4.9		1.3	

* The average annual change required to achieve the 2025 target, with 2010 as the baseline, was calculated for the 15-year period 2010–20

The 2025 target set under the *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020* specified that countries should strive to achieve a 30% reduction in tobacco use prevalence using 2010 level as baseline. This translates to a maximum total tobacco use prevalence rate of 19.1% for the total population aged 15 years and older, 30.2% for males and 8.0% for females.

The trend analyses undertaken for this report indicate that the reduction target will not be met for males but will likely be met for females. The projected 2025 prevalence rate of 35.1% for males would be short of the target by an absolute 4.9%. The projected 2025 prevalence rate of 8.0% for females would exceed the target by 1.3%.

Overall, the global target for the total population will fall short of meeting the overall global target of 19.1% by 1.8%. Instead of achieving the 30% relative reduction globally called for in the NCD target, the relative reduction likely to be achieved based on current efforts is 23.4% (18.8% for males and 41.2% for females).

3.1.2 Trends in prevalence of tobacco use by age

There has been a steady decline in any tobacco use for both males and females in each age group over the observed period 2000-2015. The age-specific rates are projected to continue declining to 2025 for both males and females. The age-specific rates peak at age group 45-54 for men and, for women, at age group 55-64 in some years and 65-74 in others. The absolute prevalence levels have been consistently higher for males than those for females in each age group.

Figure 2. Global trends in age pattern of tobacco use among males, 2000-2025

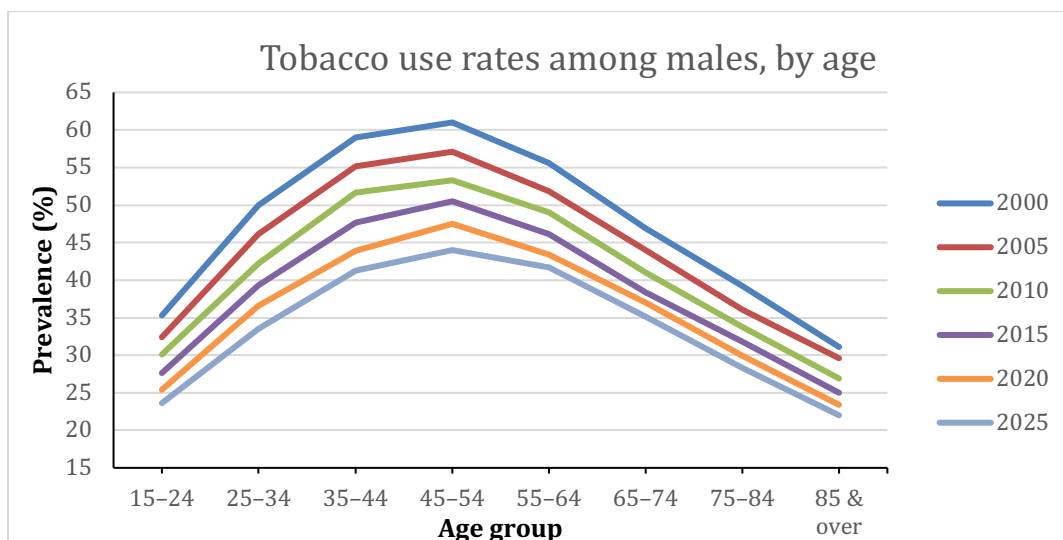
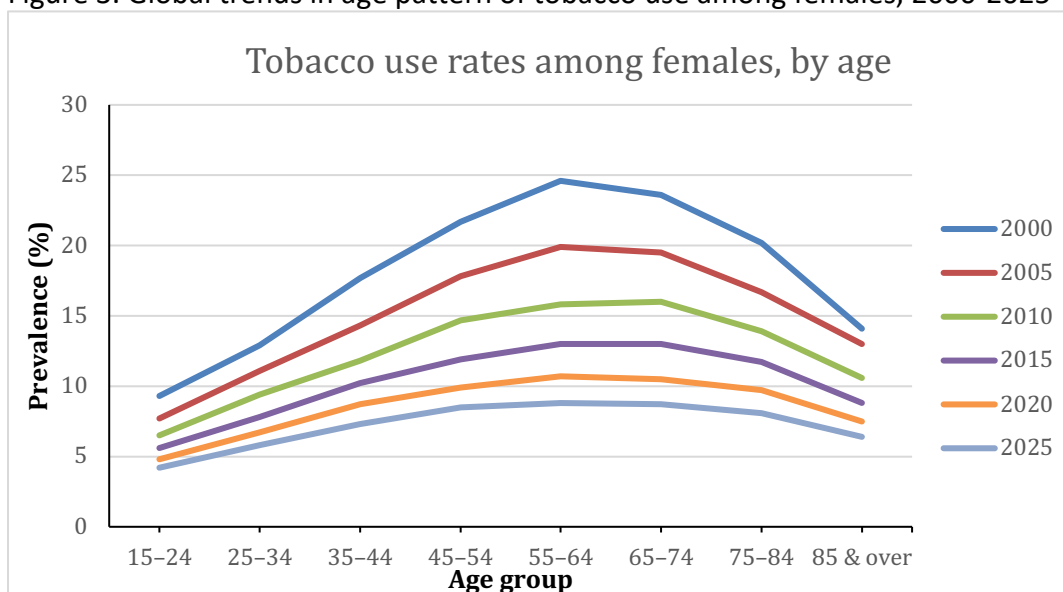


Figure 3. Global trends in age pattern of tobacco use among females, 2000-2025



Among young people aged 15-24 globally, the average rate of tobacco use has declined from 22.6% in the year 2000 to 17.0% in 2015. The rate in 2025 is projected to be 14.2%.

Among men in the age group 15-24, tobacco use has declined from 35.3% in the year 2000 to 27.6% in 2015. The rate in 2025 is projected to be 23.6%. Among women in this age group, the 2000 rate of 9.3% reduced to 5.6% by 2015, and is projected to continue downwards to 4.2% by 2025.

Table 2. Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use by age

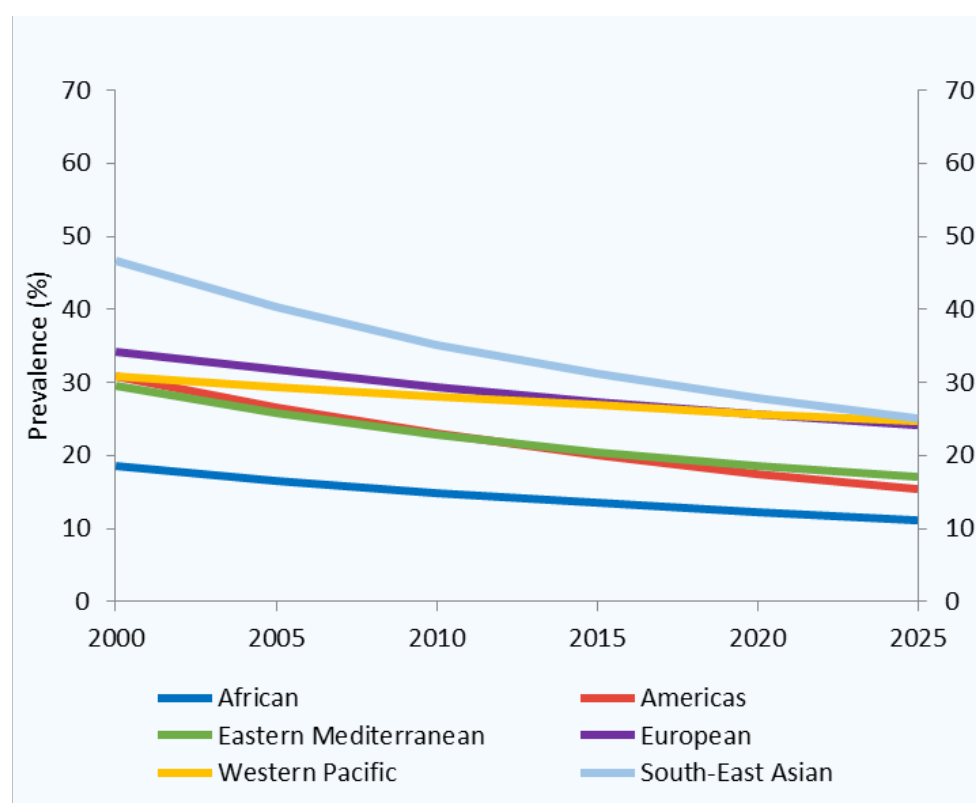
Age group (years)	Estimated prevalence (%)				Projected prevalence (%)	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Both sexes						
15–24	22.6	20.3	18.6	17.0	15.5	14.2
25–34	31.7	28.9	26.1	23.9	22.0	20.1
35–44	38.6	35.0	32.0	29.2	26.5	24.5
45–54	41.4	37.5	34.0	31.3	28.8	26.3
55–64	39.8	35.5	32.1	29.3	26.8	25.0
65–74	34.4	30.9	27.7	25.0	23.0	21.2
75–84	27.8	24.6	22.3	20.2	18.4	16.8
85 & over	19.4	18.3	15.9	14.3	13.0	11.9
Males						
15–24	35.3	32.4	30.1	27.6	25.4	23.6
25–34	50.0	46.1	42.2	39.3	36.6	33.5
35–44	59.0	55.2	51.7	47.7	43.9	41.3
45–54	61.0	57.1	53.3	50.5	47.5	44.0
55–64	55.6	51.8	49.0	46.1	43.4	41.7
65–74	46.9	44.0	41.0	38.4	37.0	35.1
75–84	39.2	36.1	33.8	31.8	29.9	28.3
85 & over	31.1	29.6	26.9	25.0	23.4	22.0
Females						
15–24	9.3	7.7	6.5	5.6	4.8	4.2
25–34	12.9	11.1	9.4	7.8	6.7	5.8
35–44	17.7	14.3	11.8	10.2	8.7	7.3
45–54	21.7	17.8	14.7	11.9	9.9	8.5
55–64	24.6	19.9	15.8	13.0	10.7	8.8
65–74	23.6	19.5	16.0	13.0	10.5	8.7
75–84	20.2	16.7	13.9	11.7	9.7	8.1
85 & over	14.1	13.0	10.6	8.8	7.5	6.4

Italics denote projections.

3.1.3 Trends in prevalence of tobacco use by WHO region

The age-standardized tobacco use prevalence rates are declining in all WHO regions. In the year 2000, it is estimated that the South-East Asia region had total tobacco use rates at around 47%. This was the highest average rate for any WHO region. The lowest average rate was estimated to be 18.5% in the African region. These two regions have continued to be the regions with highest and lowest average rates respectively, but the gap between them has narrowed and is expected to keep narrowing to 2025. The South-East Asian region is tracking towards an average prevalence rate in 2025 of 25.1% and the African region is tracking towards 11.2%.

Figure 4. Trends in current tobacco use among people aged ≥15 years



Focusing on the period 2010-2025 – the period of interest for monitoring reduction targets under the *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020* – the only WHO region expected to achieve a 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use by 2025 is the Americas region. The average rate of current tobacco use in the Americas region is expected to fall from around 23% in 2010 to 15% in 2025, assuming tobacco control efforts in Americas region countries are maintained at current levels. Western Pacific is the region expected to experience the least decline in the average prevalence rate – a relative reduction of around 12% between 2010 and 2025. The other region with a relatively slow rate of decline is the European region, currently tracking towards an 18% relative reduction between 2010 and 2025.

Figure 5. Trends in current tobacco use among males aged ≥15 years

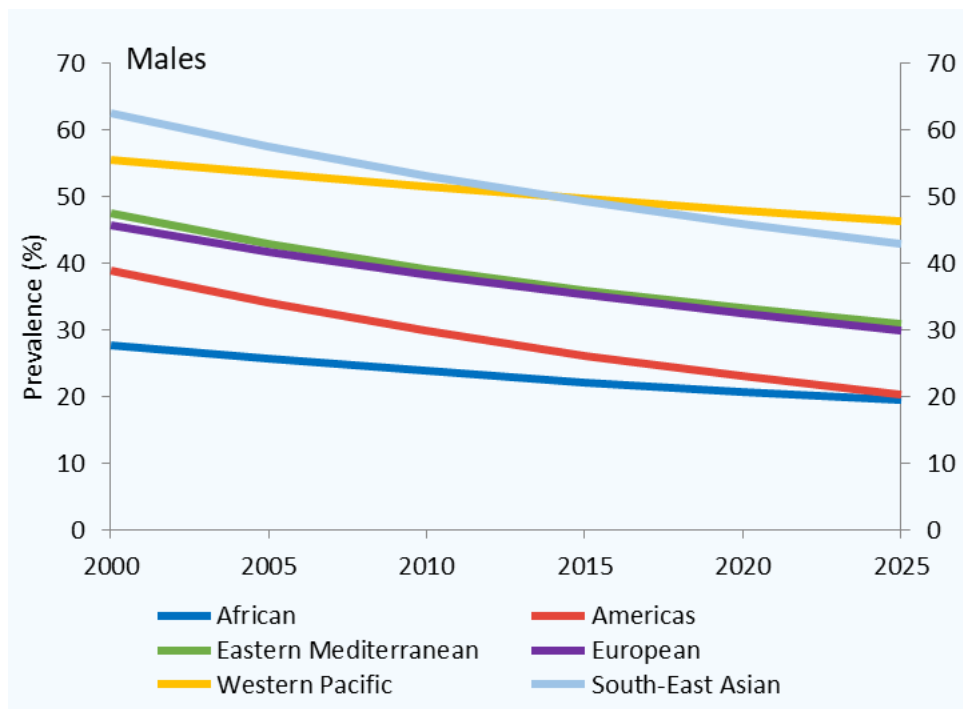
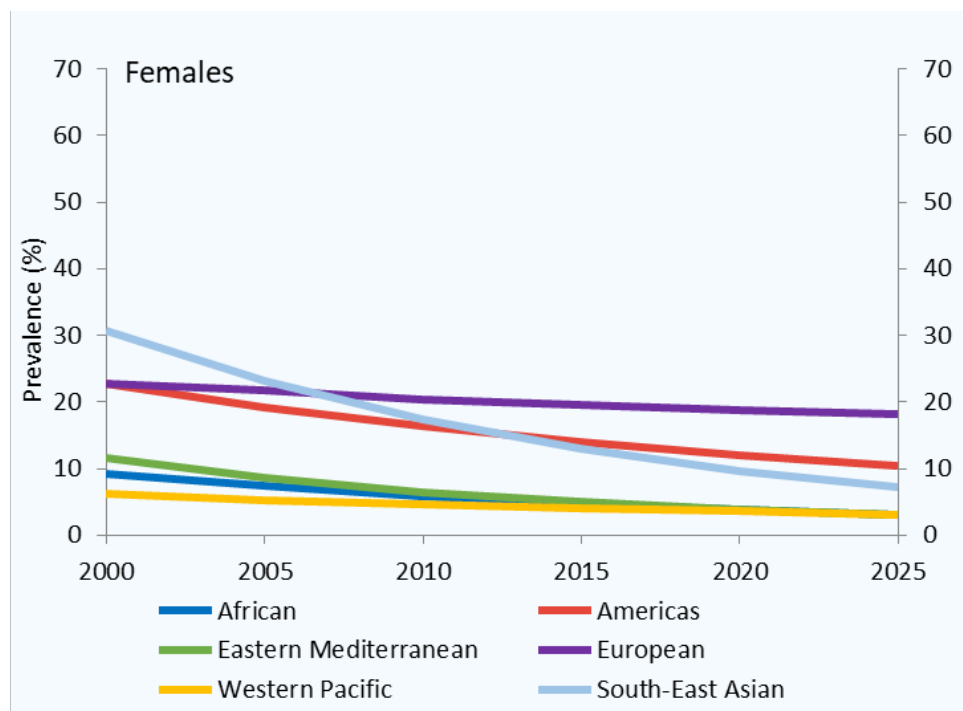


Figure 6. Trends in current tobacco use among females aged ≥15 years



In 2000, the highest average prevalence rates among males were in the South-East Asian region (62.5%), followed by the Western Pacific region (55.6%). The trends in these two regions crossed over in 2014 and the Western Pacific region is now projected to have the highest rates among males in 2025, averaging 46.4%. The South-East Asian region average is projected to reach 42.9%. The Eastern Mediterranean and European regions are in the middle ground, with very similar prevalence levels and trends among men in all years, from 46-47% in 2000 to 30-31% in 2025. The African region is the region with the lowest average rates for males, and is projected to remain lower than other regions until 2025, when the rates for the Americas region reduce to around the same level (20.4%).

Among males, only countries in the Americas region will collectively achieve a 30% relative reduction in the average prevalence by 2025. All other regions except the Western Pacific region are on track to reduce male prevalence rates by between 19% and 22%. Western Pacific region countries are likely to achieve close to a 10% reduction between 2010 and 2025.

In 2000, the highest average prevalence rate among females was in the South-East Asian region, but the trend has brought the rate below the averages for females in both the European and the Americas regions. By 2025, the average rate among females in the South-East Asian region is expected to be 7.3%, which is double the rates expected in the African, Eastern Mediterranean and Western Pacific regions, where the lowest rates are expected to be at around 3%.

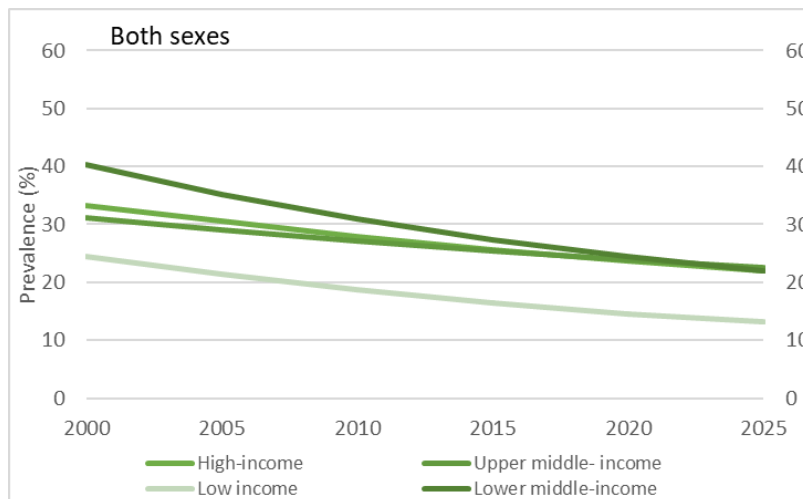
Among females, all WHO regions are on track to reduce prevalence by at least 30% by 2025, with the exception of the European region, which is projected to achieve an average relative reduction of just 11.3% among females.

Table 3. Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use by WHO region, estimated and *projected*

WHO Region	Estimated prevalence (%)				<i>Projected prevalence (%)</i>		30% reduction target (%)	Gap*	Expected relative reduction under BAU#
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025				2010 - 2025
Both sexes									
Global	33.3	30.1	27.3	24.9	22.8	20.9	19.1	-1.8	23.4
African	18.5	16.5	14.9	13.5	12.3	11.2	10.4	-0.8	24.8
Americas	30.8	26.6	23.1	20.1	17.5	15.4	16.2	0.8	33.3
Eastern Mediterranean	29.5	25.8	22.9	20.5	18.6	17.0	16.0	-1.0	25.8
European	34.2	31.8	29.4	27.4	25.6	24.1	20.6	-3.5	18.0
South-East Asian	46.6	40.4	35.2	31.2	27.9	25.1	24.6	-0.5	28.7
Western Pacific	30.9	29.4	28.1	26.9	25.7	24.8	19.7	-5.1	11.7
Males									
Global	50.0	46.4	43.2	40.3	37.5	35.1	30.2	-4.9	18.8
African	27.8	25.7	23.9	22.2	20.7	19.4	16.7	-2.7	18.8
Americas	39.0	34.1	29.9	26.2	23.1	20.4	20.9	0.5	31.8
Eastern Mediterranean	47.5	43.0	39.2	36.0	33.3	31.0	27.4	-3.6	20.9
European	45.7	41.8	38.4	35.3	32.5	30.0	26.9	-3.1	21.9
South-East Asian	62.5	57.6	53.2	49.4	46.0	42.9	37.2	-5.7	19.4
Western Pacific	55.6	53.5	51.6	49.8	47.9	46.4	36.1	-10.3	10.1
Females									
Global	16.7	13.7	11.4	9.5	8.0	6.7	8.0	1.3	41.2
African	9.3	7.4	5.9	4.7	3.8	3.0	4.1	1.1	49.2
Americas	22.7	19.2	16.3	14.0	12.0	10.4	11.4	1.0	36.2
Eastern Mediterranean	11.6	8.6	6.5	5.0	3.9	3.0	4.6	1.6	53.8
European	22.8	21.7	20.4	19.5	18.7	18.1	14.3	-3.8	11.3
South-East Asian	30.7	23.1	17.3	12.9	9.7	7.3	12.1	4.8	57.8
Western Pacific	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.2	0.1	32.6
* The target gap is calculated from (2025 target – 2025 projected prevalence). The values are affected by rounding.									
Italics denote projections.									
# Business As Usual (BAU) means countries continuing to implement policies at the same rate they have in the past.									

3.1.4 Trends in prevalence of tobacco use by World Bank income group

Figure 7. Trends in current tobacco use among people aged ≥15 years



Prevalence of tobacco use is trending downwards over time in all country income groups. The highest average rate is currently found in lower-middle income countries, although by 2025 their rate is projected to decrease sufficiently for it to match the average rates for high-income and upper middle-income countries. Low-income countries will maintain the lowest average prevalence throughout the period 2000-2025, and are projected to reach 13% by 2025, which is around two-thirds the level of use projected for the other country income groups (22%).

Figure 8. Trends in current tobacco use among males aged ≥15 years, average in World Bank income groups

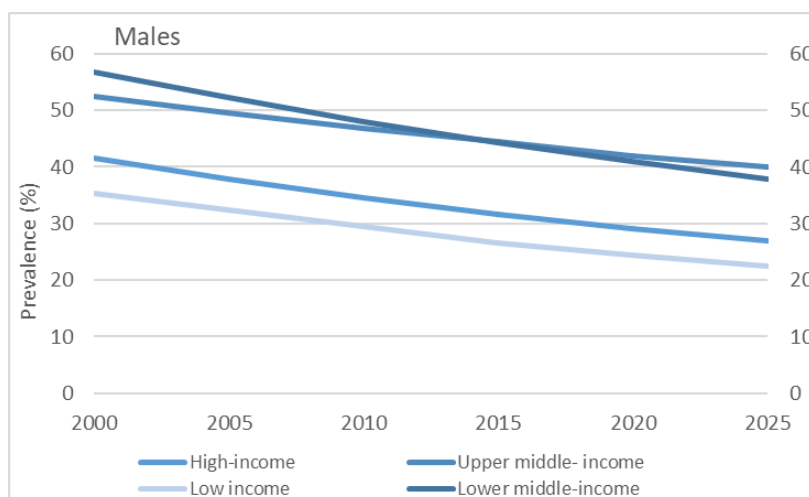
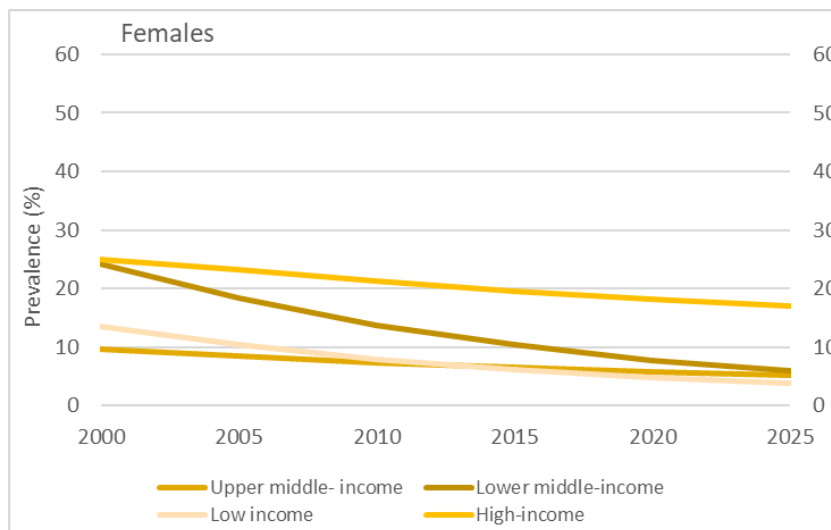


Figure 9. Trends in current tobacco use among females aged ≥15 years, average in World Bank income groups



The age-standardized total tobacco use prevalence rates for both males and females have declined across all country income groups over the period 2000-2015.

Among men, there is little difference in any year between the average rates of upper middle- and lower middle-income groups. Rates for both groups are projected to remain distinctly higher than rates for high-income and low-income groups of countries.

Among women, the average rate was highest in high-income countries in 2000 and this is projected to show the least reduction over time. The rate for the lower middle-income group was as high as the rate for the high-income group in 2000 but has since rapidly declined and is expected to achieve an average rate as low as those in upper middle-income and low-income countries by 2025.

Table 4. Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use by World Bank income group, estimated and *projected*

Country income group	Fitted estimated prevalence (%)				Projected prevalence (%)		30% reduction target (%)	Gap*	Expected relative reduction under BAU#
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025				2010 - 2025
Both sexes									
Global	33.3	30.1	27.3	24.9	22.8	20.9	19.1	-1.8	23.4
High-income	33.3	30.6	27.9	25.6	23.7	21.9	19.5	-2.4	21.5
Upper middle- income	31.1	29.0	27.1	25.5	23.9	22.5	19.0	-3.5	17.0
Lower middle-income	40.4	35.2	30.9	27.4	24.4	21.9	21.6	-0.3	29.1
Low income	24.5	21.4	18.7	16.4	14.6	13.2	13.1	-0.1	29.4
Males									
Global	50.0	46.4	43.2	40.3	37.5	35.1	30.2	-4.9	18.8
High-income	41.6	37.9	34.6	31.7	29.1	26.9	24.2	-2.7	22.3
Upper middle- income	52.5	49.6	46.9	44.4	41.9	39.9	32.8	-7.1	14.9
Lower middle-income	56.8	52.2	48.0	44.3	41.0	37.9	33.6	-4.3	21.0
Low income	35.4	32.3	29.4	26.6	24.4	22.5	20.6	-1.9	23.5
Females									
Global	16.7	13.7	11.4	9.5	8.0	6.7	8.0	1.3	41.2
High-income	25.0	23.2	21.2	19.6	18.2	17.0	14.8	-2.2	19.8
Upper middle- income	9.7	8.4	7.3	6.5	5.8	5.2	5.1	-0.1	28.8
Lower middle-income	24.1	18.3	13.8	10.4	7.8	5.9	9.7	3.8	57.2
Low income	13.5	10.5	8.0	6.2	4.9	3.8	5.6	1.8	52.5

* The target gap is calculated from (2025 target – 2025 projected prevalence). The values are affected by rounding.
 Italics denote projections.
 # Business As Usual (BAU) means countries continuing to implement policies at the same rate they have in the past

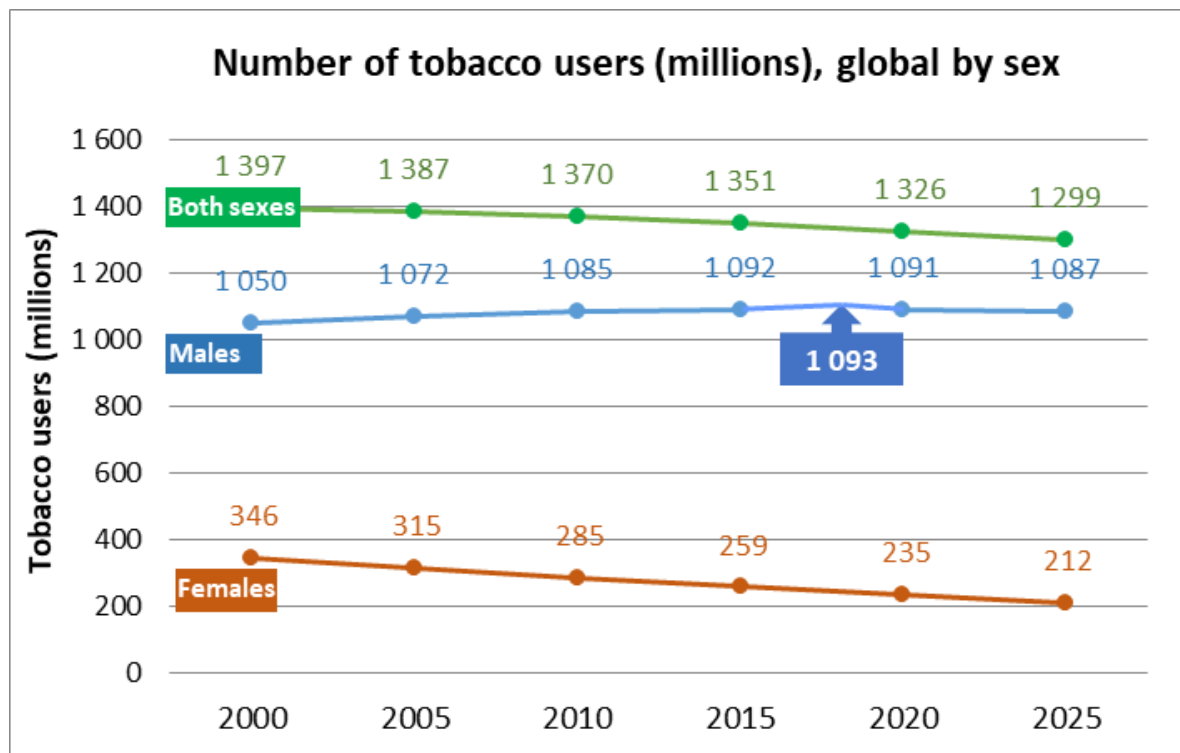
Among males, a 30% relative reduction in prevalence between 2010 and 2025 is not likely to be achieved in any country income group.

Among females, the prevalence rates in countries classified as lower middle-income and low-income are projected to achieve a 30% reduction by a substantial margin. Upper middle-income countries on average are expected to come very close to reaching the 30% reduction target. High-income countries are collectively unlikely to achieve more than a 20% reduction by 2025 unless decisive action is taken to reduce prevalence among women in countries where it continues to be high.

3.1.5 Trends in the number of tobacco users

The total number of tobacco users for both sexes combined has declined steadily over the period 2000-2015. In the year 2000, a total of 1 397 million people (both sexes combined) aged 15 years and over consumed a tobacco product. That number has declined steadily over time to reach 1 351 million in 2015, and is projected to further decline to 1 299 million by 2025.

Figure 10. Trends in the global number of tobacco users



From 2000 to 2018, the number of male tobacco users in the world was increasing each year. The number apparently peaked in 2018 at 1093 million tobacco users. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of male tobacco users increased by 22 million; between 2005 and 2010, the increase slowed to 13 million, and slowed again to a 7 million increase between 2010 and 2015. The number of users is projected to decrease going forward from 2018, decreasing by 2 million to 1 091 million in 2020, then by another 4 million to 1 087 million in 2025, assuming countries maintain current efforts in tobacco control.

The number of female tobacco users has been declining in all regions over the period 2000-2015 and this is expected to continue to 2025. There are already an estimated 100 million fewer women tobacco users in 2018 (244 million) than there were in 2000 (346 million). The number is projected to decline to around 212 million by 2025.

Table 5. Global trends in the number of tobacco users by WHO region

WHO Region	Estimated number of tobacco users (millions)				Projected number of tobacco users (millions)	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Both sexes						
Global*	1 397	1 387	1 370	1 351	1 326	1 299
African	64	65	68	71	75	80
Americas	182	171	160	149	137	126
Eastern Mediterranean	80	83	87	90	92	94
European	227	217	205	193	181	170
South East Asian	445	436	427	421	416	409
Western Pacific	399	414	423	427	425	420
Males						
Global*	1 050	1 072	1 085	1 092	1 091	1 087
African	48	51	55	59	64	69
Americas	113	108	102	96	89	83
Eastern Mediterranean	66	71	76	80	83	86
European	150	142	133	124	115	107
South East Asian	312	323	331	340	347	351
Western Pacific	361	378	389	394	393	391
Females						
Global*	346	315	285	259	235	212
African	16	14	13	12	11	11
Americas	69	63	58	53	48	44
Eastern Mediterranean	14	12	11	10	9	8
European	77	76	72	69	66	63
South East Asian	133	114	96	82	69	58
Western Pacific	38	36	35	33	31	29

* Sum of regional totals. Differences are due to rounding.
Italics denote projections.

3.2 Progress towards meeting tobacco use reduction targets

The *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020* includes a target for reducing the global prevalence of tobacco use (smoked and smokeless tobacco) by 30% by the year 2025 relative to 2010.

The likelihood of achieving the Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) tobacco use reduction target was assessed for 194 WHO member states. In total, 149 countries have results from the analysis of tobacco use trends for this report. They collectively cover 94% of the world's population. Countries were grouped into the following categories: likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction; likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%; unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence; likely to experience an increase in prevalence; or did not have enough data for calculating a trend.

Table 6. Global status of tobacco use prevalence reduction target, 2018

WHO Region	Number of countries that...					
	are likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction	are likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%	are unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence	are likely to experience an increase in prevalence	did not have enough data for calculating a trend	were assessed in total
Global	32	98	14	5	45	194
African	8	23	3	3	10	47
Americas	13	6	1	0	15	35
Eastern Mediterranean	1	8	3	2	7	21
European	6	35	6	0	6	53
South East Asian	1	7	1	0	2	11
Western Pacific	3	19	0	0	5	27

32 countries are likely to achieve at least a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use by 2025, assuming they continue implementing tobacco control measures at the current pace.

Collectively, countries are projected to reach a global average prevalence rate for current tobacco use of 20.9% by 2025, which only equates to a 23.4% relative reduction from the 2010 baseline rate of 27.3% – achieving a 30% relative reduction would require the rate to fall to 19.1% in 2025.

Coverage rates vary by WHO region. The South-East Asian region has measurable trends in tobacco use for 99.9% of its regional population. The European region has trend estimates covering 98% of the region's population, and the Western Pacific region has coverage for 95% of its population. The lowest population coverage is in the Eastern Mediterranean region, where only 83% of the population lives in countries with a measurable trend in tobacco use. In the African region, the coverage is slightly higher at 86%. In the Americas region population coverage is 91%, yet this region also has the largest number of countries with insufficient data to calculate a trend estimate (15).



3.3 Trends in tobacco smoking

The key indicator of tobacco use tracked in previous editions of this report was current tobacco smoking. Using the latest data available from countries to 2018, this section provides an update to the findings presented in previous reports. Trends have been recalculated using latest data, which in some cases has resulted in an update of baseline prevalence in 2010 as well as estimates for all years 2000 – 2025.

3.3.1 Trends in the prevalence of tobacco smoking

Table 7. Current tobacco smoking prevalence, age-standardized average for WHO regions

WHO Region	Estimated prevalence (%)				Projected prevalence (%)	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Both sexes						
Global	25.7	23.4	21.5	19.8	18.4	17.1
African	14.2	12.9	11.8	10.8	10.0	9.3
Americas	27.2	23.3	20.1	17.4	15.0	13.1
Eastern Mediterranean	20.8	19.4	18.3	17.4	16.9	16.3
European	34.0	31.6	29.2	27.3	25.5	24.0
South-East Asian	21.4	19.2	17.8	16.7	15.9	15.4
Western Pacific	29.2	27.6	26.0	24.6	23.3	22.1
Males						
Global	40.9	38.3	35.8	33.5	31.5	29.7
African	24.1	22.3	20.7	19.4	18.2	17.1
Americas	33.5	29.1	25.3	22.2	19.4	17.0
Eastern Mediterranean	35.3	34.1	33.1	32.3	31.8	31.2
European	45.5	41.7	38.2	35.2	32.4	29.9
South-East Asian	34.5	33.2	32.2	31.3	30.5	29.9
Western Pacific	53.7	51.2	48.6	46.1	44.0	41.9
Females						
Global	10.5	8.6	7.2	6.1	5.2	4.5
African	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6
Americas	20.9	17.6	14.9	12.6	10.7	9.1
Eastern Mediterranean	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.4
European	22.5	21.5	20.2	19.3	18.6	18.0
South-East Asian	8.4	5.2	3.3	2.1	1.3	0.9
Western Pacific	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.3

The greatest progress in reducing rates of smoking is expected to occur in the Americas region where a relative reduction of 35% is likely to be achieved, from 20.1% in 2010 to a projected 13.1% in 2025. The slowest progress is expected in the Eastern Mediterranean region, which is likely to achieve an 11% relative reduction in smoking rates by 2025 on current projections.

Among men, the most progress is seen in the Americas region, where a relative reduction of 33% is likely to be achieved, bringing the average prevalence of smoking down from 25.3% in 2010 to a projected 17.0% in 2025. Slowest progress is expected in the Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia regions, which are projected to achieve only a 6%-7% relative reduction in smoking rates among men between 2010 and 2025.

Among women, all Regions are expected to exceed a 30% relative reduction in smoking rates except the European region, which is likely to reduce only 11% to reach 18.0% by 2025 from 20.2% in 2010, unless urgent action is taken.

3.3.2 Trends in the number of tobacco smokers

The number of tobacco smokers in the world in 2000 was 1.1 billion and is projected to remain at around 1.1 billion until at least 2025. This number stopped growing around the year 2005 and has been on a slow downward decline since then, but the reduction is too small to see when rounded to billions. Population growth has prevented the declines in prevalence rates from translating into significant falls in the number of smokers over the past two decades.

Table 8. Number of tobacco smokers by WHO region, current and *projected*.

WHO Region	Estimated number of smokers (millions)				Projected number of smokers (millions)	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Both sexes						
Global*	1 082	1 084	1 081	1 074	1 068	1 058
African	49	51	54	57	62	67
Americas	161	150	139	129	118	107
Eastern Mediterranean	57	63	70	77	84	91
European	226	216	204	192	181	169
South East Asian	211	215	221	230	241	252
Western Pacific	378	390	392	389	384	373
Males						
Global*	862	885	900	909	917	920
African	42	45	48	51	56	61
Americas	98	92	86	81	75	69
Eastern Mediterranean	49	56	64	71	79	87
European	149	141	133	124	115	106
South East Asian	176	189	203	217	231	245
Western Pacific	349	362	366	365	361	352
Females						
Global*	219	199	181	165	151	138
African	7	7	6	6	6	6
Americas	63	58	53	48	43	38
Eastern Mediterranean	8	7	6	5	4	4
European	76	75	72	69	66	63
South East Asian	36	25	18	13	10	7
Western Pacific	29	28	26	24	23	21

* All = sum of regional totals. Differences are due to rounding.

Only three WHO regions are currently experiencing a decline in smoker numbers: the Americas, the European and the Western Pacific regions. Numbers of smokers are continuing to grow in the African, Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asian regions.

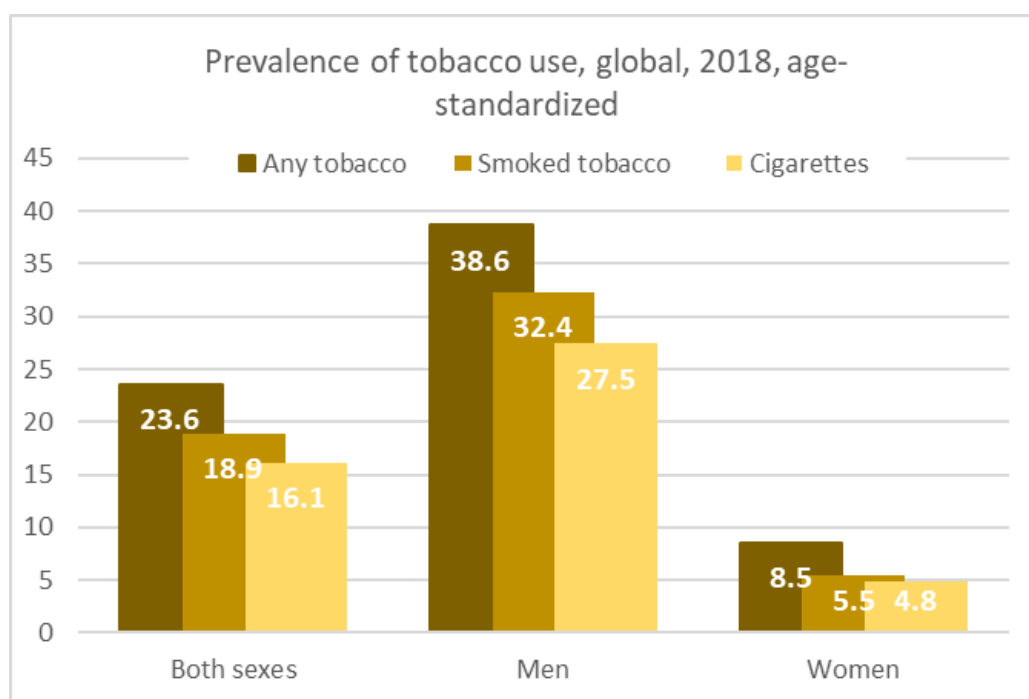
Among males, the global number of smokers is not decreasing. It is projected to rise from 915 million in 2018 to 920 million in 2025. The number of male smokers is decreasing only in the Americas, European and Western Pacific regions.

Among females, the global number of smokers is decreasing in all WHO regions. It is projected to decrease from 156 million in 2018 to 138 million in 2025.

3.4 Levels of tobacco use, smoking and cigarette use among adults in 2018

In 2018, at global level, 23.6% of adults age 15 years and older used some form of tobacco on a current basis. Of tobacco users, 80% were current smokers. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 18.9% among adults in 2018. Of tobacco smokers, 85% were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 16.1% among adults in 2018.

Figure 11. Levels of tobacco use, smoking and cigarette use among adults in 2018



At global level in 2018, 38.6% of males age 15 years and older used some form of tobacco on a current basis. Of tobacco users, 84% were current smokers. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 32.4% among males in 2018. Of male tobacco smokers, 85% were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 27.5% among males in 2018.

At global level in 2018, 8.5% of females age 15 years and older used some form of tobacco on a current basis. Of tobacco users, 65% were current smokers. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 5.5% among females in 2018. Of female tobacco smokers, 87% were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 4.8% among females in 2018.

Table 9. Prevalence of tobacco use by sex and type of tobacco, global and WHO region, 2018, age-standardized rates (%)

	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	Any tobacco	Smoked tobacco	Cigarettes	Any tobacco	Smoked tobacco	Cigarettes	Any tobacco	Smoked tobacco	Cigarettes
WHO region									
Global	38.6	32.4	27.5	8.5	5.5	4.8	23.6	18.9	16.1
African	21.3	18.6	15.7	4.1	2.1	1.4	12.7	10.3	8.5
Americas	24.3	20.5	17.9	12.8	11.5	10.2	18.6	16.0	14.0
Eastern Mediterranean	34.3	31.9	26.0	4.3	2.2	1.5	19.3	17.1	13.8
European	33.6	33.5	31.0	19.0	18.9	17.5	26.3	26.2	24.2
South-East Asia	47.3	30.9	21.9	10.8	1.6	0.9	29.1	16.2	11.4
Western Pacific	48.8	44.9	40.9	3.7	2.8	2.5	26.3	23.8	21.7
World Bank country income group									
Global	38.6	32.4	27.5	8.5	5.5	4.8	23.6	18.9	16.1
High-income	30.2	27.3	24.2	18.7	17.8	16.1	24.5	22.5	20.2
Upper middle-income	43.0	39.0	35.6	6.1	4.9	4.4	24.5	21.9	20.0
Lower middle-income	42.3	30.8	22.9	8.8	1.9	1.3	25.5	16.4	12.1
Low-income	25.2	21.3	18.6	5.4	2.7	2.0	15.3	12.0	10.3

In the European region, 26.3% of people used tobacco and 26.2% smoked, so almost 100% of tobacco use was smoking. This was the same among both male and female tobacco users. In the South-East Asian region, only 56% of tobacco users were smokers (29.1% of people used tobacco and 16.2% smoked), and among women in this region, only 15% of female tobacco users smoked. In the other WHO regions, between 80% and 90% of tobacco users were smokers.

In the European region, 93% of tobacco smoking was cigarette smoking. Similarly, in the Western Pacific region 91% of tobacco smokers were cigarette smokers. The rate in the Americas region was 88%. In the other three WHO regions, between 70% and 83% of tobacco smokers smoked cigarettes. These rates may include dual use of cigarettes and other smoked tobacco products.

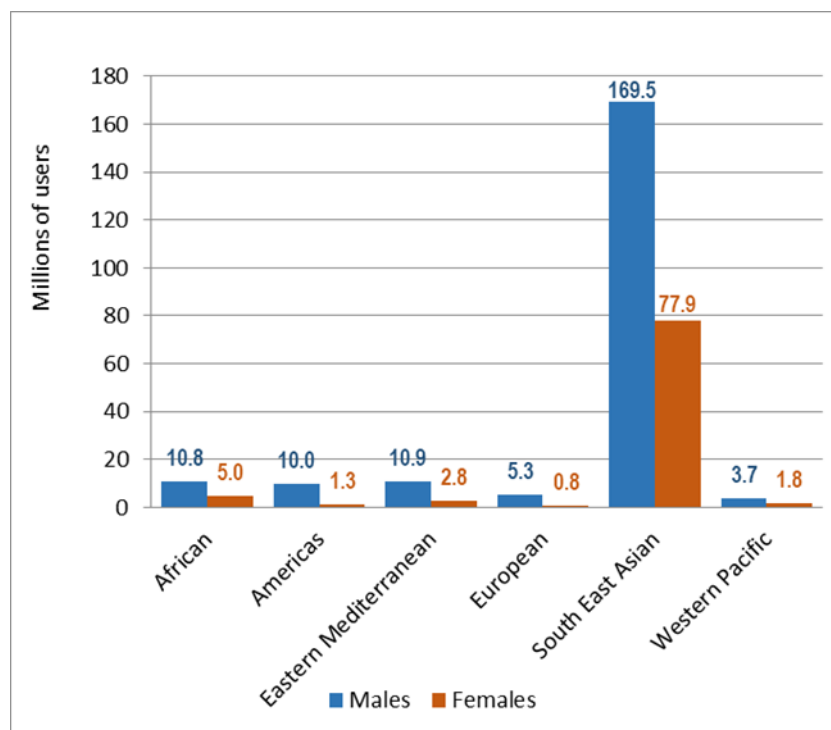
In high-income countries, 24.5% of adults aged 15 years and older were current tobacco users; 92% of current tobacco users were smokers (91% of male tobacco users and 95% of female tobacco users); and 22.5% of adults were smokers (27.3% of males and 17.8% of females).

In low-income countries, 15.3% of adults aged 15 years and older were current tobacco users; 79% of current tobacco users were smokers (85% of male tobacco users and 51% of female tobacco users); 12.0% of adults were smokers (21.3% of males and 2.7% of females).

3.5 Smokeless tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older

Data on smokeless tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older were available from 133 countries (70% of WHO Member States) who completed a Global Youth Tobacco Survey or a Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey between 2008 and 2018. While prevalence is unknown in countries who were not monitoring smokeless tobacco use among adolescents, for this analysis it is assumed that use rates are negligible in countries with no data.

Figure 12. Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, people aged ≥ 15 years



See the Statistical Annex for the method used to summarise these data.

Based on the most recent survey data available from 133 countries since 2008, there are at least 303 million people globally, aged 15 years and older, currently using smokeless tobacco. 248 million smokeless tobacco users live in one WHO region, the South-East Asian region. In this region, 24.0% of men and 11.5% of women report currently using smokeless tobacco. Each WHO Region has at least 5 million smokeless tobacco users.

Around 3% of adults living in the African and Eastern Mediterranean regions report current use of smokeless tobacco. 16 million adult smokeless tobacco users live in the African region, the region with the next highest burden of smokeless tobacco use after the South-East Asian region. 11 million are men and 5 million are women. 14 million adult smokeless tobacco users live in the Eastern Mediterranean region, of whom 11 million are male and 3 million are female.

Table 10. Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and number of users aged ≥15 years, by sex, by WHO region and by World Bank country income group, 2008–2018

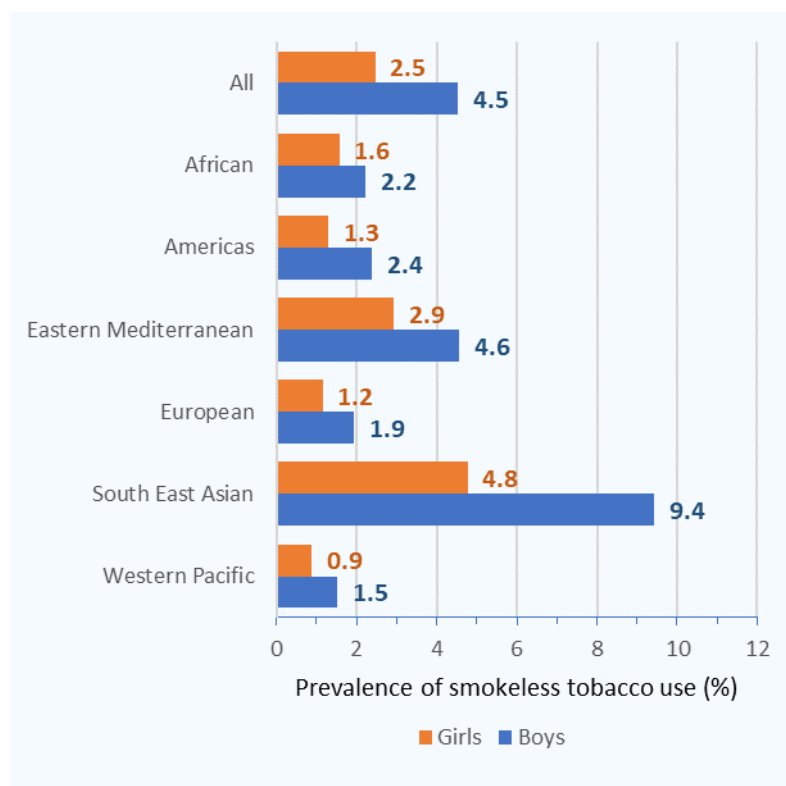
	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated no. of smokeless tobacco users (millions)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	7.8	3.3	5.6	210.4	89.6	302.5
African	3.9	1.8	2.8	10.8	5.0	15.8
Americas	2.7	0.3	1.5	10.0	1.3	11.1
Eastern Mediterranean	4.8	1.3	3.1	10.9	2.8	13.9
European	1.5	0.2	1.1	5.3	0.8	8.6
South East Asian	24.0	11.5	17.9	169.5	77.9	247.6
Western Pacific	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.7	1.8	5.5
World Bank country income group						
Global	7.8	3.3	5.6	210.4	89.6	302.5
High-income	2.3	0.3	1.4	10.9	1.4	13.9
Upper middle-income	1.0	0.2	0.6	10.4	2.2	12.8
Lower middle-income	17.8	8.3	13.1	180.0	81.9	261.9
Low-income	4.9	2.1	3.7	9.0	4.0	13.9

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2008–2018 and applied to each country's United Nations estimated population in 2015. All values are rounded to one decimal place; therefore, the total for both sexes may not equal the sum of values for males and females.

3.6 Smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 years

Data on smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 are available from 136 countries (70% of WHO Member States) who completed a Global Youth Tobacco Survey or a Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey between 2008 and 2018. While prevalence is unknown in countries who are not monitoring smokeless tobacco use among adolescents, for this analysis it is assumed that use rates are negligible in countries with no data.

Figure 13. Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, adolescents aged 13-15



See the Statistical Annex for the method used to summarise these data.

On average globally, around 3.6% of adolescents aged 13-15 report current use of smokeless tobacco products: 4.5% of boys and 2.5% of girls. Use rates are highest in the South-East Asian region where 7.5% of adolescents aged 13-15 use smokeless tobacco (9.4% of boys and 4.8% of girls).

At least 8.5 million boys and 4.3 million girls globally are current smokeless tobacco users, totaling 13.2 million adolescents aged 13-15 who use smokeless tobacco products. These numbers exclude adolescents who may be using smokeless tobacco in any of the 58 countries with no data on this indicator.

Rates of smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 are lowest on average in the Western Pacific region, but use is prevalent in some of the Pacific Island nations.

Use of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13-15 is lowest in the high-income countries. This group also has the lowest coverage of surveys that ask specifically about smokeless tobacco use, so the rates might be understated.

Table 11. Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and number of adolescents aged 13-15 years, by sex, by WHO region and by World Bank country income group, 2008–2018

WHO Region	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated no. of smokeless tobacco users (million)		
	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	4.5	2.5	3.6	8.5	4.3	13.1
African	2.2	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.3
Americas	2.4	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.9
Eastern Mediterranean	4.6	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.6	1.5
European	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
South East Asian	9.4	4.8	7.5	5.4	2.5	8.1
Western Pacific	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
World Bank country income group						
Global	4.5	2.5	3.6	8.5	4.3	13.1
High-income	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5
Upper middle-income	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7
Lower middle-income	7.2	3.9	5.8	6.3	3.2	9.8
Low-income	3.0	2.0	2.5	0.7	0.4	1.1

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2008–2018 and applied to each country's United Nations estimated population in 2014. All values are rounded to one decimal place; therefore, the total for both sexes may not equal the sum of values for boys and girls.

3.7 Any tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 years

In the past decade 2008-2018, 177 countries completed a Global Youth Tobacco Survey, a Global School-Based Student Health Survey or a Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey, which allows the derivation of global and regional average rates of tobacco use. Collectively, these surveys represent 87% of the world's adolescents aged 13-15. Note that the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey reports only the tobacco smoking indicator, which is assumed to approximate both any tobacco use and cigarette smoking in this analysis, which it is a reasonable assumption in most of the countries whose data are sourced from an HBSC survey.

Globally, at least 43.8 million adolescents aged 13-15 use some form of tobacco. The South East Asian region has the largest number of child tobacco users aged 13-15 (14.8 million, or 34% of the global total).

Figure 14. Prevalence of current tobacco use, adolescents aged 13-15 years, by region

On average, around 12% of adolescents aged 13-15 globally report using one or more types of tobacco product: 16% of boys and 8% of girls.

Five of the six WHO Regions have adolescent tobacco-use prevalence rates ranging between 12% and 14%. Western Pacific region has the lowest average rate at 8%.

The least differentiation between boys' and girls' tobacco use rates occurs in the Americas and the European regions. In both regions, around 11-12% of girls use tobacco while about 13-14% of boys do so.

Among girls globally, the Americas and the European regions have the highest average rates. The lowest average prevalence rate among girls is in the Western Pacific Region (3.5%).

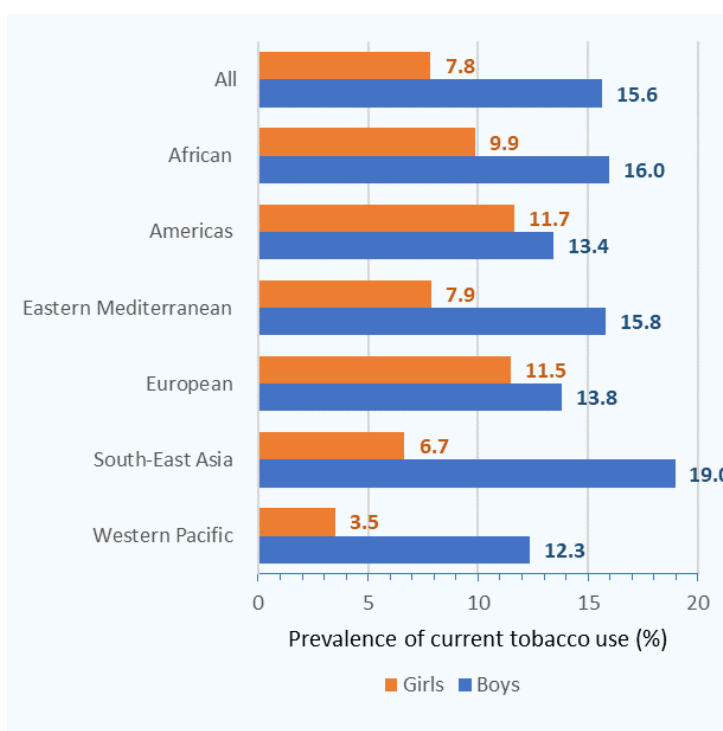
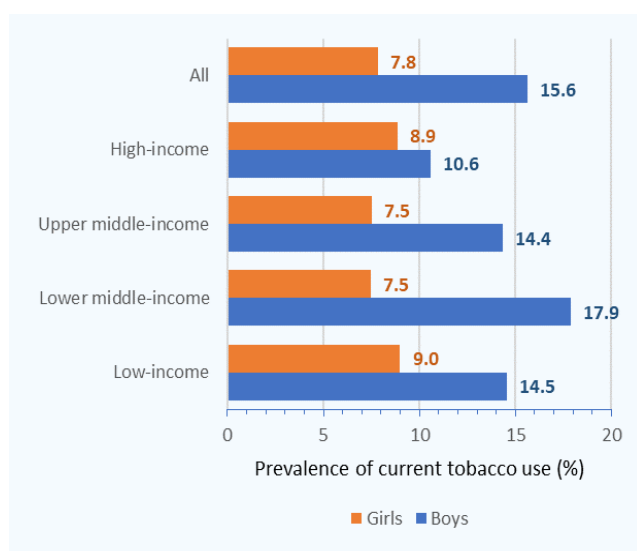


Figure 15. Prevalence of current tobacco use, adolescents aged 13-15 years, by country income



Adolescents aged 13-15 from low- and middle-income countries have average tobacco use prevalence rates ranging between 11% and 13%. Adolescents from high-income countries have a lower average prevalence rate at just under 10%. This slightly lower rate for high-income countries could be understated since many high-income countries have data sourced from the HBSC, which is not asking about smokeless tobacco use except in a few countries.

By country income group, there is very little differentiation in girls' rates of tobacco use, ranging between 7.5% and 9% in all groups. In contrast, the lowest average rate by income group for boys is in the European Region, at 10.6%.

Table 12. Prevalence of tobacco use and number of adolescents aged 13-15 years using tobacco, by sex, by WHO region and by World Bank country income group, 2008–2018

	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated number of tobacco users (millions)		
	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	15.6	7.8	12.1	29.3	13.7	43.8
African	16.0	9.9	13.2	5.3	3.2	8.7
Americas	13.4	11.7	12.7	3.2	2.7	5.9
Eastern Mediterranean	15.8	7.9	12.3	3.1	1.5	4.8
European	13.8	11.5	12.6	2.2	1.7	3.9
South-East Asia	19.0	6.7	13.6	10.8	3.5	14.8
Western Pacific	12.3	3.5	8.0	4.6	1.2	5.7
World Bank country income group						
Global	15.6	7.8	12.1	29.3	13.7	43.8
High-income	10.6	8.9	9.7	2.1	1.7	3.8
Upper middle-income	14.4	7.5	11.1	8.1	3.9	12.0
Lower middle-income	17.9	7.5	13.3	15.7	6.1	22.5
Low-income	14.5	9.0	12.1	3.3	2.0	5.5

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2008–2018 and applied to each country's United Nations estimated population in 2014. All values are rounded to one decimal place; therefore, the total for both sexes may not equal the sum of values for boys and girls.

See the Statistical Annex for the method used to summarise these data.

3.8 Cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13-15 years

In the past decade 2008-2018, 177 countries completed a Global Youth Tobacco Survey, a Global School-Based Student Health Survey or a Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey, which allows the derivation of global and regional average rates of cigarette smoking. Collectively, these surveys are representative of 87% of the world's adolescents aged 13-15. Similar indicators are collected in an additional 6 countries, but in national surveys not directly comparable with the three surveys used in this analysis. Note that the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey reports only the tobacco smoking indicator, which is assumed to approximate cigarette smoking in this analysis, which it is a reasonable assumption in most of the countries whose data are sourced from an HBSC survey.

Figure 16. Average prevalence of current cigarette smoking, adolescents aged 13-15 years, by region

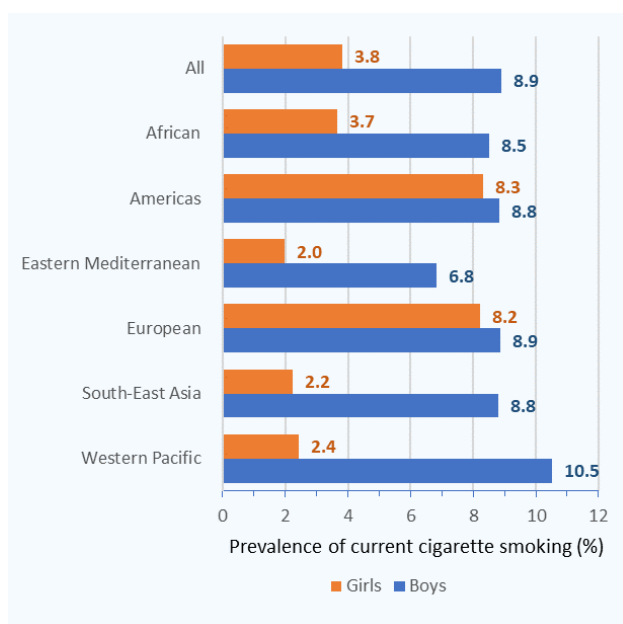
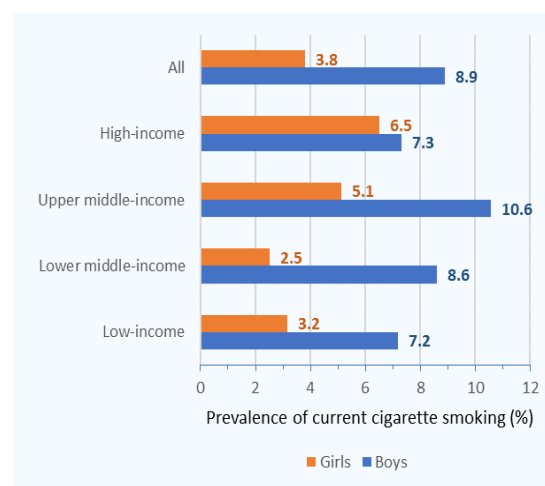


Figure 17. Average prevalence of current cigarette smoking, adolescents aged 13-15 years, by country income



See the Statistical Annex for the method used to summarise these data.

Around 24 million adolescents aged 13-15 (17 million boys and 7 million girls) globally report current smoking of cigarettes. This averages to 6.5% of adolescents aged 13-15 smoking cigarettes: 9% of boys and 4% of girls.

The highest average rates of cigarette smoking are seen in the Americas and the European regions where at least 8.5% of adolescents aged 13-15 reported smoking cigarettes. In these two regions, there is little difference in cigarette smoking rates between boys and girls. The rates for girls in these two Regions are the highest of all regional averages for girls. The highest average rate for boys' cigarette smoking is in the Western Pacific Region, at 10.5%.

Of all WHO Regions, the lowest average rate of cigarette smoking was in the Eastern Mediterranean region where 4.7% of adolescents aged 13-15 smoke cigarettes. The lowest

average rates among boys (6.8%) and girls (2.0%) were also reported in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

High- and upper middle-income countries had rates of cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13-15 of 7%- 8%, while low- and lower middle-income countries had lower rates at 5%-6%.

Table 13. Prevalence of cigarette smoking and number of adolescents aged 13-15 years smoking cigarettes, by sex, by WHO region and by World Bank country income group, 2008–2018

	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated number of cigarette smokers (millions)		
	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	8.9	3.8	6.5	16.7	6.7	23.6
African	8.5	3.7	6.2	2.8	1.2	4.1
Americas	8.8	8.3	8.7	2.1	1.9	4.0
Eastern Mediterranean	6.8	2.0	4.7	1.4	0.4	1.8
European	8.9	8.2	8.5	1.4	1.2	2.6
South-East Asia	8.8	2.2	5.9	5.0	1.2	6.4
Western Pacific	10.5	2.4	6.5	4.0	0.8	4.7
World Bank country income group						
Global	8.9	3.8	6.5	16.7	6.7	23.6
High-income	7.3	6.6	6.9	1.5	1.3	2.7
Upper middle-income	10.6	5.1	7.9	6.0	2.7	8.6
Lower middle-income	8.6	2.5	5.8	7.6	2.0	9.9
Low-income	7.2	3.2	5.3	1.6	0.7	2.4

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2008–2018 and applied to each country's United Nations estimated population in 2014. All values are rounded to one decimal place; therefore, the total for both sexes may not equal the sum of values for boys and girls.

In absolute terms, the South East Asian region has the largest number of child cigarette smokers (6.4 million or 27% of the global total). However, even the Regions with the fewest adolescents aged 13-15 smoking cigarettes count at least 1.8 million smokers each.

3.9 Electronic nicotine devices including e-cigarettes

Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), of which electronic cigarettes are a common type, are devices that heat a liquid to create an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. The liquid contains nicotine (but not tobacco) and other chemicals that may be toxic to people's health (12). Monitoring the use of ENDS among both adults and adolescents is important for understanding the level of use and the trends.

Countries began collecting data on current use of ENDS in 2013, and 42 countries now have nationally representative data available. However, the indicator is not yet collected in enough countries to permit an estimate of the global level of use.

In order to broaden the availability of data on ENDS use, questions have been added to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) and Tobacco Questions for Surveys. Data are now available from Global Adult Tobacco Survey completed in China, Costa Rica, Greece, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Namⁱ. Data are also available from STEPS surveys completed in Brunei Darussalam and Ecuadorⁱ. The Eurobarometer survey periodically collects data from the 28 countries of the European Union on e-cigarette use and attitudes (13). Some countries monitor ENDS use in surveys unique to the country.

Concerning ENDS use among young people, data are increasingly available from school-based surveys such as the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)ⁱ since 2014, the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children survey (HBSC)ⁱⁱ since 2017, and other surveys run by countries. The GYTS reports ENDS use among adolescents aged 13-15 in 38 countries to date. In total, 52 countries now have nationally representative surveys that monitor ENDS use among adolescents at school.

ⁱ To view reports and data sets of surveys including the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Global Youth Tobacco Survey, STEPS Survey and Global School-based Students Health Survey, visit the WHO microdata repository at <https://extranet.who.int/ncdsmicrodata/index.php/home>

ⁱⁱ To view reports and data sets of the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey, please see <http://www.hbsc.org/>

4. Discussion

The downward trend in tobacco use seen at global level reflects progress being made in many countries to implement tobacco control measures. Already 136 countries have put in place at least one of the demand-reduction measures of the WHO-FCTC at a comprehensive level, (14) and 116 countries are seeing their tobacco use rates decline.

Since 2007, WHO has supported countries to put in place the MPOWER demand reduction measures at the highest level of achievement, in line with the WHO-FCTC, (15) specifically:

- Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies (Article 20)
- Protect people from tobacco smoke (Article 8)
- Offer help to quit tobacco use (Article 14)
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco (Articles 11 and 12)
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (Article 13); and
- Raise taxes on tobacco (Article 6).

The above measures work directly on reducing prevalence rates by lowering initiation rates and encouraging quit rates among users. Analysis of data from the latest WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic (16) shows a broad association between recent efforts to put MPOWER measures in place and the pattern of decreases in prevalence found at WHO Region level in this report. WHO Regions making strong progress with MPOWER policies are also seeing good declines in average prevalence rates. This association is supported by the findings of a Lancet paper by Gravelly et al published in 2017 (17) and observations made in 2016 by the WHO-FCTC Impact Assessment Expert Group, who linked the global decline in smoking prevalence to stronger implementation of selected measures under the Convention (18).

Prior to the production of estimates for this report, the total number of tobacco users in the world was unknown. Thanks to more and more countries starting to monitor all forms of tobacco use, there are now sufficient data to calculate this indicator at the global level. While the data in many countries is too new to be fully confident of its voracity, the results of this analysis do ring true for most regions and countries. The results reveal that there has been a notable decline in the number of people aged 15 years and over using some form of tobacco, and this is particularly true among women. Among men, the numbers were increasing each year from 2000 to 2018, at which point prevalence rate declines finally overtook population growth among men to turn the corner and start to reduce the global number of male tobacco users. This is very good news for tobacco control advocates and stakeholders in all countries, and will hopefully catalyse additional efforts to ensure the number continues to decline each year into the future.

The South-East Asian region is a specific example of a WHO Region seeing strong declines in prevalence among both men and women after making major strides in introducing or upgrading MPOWER policies. Since 2012, all 11 countries in the South-East Asian region introduced or upgraded one or more MPOWER policies. No other region had 100% of countries making improvements to MPOWER during the years 2012-2018. Given that 26% of the world's population live in this region, the lowering of use rates in this region makes a notable contribution to the decline in global tobacco use rates. At the other extreme, Eastern Mediterranean is the WHO Region making least progress in prevalence reductions and at the same time, slow progress with MPOWER policies. Four of the 22 countries

making no changes in MPOWER during the years 2010-2018 are in the Eastern Mediterranean region, and another four countries in the region are not maintaining policies that were previously in place (Egypt and Morocco being two of the larger ones).

No WHO region has all its countries trending in the same direction. Regional trends derive from trends in countries which can have markedly different tobacco control regimes, and which are at different stages of the tobacco epidemic. Some countries in the early stages of the epidemic and seeing rates rising from a low level, some are beyond their peak rate and seeing rates start to decline, and still others have been experiencing declines for some years and are entering a phase of low rates with low initiation. The average rates of the Western Pacific region largely reflect China's data on all indicators, since 75% of the region's population lives in China.

Of the 5 countries globally experiencing rises in tobacco use, 3 are in the African region (Congo, Lesotho and Niger). The other two (Egypt and Oman) are in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Except for Egypt, none of these countries have particularly strong surveillance systems, so it is possible that a new survey could show that the rates have peaked and started decreasing.

Although the Americas region is collectively meeting targets, 15 countries have no data available to gauge trends. When more data become available, these could modify the average level of progress in the Americas region.

To understand the high-level results of the WHO trend estimates, it needs to be remembered that the more populous countries add more weight to the global and regional averages than the smaller countries, so unless the larger countries are making significant progress, the world and its regions will not appear to be making significant progress. Indeed, Table 6 shows that 116 countries are achieving measurable declines in tobacco use, and 32 of them are already at or beyond a 30% decrease over the period 2010-2025. These 32 are spread across all 6 WHO regions, but they are not populous countries compared to their regions' total populations. The 32 represent 16% of the world's countries but only 14% of the world's population.

Countries starting with a high level of prevalence in 2010 could find it easier to have a large relative reduction in rates by 2025 than countries starting at lower levels of prevalence. There are two reasons for this: (i) countries with high prevalence tend to have few tobacco control measures in place and consequently low levels of awareness of the dangers of tobacco among the public, but once policies are introduced and enforced, the impact on prevalence is immediate (19) and (ii) the trajectory of prevalence declines over time necessarily flattens out as the level gets closer to zero. It is not possible to have a rate lower than zero, so the curve gets flatter the closer to zero it gets. As a result, countries who appear to be doing well in terms of relative reduction might still have problematically high prevalence rates even after reducing their rates by 30% over 15 years.

Although it is tempting to try to derive the global trends in smokeless tobacco use from the trends in all tobacco use and the trends in smoking rates, it is not technically possible to do so because the level of dual use is not known. Estimates of smokeless trends are only possible if this indicator is collected and reported in multiple surveys from a country. Certain

countries do have sufficient data to estimate a trend in smokeless use, particularly countries in the South-East Asia region. However, no such analysis was done for this global report.

Nevertheless, reducing rates of smokeless tobacco use is clearly key to reducing rates of any tobacco use in countries where smokeless is a significantly popular tobacco product. Indeed, smokeless tobacco use among women in the South-East Asian region is 7 times more prevalent than smoked tobacco use (11.5% and 1.6% respectively). Even in regions where smokeless tobacco use rates seem to be low, the true levels of use are unknown because too many countries are not monitoring smokeless tobacco use.

While global targets to reduced tobacco use are measured using data about people aged 15 years and older, it is important to also monitor what is happening among adolescents in each country. Use rates among adolescents are a harbinger of future levels of tobacco use among young adults, particularly because tobacco is an addictive substance and many users find it difficult to quit when they want to and therefore continue their addiction into adulthood.

Data on tobacco use among school-going adolescents aged 13-15 are derived chiefly from three multi-country surveys systems. Some countries run school-based surveys not associated with one of the three survey systems. While all surveys are important for the country's own monitoring of tobacco use among adolescents, those not aligned with a multi-country survey system were excluded from the global analysis in this report for comparability reasons. The three multi-country surveys collectively provide information on 91% of countries and 87% of the global population aged 13-15.

While these 3 surveys have been run multiple times in 120 countries, the derivation of trend information from the data remains problematic. We attempted a statistical analysis of trends among adolescents using these data, but it was apparent that, in the majority of countries, there is no trend in any one direction. The rates fluctuate dramatically over time. There could be many reasons for this phenomenon, including representativeness of the samples, self-reporting bias, school setting effects, actual fluctuations in adolescent behaviour relating to shifting norms and fads, and the degree to which the survey is taken seriously by young respondents.

This report is presenting trend estimates for any tobacco use for the first time. Some caution should be exercised in trusting these early results, given that there is barely sufficient information from countries who began collecting this indicator recently to derive a robust estimate, and given that it is a measure not backed by years of testing and improving of survey questions to ensure the data are of good quality. We expect to see some inconsistent results as we go forward reporting this indicator, and later, some palpable improvement in the strength of the survey data from countries. In the meantime, it is important to continue to monitor tobacco smoking rates, for both continuity purposes and for granularity of data on tobacco use. Trends in smoking could well be different from trends in tobacco use, and this information is useful for policy makers working to reduce all tobacco use.

Limitations

To understand the estimations in this report well, note should be taken of the following limitations.

Any tobacco use questions are new in many countries. Some countries have begun working on this indicator because of the *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020* and the tobacco-related SDG Target 3.a. It will take time to familiarize respondents and analysts both with asking questions that will elicit accurate responses and with analysing the responses.

Many countries are not running national surveys regularly enough to monitor tobacco use trends well. Consequently, the results of country efforts in tobacco control are not always known until some time after the policy changes are made. Appendix Table 5 of this report records the year of the most recent survey used in the trend estimate for each country, to help the reader understand how current the information used was.

The estimates are only as robust as the data allow. Countries have variable quantities and qualities of data, and this directly influences the quality of modelled results for each country. For example, the focus year of this report is 2018, but indeed only 24 national surveys from 2018 were available when WHO calculated the trend estimates in this report. Therefore, most of the 2018 estimates are modelled based on older data. Of the 1400 surveys used in the modelling, half were from 2008 or earlier.

Estimates of prevalence of tobacco use among adolescents and smokeless use among adults are calculated for a single point in time, although it was necessary to use surveys run over a full decade in order to have sufficient countries represented to make the estimates globally representative.

5. Conclusion

This report contributes to the global monitoring of SDG 3.a, which calls for strengthening implementation of the WHO-FCTC in all countries, as applicable. The indicator for this SDG goal is the same indicator which features in the report: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older. WHO provides globally comparable estimates of this indicator, and makes the data freely available to encourage researchers and advocates to convert the data into real action on tobacco control.

As long ago as 2003, with the adoption of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, countries had acknowledged that tobacco use is a global epidemic which requires a global response. A decade and a half later, the *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2019: Offer help to quit tobacco use* shows that countries are implementing effective policies that help reduce tobacco use, but progress is slow.

This report shows that, on a global scale, there is progress evident in the declining rates of tobacco use prevalence. The number of men using tobacco globally has turned the corner in 2018 and begun to decline for the first time. The decline in the number of women tobacco users since 2000 is projected to continue. Even so, the voluntary global tobacco use reduction target under the *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020* is not projected to be achieved in most countries. This target was set in recognition of the high proportion of premature deaths from noncommunicable diseases caused by one single preventable risk factor present in all countries: tobacco use.

Instead of being on track towards a 30% reduction target by 2025, projections in this report show that a reduction of only 23.4% globally is likely to be achieved under current levels of tobacco control. Although the fall in prevalence rates among women is projected to exceed the 30% reduction target, rates among men are presently tracking towards only an 18.8% relative reduction over the period 2010-2025. Tobacco use reductions among men are proving particularly difficult to achieve. Yet there are indications that the tide is finally turning. Up until 2018, the number of male tobacco users in the world was steadily increasing, but this report estimates that the number peaked in 2018, and is projected to decline going forward.

All countries will therefore need to make additional efforts on evidence-based actions from the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC), including more effective monitoring, in order to reverse the tobacco epidemic. Given the tenacity of the tobacco industry in countering tobacco control efforts, countries need to actively put in place evidence-based policies on a continuing basis, and to be vigilant even after policies are in place and progress is made on reducing tobacco use. Otherwise, progress can be easily undone. Every day of delay that passes results in millions of lives at risk to premature death and disability from tobacco.

This report highlights gaps in monitoring. One specific indicator is the key to monitoring tobacco control efforts and tobacco use reduction targets: the age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older. This one indicator has been adopted for monitoring SDG targets, NCD prevention targets and WHO's Global Programme of Work targets, although it is not yet measured in all countries.

Each country needs to monitor tobacco use among adults and adolescents at least once nationally every five years, in order to understand use patterns and engage an adequate policy response. The recent WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2019 reports that only 1 in 3 countries globally are undertaking this best-practice level of monitoring, and that fewer countries achieved this in 2018 than in 2016. This backslide in monitoring can be prevented by countries ensuring they plan and implement surveys regularly: at least once every five years. All product types should be monitored, including non-tobacco products containing nicotine such as ENDS. Funding for maintaining regular surveys could be sourced from countries' own tobacco taxes.

Reducing tobacco use is not only a global health priority, but also an economic, sustainable development and human rights issue. The costs of smoking have been estimated to drain around US\$1.4 trillion dollars from the global economy in a single year (20). High rates of tobacco use can undo the achievement of efforts towards universal health coverage by adding to the numbers of people falling ill to long-term and life-threatening diseases. A high tobacco burden threatens sustainable development by exacerbating poverty in poor households due to increasing health care costs and reduced incomes. Ministries of health and public health organizations cannot achieve success in tobacco control by acting alone. It will require a multi-sectoral response with new partners in government and the community jointly working towards goals in tobacco control. Since use rates among men remain much higher than among women, and are declining much more slowly, tobacco control policy and programmes need to focus more on the gender dimension. Even in countries where tobacco control is at an advanced level, still there are some people left behind, specifically those from marginalized groups. It is everybody's right to live a life free of tobacco if they so choose, but this right is not yet attained everywhere.

The results of this report add to the enormous body of evidence that MPOWER demand reduction measures put in place at the highest level of achievement work to reduce prevalence of tobacco use. Momentum gained to date can be leveraged for the future by accelerating what countries are already doing to implement the WHO-FCTC and bring down prevalence rates. Together the world can achieve targets and save millions of people from tobacco-related diseases and death.

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Annex 1. Global tables of country estimates

The following tables appear in this annex and are also provided in table format in the WHO Global Health Observatory at <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.home> and on the webpage of this report.

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
GLOBAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.6	38.6	8.5
AFRICAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	21.3	4.1
Algeria		11.4	19.0	27.6	22.0	36.6	52.8	0.7	1.4	2.2	18.8	36.3	1.4
Angola	
Benin		4.6	6.4	8.2	8.1	11.3	14.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	7.2	12.4	1.9
Botswana		17.7	23.4	30.3	28.4	37.7	48.6	7.1	9.3	12.2	23.7	37.3	10.1
Burkina Faso		10.1	15.1	20.5	17.1	24.0	31.5	3.5	6.5	9.9	16.0	24.9	7.2
Burundi		7.8	11.5	15.6	11.7	17.2	22.7	4.0	6.0	8.8	12.6	18.8	6.4
Cabo Verde	
Cameroon		6.6	8.8	11.6	12.6	16.6	21.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	9.3	17.5	1.2
Central African Republic	
Chad		7.2	11.4	16.9	13.3	20.7	30.4	1.1	2.2	3.5	11.8	21.3	2.3
Comoros		11.8	18.0	24.0	18.9	27.6	35.3	4.6	8.3	12.7	19.5	29.9	9.2
Congo		11.2	15.8	20.7	21.3	29.9	38.8	1.3	1.9	2.6	16.1	30.1	2.0
Côte d'Ivoire		5.4	13.1	23.3	10.0	24.2	42.9	0.5	1.6	2.9	13.0	24.3	1.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		4.6	7.4	10.9	9.1	14.6	21.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	7.2	14.2	0.3
Eswatini		6.2	9.4	12.4	11.3	17.2	22.4	1.2	1.9	2.7	10.7	19.1	2.2
Ethiopia		3.0	4.0	5.2	5.6	7.3	9.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	4.6	8.3	0.9
Gabon	
Gambia		10.3	13.8	17.6	20.3	26.8	34.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	14.4	27.3	1.5

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Ghana		2.2	3.3	4.6	4.2	6.3	8.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.7	7.0	0.4
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Kenya		8.1	10.5	13.2	14.6	18.8	23.5	1.6	2.3	3.0	11.8	20.8	2.8
Lesotho		21.4	28.9	38.5	41.0	54.2	71.5	2.4	4.4	6.5	29.7	54.7	4.6
Liberia		4.9	6.9	9.0	9.3	12.9	16.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	7.3	13.6	1.0
Madagascar		20.5	28.3	37.6	34.0	46.2	61.1	7.2	10.9	14.6	28.9	46.9	11.0
Malawi		7.6	9.8	12.1	13.1	16.6	20.2	2.2	3.1	4.1	12.8	20.4	5.2
Mali		7.9	12.1	17.2	15.0	22.7	32.0	0.7	1.5	2.4	12.0	22.4	1.7
Mauritania	
Mauritius		13.9	26.1	39.2	25.6	47.8	71.4	2.7	5.3	8.3	26.9	48.3	5.4
Mozambique		9.3	13.3	17.6	16.3	22.4	29.0	2.9	4.9	7.1	14.4	23.4	5.4
Namibia		11.5	16.3	21.9	19.2	26.7	35.5	4.5	6.7	9.4	16.8	26.2	7.4
Niger		6.3	8.5	11.0	12.1	16.2	20.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	8.6	16.3	0.8
Nigeria		3.4	4.7	6.0	6.4	8.8	11.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.8	9.0	0.5
Rwanda		7.9	11.5	14.9	12.9	17.7	22.6	3.5	6.1	8.3	13.3	19.7	6.9
Sao Tome and Principe		3.4	5.0	6.8	6.0	8.8	11.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	5.4	9.5	1.4
Senegal		5.9	8.6	12.0	11.7	17.2	23.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	9.1	17.4	0.7
Seychelles		14.3	20.9	27.2	24.1	35.0	44.6	4.4	6.6	9.5	20.8	35.0	6.7
Sierra Leone		13.2	18.5	23.5	21.2	29.3	37.1	5.5	8.0	10.3	19.8	31.0	8.5
South Africa		21.3	30.9	40.8	33.3	46.7	60.6	9.8	15.8	22.0	31.4	46.8	16.0
South Sudan	

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate
Togo		5.0	6.8	8.9	9.3	12.3	15.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	7.6	13.5	1.6
Uganda		5.5	7.3	9.2	9.3	12.3	15.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	9.8	15.5	4.0
United Republic of Tanzania		8.1	11.7	15.7	14.7	21.0	27.9	1.6	2.7	3.9	13.3	23.5	3.1
Zambia		9.6	12.4	15.6	17.0	21.5	26.9	2.3	3.5	4.6	14.7	25.0	4.4
Zimbabwe		8.1	12.2	16.3	16.1	24.0	31.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	13.9	26.5	1.3
AMERICAS REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.6	24.3	12.8
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		14.9	21.1	28.4	19.8	28.0	38.0	10.4	14.6	19.4	21.8	28.2	15.4
Bahamas		5.7	10.7	17.1	10.3	18.7	29.8	1.5	3.2	5.1	10.9	18.6	3.2
Barbados		4.5	7.9	11.5	8.2	14.2	20.5	1.3	2.2	3.5	8.7	15.0	2.3
Belize		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil		10.8	16.5	22.2	14.1	21.7	29.2	7.7	11.6	15.6	16.5	21.5	11.5
Canada		13.5	16.7	20.8	17.8	21.9	27.0	9.2	11.7	14.8	17.5	22.7	12.4
Chile		29.1	43.0	59.5	31.9	48.2	65.8	26.4	38.1	53.4	44.7	49.2	40.3
Colombia		6.0	7.9	9.9	9.2	12.2	15.3	2.9	3.8	4.8	7.9	12.2	3.7
Costa Rica		6.5	9.8	13.4	9.8	14.7	20.2	3.2	4.9	6.7	9.8	14.7	5.0
Cuba		14.7	28.8	44.2	22.0	42.2	64.6	7.4	15.4	23.9	27.1	39.7	14.5
Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic		4.4	9.1	14.9	5.8	10.9	17.2	2.9	7.4	12.6	9.7	11.6	7.8
Ecuador		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador		7.1	11.6	17.3	13.8	22.6	33.6	1.4	2.5	3.8	12.7	22.8	2.5

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)			
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female	
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate	
Grenada	
Guatemala	
Guyana		8.0	11.8	16.4	14.6	21.5	29.8	1.4	2.1	2.9	12.2	22.1	2.2	
Haiti		5.2	7.4	10.0	8.6	12.1	16.1	2.0	3.0	4.3	8.5	13.5	3.4	
Honduras		
Jamaica		5.8	10.9	17.2	9.2	17.7	28.4	2.4	4.2	6.3	11.0	17.7	4.2	
Mexico		11.2	13.9	16.9	17.6	21.4	26.0	5.0	6.6	8.0	13.9	21.2	6.5	
Nicaragua		
Panama		3.9	6.9	10.5	6.4	11.1	16.9	1.4	2.7	4.2	6.9	11.1	2.7	
Paraguay		8.5	12.6	16.9	13.9	20.4	27.2	3.0	4.6	6.4	12.8	20.8	4.7	
Peru		7.3	9.6	12.4	11.8	15.7	20.4	2.8	3.6	4.5	9.6	15.6	3.6	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		
Saint Lucia		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Suriname		
Trinidad and Tobago		
United States of America		19.3	23.8	28.3	23.9	29.7	35.4	14.8	18.1	21.4	25.1	30.9	19.3	
Uruguay		16.2	20.4	25.6	19.6	24.6	30.7	13.2	16.6	21.0	21.8	25.2	18.4	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	34.3	4.3
Afghanistan	
Bahrain		14.7	30.0	46.4	20.7	41.9	64.0	3.8	8.1	13.9	25.1	41.5	8.6
Djibouti	
Egypt		16.5	21.2	26.0	32.8	41.9	51.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	21.3	42.1	0.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		10.7	14.2	18.2	19.2	25.1	31.8	2.2	3.3	4.6	14.0	24.6	3.5
Iraq		13.5	21.7	31.1	25.3	40.1	57.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	22.2	40.8	3.6
Jordan	
Kuwait		17.3	25.8	33.3	28.3	42.1	54.4	2.3	3.4	4.6	22.1	40.9	3.4
Lebanon		29.6	42.4	56.9	34.5	49.3	64.8	24.7	35.4	49.0	42.6	49.4	35.9
Libya	
Morocco		10.7	14.5	18.1	21.4	28.8	35.8	0.5	0.9	1.3	14.7	28.6	0.9
Oman		9.7	13.5	17.5	13.7	19.0	24.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	9.6	18.5	0.7
Pakistan		13.4	19.2	26.1	22.7	32.2	43.5	3.6	5.7	7.8	20.0	33.6	6.4
Qatar		15.6	21.7	28.3	20.4	28.3	36.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	14.0	26.7	1.3
Saudi Arabia		12.0	19.5	28.6	19.7	31.9	46.5	1.0	1.9	3.3	16.6	31.2	2.0
Somalia	
Sudan	
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tunisia		18.7	25.6	32.9	36.5	49.3	62.9	1.7	2.9	4.2	26.0	49.1	2.9
United Arab Emirates		14.7	27.2	41.1	19.3	35.6	53.5	0.2	0.8	1.6	18.2	35.6	0.8
Yemen		9.8	20.3	33.3	15.1	31.6	52.1	4.5	9.0	14.3	20.9	32.5	9.3

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
EUROPEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.3	33.6	19.0
Albania		19.5	29.4	39.7	34.8	51.1	68.4	4.8	8.5	12.2	29.2	50.5	7.9
Andorra		19.2	30.3	41.6	22.1	35.7	48.1	16.1	24.5	34.7	33.8	38.1	29.5
Armenia		19.7	24.4	29.0	42.6	52.5	62.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	26.7	51.8	1.6
Austria		20.7	25.9	31.5	22.3	28.2	34.4	19.2	23.8	28.8	29.1	30.4	27.7
Azerbaijan		12.8	19.1	26.6	26.2	39.1	54.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	19.6	39.0	0.2
Belarus		20.2	24.8	29.7	35.7	43.7	52.2	7.3	9.0	11.0	26.6	42.8	10.4
Belgium		17.3	22.8	28.4	19.7	25.5	31.9	15.1	20.3	25.1	25.0	26.9	23.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina		22.7	37.2	52.8	27.5	45.7	63.8	18.0	28.9	42.0	38.3	46.3	30.2
Bulgaria		26.1	34.0	42.8	31.3	40.5	50.5	21.3	28.1	35.8	38.9	42.5	35.3
Croatia		25.0	32.7	40.5	26.8	35.7	43.9	23.4	30.0	37.4	36.6	37.9	35.3
Cyprus		26.2	35.7	45.5	35.9	49.1	62.9	16.2	21.9	27.5	36.7	50.1	23.3
Czechia		23.2	28.9	34.8	27.2	33.9	40.9	19.3	24.2	29.0	31.5	35.6	27.3
Denmark		15.3	18.6	22.2	15.1	18.5	22.4	15.5	18.6	22.1	18.6	18.4	18.7
Estonia		21.8	27.3	32.9	28.7	35.8	43.0	16.0	20.0	24.2	30.5	36.9	24.1
Finland		14.4	17.4	20.6	16.4	19.5	23.5	12.6	15.3	17.8	19.7	21.0	18.3
France		23.1	29.7	36.3	25.2	32.4	39.6	21.2	27.2	33.2	34.6	36.0	33.2
Georgia		19.4	27.1	36.1	37.7	52.6	69.8	3.3	4.8	6.6	29.7	54.2	5.2
Germany		20.2	24.3	29.1	22.6	27.0	32.2	17.9	21.6	26.1	28.0	29.9	26.0
Greece		26.7	36.2	45.6	32.7	44.0	54.6	21.0	29.0	37.2	39.1	45.3	32.8
Hungary		20.8	27.7	34.9	25.5	33.2	42.3	16.6	22.9	28.3	30.6	34.8	26.4
Iceland		9.3	13.5	17.9	9.2	13.7	18.7	9.3	13.4	17.2	13.8	13.9	13.7

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ²	Point estimate	Upper limit ²	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Ireland		17.5	22.4	28.1	19.8	24.9	31.7	15.2	20.0	24.6	23.6	26.1	21.2
Israel		16.7	24.7	33.1	23.1	34.4	45.4	10.6	15.3	21.3	25.5	35.2	15.8
Italy		17.5	21.3	25.3	20.6	25.6	30.4	14.6	17.3	20.5	23.4	27.1	19.6
Kazakhstan		18.0	23.8	30.2	32.9	43.2	54.3	4.7	6.5	8.8	24.4	42.2	6.6
Kyrgyzstan		20.6	27.1	35.4	39.9	52.0	67.4	2.2	3.4	4.9	27.9	52.5	3.4
Latvia		25.7	32.8	39.5	38.1	48.7	58.9	15.5	19.8	23.6	36.7	49.5	24.0
Lithuania		18.8	23.7	29.0	26.8	34.2	41.2	12.1	15.1	19.0	27.1	35.3	19.0
Luxembourg		16.6	20.8	25.1	18.3	22.7	27.2	14.9	18.8	23.0	21.7	23.6	19.8
Malta		17.3	23.0	28.7	19.9	26.6	33.0	14.7	19.5	24.5	25.1	27.8	22.5
Monaco	
Montenegro	
Netherlands		17.9	22.3	26.6	20.0	24.7	29.7	15.8	19.9	23.7	23.4	25.6	21.3
North Macedonia	
Norway		14.8	18.0	21.0	15.5	18.9	22.1	14.0	17.1	19.9	18.4	19.1	17.7
Poland		20.0	25.3	31.5	24.6	30.9	38.2	15.9	20.2	25.3	26.0	30.3	21.6
Portugal		18.2	22.8	27.9	23.6	29.8	36.2	13.5	16.7	20.7	27.9	33.3	22.4
Republic of Moldova		18.5	24.2	30.8	34.8	45.0	57.3	3.9	5.5	6.9	25.3	44.6	6.0
Romania		17.8	23.5	29.3	25.8	34.1	42.0	10.4	13.8	17.6	25.5	35.2	15.8
Russian Federation		21.6	26.3	31.4	34.7	41.8	49.7	10.6	13.3	16.1	28.3	40.9	15.7
San Marino	
Serbia		29.2	37.6	46.3	29.6	38.3	47.3	28.9	36.9	45.4	40.6	40.0	41.2
Slovakia		21.2	30.3	40.7	27.0	37.8	50.7	15.8	23.4	31.5	32.3	38.6	26.0

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Slovenia		16.1	20.1	24.9	18.5	23.1	28.7	13.8	17.1	21.3	22.7	25.1	20.3
Spain		19.6	24.5	29.3	22.0	27.4	32.7	17.3	21.8	26.0	27.9	29.1	26.7
Sweden		21.8	27.9	34.8	20.9	27.6	35.0	22.7	28.1	34.6	28.8	28.2	29.3
Switzerland		18.4	23.1	27.3	20.6	26.1	30.5	16.3	20.2	24.2	25.1	27.8	22.5
Tajikistan	
Turkey		23.6	29.1	34.9	34.0	42.1	50.3	13.7	16.8	20.5	29.3	41.5	17.0
Turkmenistan	
Ukraine		19.0	23.0	27.6	34.0	41.2	49.3	6.5	7.9	9.6	25.5	41.0	9.9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		14.1	17.8	21.5	15.7	19.8	23.8	12.6	15.9	19.4	19.2	21.1	17.3
Uzbekistan		7.6	11.7	16.4	14.8	22.9	32.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	12.3	23.3	1.3
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.1	47.3	10.8
Bangladesh		28.9	37.7	46.4	46.3	59.2	71.4	11.3	16.1	21.2	39.1	60.6	17.7
Bhutan	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13.2	18.4	24.0	27.3	38.1	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	37.5	0.0
India		19.8	26.3	32.5	31.0	40.4	49.3	7.9	11.3	14.5	27.0	42.0	12.1
Indonesia		30.0	37.9	46.2	56.4	70.7	86.0	3.6	5.0	6.5	37.9	70.5	5.3
Maldives	
Myanmar		33.8	44.2	57.5	54.9	69.7	90.2	14.0	20.2	26.8	45.5	70.2	20.8
Nepal		21.2	28.4	34.8	34.1	45.3	54.9	9.6	13.2	16.8	31.9	48.6	15.3
Sri Lanka		16.2	22.5	29.9	32.3	44.4	58.4	1.7	2.8	4.3	22.9	43.2	2.7
Thailand		17.9	23.1	28.2	33.7	43.4	52.9	2.7	3.6	4.6	22.8	42.5	3.1
Timor-Leste		28.2	36.9	46.2	49.2	63.3	78.0	6.7	10.0	13.6	38.2	65.8	10.7

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)			
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female	
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.3	48.8	3.7
	Australia		12.7	15.5	18.6	14.8	18.2	21.8	10.6	12.9	15.5	16.2	18.7	13.6
	Brunei Darussalam		11.6	16.3	20.9	21.0	29.4	37.3	1.6	2.4	3.4	15.5	28.6	2.5
	Cambodia		14.5	18.2	22.5	25.5	31.9	39.3	4.4	5.7	7.1	21.8	37.4	6.3
	China		19.8	26.5	33.0	37.3	49.9	62.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	24.7	47.7	1.8
	Cook Islands		18.9	26.7	34.9	22.2	31.4	41.1	15.5	21.7	28.3	26.6	31.3	21.8
	Fiji		14.3	26.7	40.7	22.3	42.0	62.9	6.1	11.0	18.0	26.7	42.3	11.1
	Japan		15.7	19.4	22.8	25.1	31.1	36.4	6.9	8.6	10.2	21.9	33.2	10.5
	Kiribati		35.0	51.2	67.5	46.9	68.7	89.2	23.8	34.8	47.2	52.0	68.6	35.5
	Lao People's Democratic Republic		24.9	35.2	45.6	40.5	56.6	72.9	9.8	14.4	19.0	37.8	60.1	15.5
	Malaysia		16.1	21.8	28.3	32.0	43.2	55.9	0.6	1.0	1.4	21.8	42.7	1.0
	Marshall Islands		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mongolia		20.0	27.4	35.6	36.4	49.5	64.3	4.2	6.1	8.0	27.6	49.1	6.2
	Nauru		37.5	52.3	68.9	37.0	52.0	68.3	37.9	52.5	69.6	52.1	51.7	52.6
	New Zealand		11.3	13.8	16.3	12.4	15.1	17.8	10.3	12.5	14.9	14.8	16.1	13.5
	Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palau		16.2	24.6	35.8	24.3	36.6	52.5	7.2	11.2	17.4	23.7	36.3	11.2
	Papua New Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Philippines		19.1	24.1	30.2	33.0	41.6	52.6	5.2	6.5	8.0	24.3	41.6	7.0
	Republic of Korea		17.1	21.2	25.6	30.2	37.1	45.0	4.3	5.6	6.7	22.0	38.2	5.9
	Samoa		18.9	28.7	40.6	26.5	40.0	57.0	10.8	16.7	23.3	28.9	40.8	16.9

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Singapore		11.2	15.7	20.2	19.6	27.5	35.3	3.1	4.3	5.7	16.5	27.8	5.1
Solomon Islands		28.1	38.7	51.7	41.2	57.0	75.9	14.8	20.1	27.2	37.9	55.9	19.9
Tonga		20.7	29.8	40.6	33.7	47.9	65.1	8.0	12.1	16.7	30.2	48.4	12.1
Tuvalu		32.8	48.1	67.9	46.6	66.0	92.6	19.8	31.4	44.8	48.7	66.0	31.4
Vanuatu		15.2	24.6	36.3	28.8	46.1	67.9	1.7	3.3	5.0	24.1	45.0	3.3
Viet Nam	

¹ Lower and upper limits are around a 95% credible interval.

² Estimates refer to tobacco smoking and not all tobacco use.

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
GLOBAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.9	32.4	5.5
AFRICAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	18.6	2.1
Algeria		9.9	14.6	19.4	19.4	28.3	37.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	14.5	28.1	0.9
Angola	
Benin		3.8	5.5	7.4	7.2	10.4	14.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	6.0	11.3	0.6
Botswana		12.8	19.0	25.5	22.8	33.9	45.3	2.9	4.3	6.0	18.9	33.3	4.5
Burkina Faso		7.4	12.2	16.8	14.3	23.1	31.6	0.8	1.6	2.6	12.3	22.9	1.8
Burundi		5.5	8.5	11.7	10.1	15.3	20.9	1.2	2.0	2.9	9.5	16.8	2.2
Cabo Verde	
Cameroon		4.8	7.1	9.8	9.5	13.9	19.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	7.5	14.8	0.3
Central African Republic	
Chad		5.1	9.0	13.1	9.8	17.1	24.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	9.5	17.9	1.1
Comoros		8.4	13.0	18.5	14.9	22.1	30.8	1.9	3.9	6.2	13.5	22.8	4.2
Congo		9.6	12.5	16.1	18.9	24.4	31.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	12.7	24.6	0.7
Côte d'Ivoire		7.6	12.5	19.3	14.5	23.8	36.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	12.4	23.9	0.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		3.6	5.8	8.5	7.2	11.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.7	11.1	0.2
Eswatini		5.2	8.0	11.1	9.9	15.1	20.8	0.7	1.3	1.8	8.9	16.3	1.4
Ethiopia		2.2	2.9	3.6	4.0	5.2	6.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	3.4	6.1	0.7
Gabon	
Gambia		9.0	12.2	15.2	18.2	24.4	30.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	13.1	25.4	0.7
Ghana		1.9	3.2	4.8	3.8	6.2	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.5	6.8	0.3
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Kenya		7.0	9.5	12.2	13.5	18.3	23.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	10.2	19.5	1.0
Lesotho		18.7	26.1	34.9	37.7	52.4	70.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	26.2	51.7	0.6
Liberia		4.9	6.9	9.0	9.3	12.9	16.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	7.5	13.9	1.1
Madagascar		12.3	20.2	28.6	24.1	39.1	55.0	0.7	1.6	2.7	20.6	39.5	1.7
Malawi		6.5	8.4	10.4	11.6	14.7	17.7	1.4	2.2	3.2	11.0	18.2	3.7
Mali		7.9	12.1	17.2	15.0	22.7	32.0	0.7	1.5	2.4	12.0	22.4	1.7
Mauritania	
Mauritius		14.9	21.1	27.1	27.9	39.3	50.4	2.4	3.6	4.7	21.8	39.9	3.7
Mozambique		7.9	12.3	17.0	14.5	22.0	29.8	1.9	3.4	5.2	13.9	23.9	3.9
Namibia		11.0	15.6	20.9	19.2	26.7	35.5	3.5	5.4	7.5	17.3	28.3	6.3
Niger		5.1	8.1	10.9	10.3	16.2	21.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	8.0	15.8	0.1
Nigeria		3.1	4.1	5.3	5.9	7.7	9.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	4.1	7.9	0.3
Rwanda		6.3	9.4	12.5	11.1	16.3	21.2	2.1	3.5	4.9	11.2	18.5	3.9
Sao Tome and Principe		3.1	5.1	8.0	5.7	9.3	14.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	5.7	10.2	1.1
Senegal		5.6	7.2	9.0	11.1	14.2	17.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	7.6	14.5	0.7
Seychelles		14.8	21.2	27.6	24.8	35.4	45.4	4.7	6.9	9.6	21.1	35.3	6.9
Sierra Leone		13.2	18.5	23.5	21.2	29.3	37.1	5.5	8.0	10.3	19.8	31.0	8.5
South Africa		15.5	20.3	24.7	26.4	34.2	41.7	5.2	7.0	8.5	20.7	34.3	7.1
South Sudan	
Togo		4.0	6.5	9.1	7.8	12.4	17.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	7.2	13.5	0.8
Uganda		4.7	6.0	7.8	8.2	10.5	13.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	8.0	13.3	2.6
United Republic of Tanzania		6.8	9.7	13.1	12.7	17.9	23.8	1.1	1.8	2.8	11.0	19.9	2.0
Zambia		9.0	11.6	14.4	16.7	21.4	26.4	1.4	2.0	2.6	13.5	24.1	3.0
Zimbabwe		8.1	12.2	16.3	16.1	24.0	31.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	13.9	26.5	1.3

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
AMERICAS REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	20.5	11.5
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina		14.8	20.4	26.5	20.0	26.7	35.0	10.1	14.5	18.5	21.1	27.0	15.3
Bahamas		5.7	10.7	17.1	10.3	18.7	29.8	1.5	3.2	5.1	10.9	18.6	3.2
Barbados		3.9	7.0	10.6	7.2	12.6	18.8	1.1	2.0	3.3	7.6	13.2	2.0
Belize	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	
Brazil		9.6	13.4	17.4	12.5	17.3	22.6	6.9	9.6	12.6	13.4	17.2	9.5
Canada		10.4	12.4	14.8	12.5	14.9	17.9	8.3	9.9	11.8	13.0	15.5	10.5
Chile		29.1	43.0	59.5	31.9	48.2	65.8	26.4	38.1	53.4	44.7	49.2	40.3
Colombia		6.0	7.9	9.9	9.2	12.2	15.3	2.9	3.8	4.8	7.9	12.2	3.7
Costa Rica		6.5	9.8	13.4	9.8	14.7	20.2	3.2	4.9	6.7	9.8	14.7	5.0
Cuba		14.7	28.8	44.2	22.0	42.2	64.6	7.4	15.4	23.9	27.1	39.7	14.5
Dominica	
Dominican Republic		4.4	9.1	14.9	5.8	10.9	17.2	2.9	7.4	12.6	9.7	11.6	7.8
Ecuador	
El Salvador		5.0	9.5	14.4	9.7	18.3	27.6	1.0	2.2	3.4	10.3	18.4	2.2
Grenada	
Guatemala	
Guyana		8.0	11.8	16.4	14.6	21.5	29.8	1.4	2.1	2.9	12.2	22.1	2.2
Haiti		5.2	7.4	10.0	8.6	12.1	16.1	2.0	3.0	4.3	8.5	13.5	3.4
Honduras	
Jamaica		5.8	10.9	17.2	9.2	17.7	28.4	2.4	4.2	6.3	11.0	17.7	4.2
Mexico		11.2	13.9	16.9	17.6	21.4	26.0	5.0	6.6	8.0	13.9	21.2	6.5
Nicaragua	

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Panama		3.5	5.7	8.0	5.6	9.2	13.0	1.4	2.1	3.0	5.7	9.2	2.1
Paraguay		8.5	12.6	16.9	13.9	20.4	27.2	3.0	4.6	6.4	12.8	20.8	4.7
Peru		7.3	9.6	12.4	11.8	15.7	20.4	2.8	3.6	4.5	9.6	15.6	3.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Saint Lucia	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
United States of America		15.6	19.1	22.9	18.2	22.4	27.0	13.0	15.8	19.0	20.0	23.2	16.7
Uruguay		16.2	20.4	25.6	19.6	24.6	30.7	13.2	16.6	21.0	21.8	25.2	18.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	31.9	2.2
Afghanistan	
Bahrain		12.7	23.6	36.5	18.8	34.4	53.1	1.4	3.5	5.8	18.8	33.9	3.8
Djibouti	
Egypt		16.5	21.2	26.0	32.8	41.9	51.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	21.4	42.3	0.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		8.4	10.8	13.5	15.9	20.2	25.1	0.9	1.3	1.8	10.6	19.8	1.4
Iraq		10.6	18.1	26.3	20.1	33.9	48.7	1.1	2.3	3.8	18.5	34.7	2.4
Jordan	
Kuwait		16.2	22.7	30.6	27.0	37.7	50.8	1.4	2.2	3.1	19.3	36.5	2.1
Lebanon		22.1	31.6	41.8	27.0	38.7	50.5	17.2	24.5	33.0	31.8	38.7	25.0
Libya	
Morocco		10.1	13.7	17.7	20.2	26.9	34.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	13.9	26.8	1.1
Oman		8.5	11.4	15.3	12.0	16.1	21.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	7.8	15.2	0.3
Pakistan		10.8	16.0	22.2	19.9	29.2	40.4	1.4	2.3	3.3	16.9	31.0	2.8

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
	Notes												
		13.4	20.6	29.2	17.6	27.1	38.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	13.1	25.5	0.6
		10.3	14.9	20.5	17.1	24.7	33.7	0.6	1.2	1.7	12.7	24.2	1.2
	
	
	
		15.7	22.0	29.2	30.9	42.9	56.5	1.2	2.0	3.1	22.4	42.8	2.0
		11.3	22.8	35.6	14.9	29.8	46.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	14.7	29.0	0.5
		8.1	15.9	26.3	13.5	26.0	43.2	2.7	5.7	9.4	16.4	26.9	5.9
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.2	33.5	18.9
		19.5	29.4	39.7	34.8	51.1	68.4	4.8	8.5	12.2	29.2	50.5	7.9
		19.2	30.3	41.6	22.1	35.7	48.1	16.1	24.5	34.7	33.8	38.1	29.5
		19.7	24.4	29.0	42.6	52.5	62.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	26.7	51.8	1.6
		20.7	25.9	31.5	22.3	28.2	34.4	19.2	23.8	28.8	29.1	30.4	27.7
		12.8	19.1	26.6	26.2	39.1	54.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	19.6	39.0	0.2
		20.2	24.8	29.7	35.7	43.7	52.2	7.3	9.0	11.0	26.6	42.8	10.4
		17.3	22.8	28.4	19.7	25.5	31.9	15.1	20.3	25.1	25.0	26.9	23.1
		22.7	37.2	52.8	27.5	45.7	63.8	18.0	28.9	42.0	38.3	46.3	30.2
		26.1	34.0	42.8	31.3	40.5	50.5	21.3	28.1	35.8	38.9	42.5	35.3
		25.0	32.7	40.5	26.8	35.7	43.9	23.4	30.0	37.4	36.6	37.9	35.3
		26.2	35.7	45.5	35.9	49.1	62.9	16.2	21.9	27.5	36.7	50.1	23.3
		23.2	28.9	34.8	27.2	33.9	40.9	19.3	24.2	29.0	31.5	35.6	27.3
		15.3	18.6	22.2	15.1	18.5	22.4	15.5	18.6	22.1	18.6	18.4	18.7
		21.8	27.3	32.9	28.7	35.8	43.0	16.0	20.0	24.2	30.5	36.9	24.1
		14.4	17.4	20.6	16.4	19.5	23.5	12.6	15.3	17.8	19.7	21.0	18.3
		23.1	29.7	36.3	25.2	32.4	39.6	21.2	27.2	33.2	34.6	36.0	33.2

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Georgia		19.4	27.1	36.1	37.7	52.6	69.8	3.3	4.8	6.6	29.7	54.2	5.2
Germany		20.2	24.3	29.1	22.6	27.0	32.2	17.9	21.6	26.1	28.0	29.9	26.0
Greece		26.7	36.2	45.6	32.7	44.0	54.6	21.0	29.0	37.2	39.1	45.3	32.8
Hungary		20.8	27.7	34.9	25.5	33.2	42.3	16.6	22.9	28.3	30.6	34.8	26.4
Iceland		9.3	13.5	17.9	9.2	13.7	18.7	9.3	13.4	17.2	13.8	13.9	13.7
Ireland		17.5	22.4	28.1	19.8	24.9	31.7	15.2	20.0	24.6	23.6	26.1	21.2
Israel		16.7	24.7	33.1	23.1	34.4	45.4	10.6	15.3	21.3	25.5	35.2	15.8
Italy		17.5	21.3	25.3	20.6	25.6	30.4	14.6	17.3	20.5	23.4	27.1	19.6
Kazakhstan		18.0	23.8	30.2	32.9	43.2	54.3	4.7	6.5	8.8	24.4	42.2	6.6
Kyrgyzstan		19.4	26.0	34.2	37.4	49.8	64.9	2.2	3.4	4.9	26.6	49.7	3.4
Latvia		25.7	32.8	39.5	38.1	48.7	58.9	15.5	19.8	23.6	36.7	49.5	24.0
Lithuania		18.8	23.7	29.0	26.8	34.2	41.2	12.1	15.1	19.0	27.1	35.3	19.0
Luxembourg		16.6	20.8	25.1	18.3	22.7	27.2	14.9	18.8	23.0	21.7	23.6	19.8
Malta		17.3	23.0	28.7	19.9	26.6	33.0	14.7	19.5	24.5	25.1	27.8	22.5
Monaco	
Montenegro	
Netherlands		17.9	22.3	26.6	20.0	24.7	29.7	15.8	19.9	23.7	23.4	25.6	21.3
North Macedonia	
Norway		14.8	18.0	21.0	15.5	18.9	22.1	14.0	17.1	19.9	18.4	19.1	17.7
Poland		20.0	25.3	31.5	24.6	30.9	38.2	15.9	20.2	25.3	26.0	30.3	21.6
Portugal		18.2	22.8	27.9	23.6	29.8	36.2	13.5	16.7	20.7	27.9	33.3	22.4
Republic of Moldova		18.5	24.2	30.8	34.8	45.0	57.3	3.9	5.5	6.9	25.3	44.6	6.0
Romania		17.8	23.5	29.3	25.8	34.1	42.0	10.4	13.8	17.6	25.5	35.2	15.8
Russian Federation		21.6	26.3	31.4	34.7	41.8	49.7	10.6	13.3	16.1	28.3	40.9	15.7
San Marino	

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Serbia		29.2	37.6	46.3	29.6	38.3	47.3	28.9	36.9	45.4	40.6	40.0	41.2
Slovakia		21.2	30.3	40.7	27.0	37.8	50.7	15.8	23.4	31.5	32.3	38.6	26.0
Slovenia		16.1	20.1	24.9	18.5	23.1	28.7	13.8	17.1	21.3	22.7	25.1	20.3
Spain		19.6	24.5	29.3	22.0	27.4	32.7	17.3	21.8	26.0	27.9	29.1	26.7
Sweden		13.3	16.4	20.0	13.6	16.7	20.4	13.0	16.2	19.6	16.9	17.0	16.9
Switzerland		18.4	23.1	27.3	20.6	26.1	30.5	16.3	20.2	24.2	25.1	27.8	22.5
Tajikistan	
Turkey		23.6	29.1	34.9	34.0	42.1	50.3	13.7	16.8	20.5	29.3	41.5	17.0
Turkmenistan	
Ukraine		19.0	23.0	27.6	34.0	41.2	49.3	6.5	7.9	9.6	25.5	41.0	9.9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		14.1	17.8	21.5	15.7	19.8	23.8	12.6	15.9	19.4	19.2	21.1	17.3
Uzbekistan		7.6	11.7	16.4	14.8	22.9	32.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	12.3	23.3	1.3
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	30.9	1.6
Bangladesh		16.8	20.7	25.3	32.9	40.3	49.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	20.9	40.8	1.0
Bhutan	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13.2	18.4	24.0	27.3	38.1	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	37.5	0.0
India		8.9	11.8	14.7	16.5	21.7	27.0	0.9	1.3	1.7	11.8	22.2	1.4
Indonesia		24.5	31.1	38.3	47.7	60.4	74.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	31.1	60.2	1.9
Maldives	
Myanmar		14.5	19.7	26.0	27.2	36.1	47.1	2.7	4.3	6.2	20.4	36.4	4.4
Nepal		14.1	18.2	22.4	24.0	30.7	37.5	5.3	7.1	9.0	20.5	33.0	8.1
Sri Lanka		9.3	13.5	18.3	19.5	28.1	38.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	13.8	27.4	0.3
Thailand		16.6	20.4	24.2	32.4	39.7	47.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	20.3	38.9	1.7
Timor-Leste		28.2	36.9	46.2	49.2	63.3	78.0	6.7	10.0	13.6	38.2	65.8	10.7

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	44.9	2.8
Australia		10.9	13.5	16.1	12.4	15.6	18.5	9.5	11.4	13.7	14.1	16.1	12.1
Brunei Darussalam		11.6	16.3	20.9	21.0	29.4	37.3	1.6	2.4	3.4	15.5	28.6	2.5
Cambodia		11.4	14.7	18.0	22.3	28.6	35.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	17.1	32.3	2.0
China		19.8	26.5	33.0	37.3	49.9	62.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	24.7	47.7	1.8
Cook Islands		18.9	26.7	34.9	22.2	31.4	41.1	15.5	21.7	28.3	26.6	31.3	21.8
Fiji		14.3	26.7	40.7	22.3	42.0	62.9	6.1	11.0	18.0	26.7	42.3	11.1
Japan		15.7	19.4	22.8	25.1	31.1	36.4	6.9	8.6	10.2	21.9	33.2	10.5
Kiribati		35.0	51.2	67.5	46.9	68.7	89.2	23.8	34.8	47.2	52.0	68.6	35.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic		18.5	25.3	32.0	33.1	45.3	57.1	4.4	5.9	7.7	27.4	48.4	6.4
Malaysia		16.1	21.8	28.3	32.0	43.2	55.9	0.6	1.0	1.4	21.8	42.7	1.0
Marshall Islands	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	
Mongolia		18.4	25.0	32.4	33.8	45.7	59.1	3.6	5.1	6.7	25.2	45.3	5.1
Nauru		31.8	46.1	62.9	31.8	46.2	63.2	31.8	46.0	62.6	46.0	46.0	46.1
New Zealand		11.3	13.8	16.3	12.4	15.1	17.8	10.3	12.5	14.9	14.8	16.1	13.5
Niue	
Palau		13.7	19.2	25.4	20.9	28.8	37.9	5.8	8.7	11.7	18.6	28.5	8.7
Papua New Guinea	
Philippines		19.1	24.1	30.2	33.0	41.6	52.6	5.2	6.5	8.0	24.3	41.6	7.0
Republic of Korea		17.1	21.2	25.6	30.2	37.1	45.0	4.3	5.6	6.7	22.0	38.2	5.9
Samoa		18.9	28.7	40.6	26.5	40.0	57.0	10.8	16.7	23.3	28.9	40.8	16.9
Singapore		11.2	15.7	20.2	19.6	27.5	35.3	3.1	4.3	5.7	16.5	27.8	5.1
Solomon Islands		28.1	38.7	51.7	41.2	57.0	75.9	14.8	20.1	27.2	37.9	55.9	19.9
Tonga		20.7	29.8	40.6	33.7	47.9	65.1	8.0	12.1	16.7	30.2	48.4	12.1

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
Region and country	Notes	<i>Lower limit¹</i>	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit¹</i>	<i>Lower limit¹</i>	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit¹</i>	<i>Lower limit¹</i>	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit¹</i>	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Tuvalu		21.1	36.9	51.2	29.9	52.5	71.7	12.8	22.2	31.9	37.4	52.5	22.3
Vanuatu		12.3	20.4	29.3	23.3	38.0	54.5	1.5	2.9	4.4	20.1	37.2	2.9
Viet Nam	

¹ Lower and upper limits are around a 95% credible interval.

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)			
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female	
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
GLOBAL			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICAN REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Algeria		5.9	11.2	16.5	11.6	21.9	32.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	11.1	21.7	0.5
	Angola		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benin		2.5	3.8	5.1	5.0	7.5	10.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.1	8.1	0.2
	Botswana		8.5	14.6	21.3	15.7	26.7	38.7	1.4	2.6	4.1	14.5	26.3	2.8
	Burkina Faso		6.1	9.9	13.3	12.4	19.8	26.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	10.0	19.6	0.4
	Burundi		4.4	6.8	9.4	8.3	13.0	18.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	7.7	14.3	1.0
	Cabo Verde		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cameroon		4.8	7.1	9.8	9.5	13.9	19.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	7.5	14.8	0.3
	Central African Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chad		4.2	6.0	8.1	8.2	11.7	15.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	6.4	12.3	0.5
	Comoros		6.8	10.2	13.9	12.7	18.2	24.2	1.0	2.1	3.5	10.5	18.8	2.2
	Congo		7.7	12.2	17.3	15.3	24.0	33.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	12.2	23.8	0.5
	Côte d'Ivoire		5.6	10.3	15.3	10.8	19.9	29.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	10.1	20.0	0.3
	Democratic Republic of the Congo		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Equatorial Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eritrea		2.5	4.7	7.3	5.0	9.4	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.6	9.2	0.1
	Eswatini		4.5	7.2	9.9	8.8	13.9	19.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	8.0	15.1	0.9
	Ethiopia		1.9	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.6	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.9	5.4	0.3
	Gabon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gambia		7.0	10.9	14.5	14.3	22.0	29.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	11.4	22.5	0.3
	Ghana		1.4	2.4	3.4	2.9	4.7	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	5.2	0.1
	Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guinea-Bissau		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Kenya		5.9	7.8	9.8	11.7	15.4	19.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	8.3	16.3	0.4
Lesotho		16.2	22.6	29.9	32.9	45.8	60.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	23.5	46.9	0.2
Liberia		3.5	6.6	10.2	6.8	12.8	19.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	6.9	13.3	0.4
Madagascar		10.0	14.4	19.4	19.7	28.2	37.7	0.6	1.0	1.4	14.7	28.5	1.0
Malawi		5.2	6.9	8.5	10.0	12.9	15.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	8.9	16.0	1.7
Mali		6.8	9.5	12.6	13.2	18.3	24.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	9.3	18.1	0.6
Mauritania	
Mauritius		13.8	18.9	24.5	26.0	35.4	45.8	2.1	3.1	4.1	19.6	35.9	3.2
Mozambique		6.0	10.2	14.4	11.6	19.7	27.4	0.8	1.5	2.4	11.3	20.9	1.7
Namibia		8.9	12.6	16.1	15.5	21.9	27.8	2.7	4.1	5.4	13.8	23.1	4.5
Niger		4.3	6.5	8.9	8.6	12.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3	12.6	0.0
Nigeria		2.3	3.6	5.0	4.4	7.0	9.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.7	7.1	0.2
Rwanda		3.8	5.7	7.6	7.7	11.3	15.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	6.9	12.9	0.8
Sao Tome and Principe		2.0	3.7	5.6	3.7	6.7	10.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	4.1	7.5	0.7
Senegal		4.6	6.0	7.5	9.4	12.3	15.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	6.4	12.5	0.3
Seychelles		12.5	18.2	23.8	21.8	31.0	40.5	3.2	5.1	6.9	18.1	31.0	5.2
Sierra Leone		10.5	15.1	20.1	19.2	27.1	35.8	2.2	3.6	4.9	16.4	29.1	3.6
South Africa		12.2	16.6	21.2	20.8	28.1	35.9	4.0	5.6	7.1	16.9	28.2	5.7
South Sudan	
Togo		3.0	4.7	6.6	6.0	9.4	13.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.2	10.2	0.2
Uganda		3.8	4.9	6.3	7.2	9.2	11.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	6.4	11.6	1.2
United Republic of Tanzania		5.4	7.6	10.3	10.8	14.9	20.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	8.6	16.6	0.6
Zambia		7.7	10.0	12.5	15.0	19.5	24.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	11.5	22.0	1.0
Zimbabwe		7.3	9.8	12.9	14.9	19.8	26.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	11.1	21.9	0.4

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)			
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female	
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
AMERICAS REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Argentina		13.5	18.5	23.5	17.6	24.4	30.5	9.6	13.1	17.0	19.2	24.6	13.8
	Bahamas		3.3	8.1	13.4	5.9	14.2	23.2	0.9	2.5	4.3	8.3	14.2	2.5
	Barbados		2.7	5.4	9.1	5.1	9.7	16.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	5.8	10.1	1.6
	Belize		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brazil		8.6	11.8	15.7	11.3	15.4	20.7	6.0	8.3	10.9	11.8	15.3	8.2
	Canada		9.8	11.9	14.0	11.8	14.3	16.9	7.8	9.6	11.2	12.5	14.9	10.2
	Chile		23.2	33.1	42.7	26.1	38.0	48.2	20.4	28.5	37.4	34.5	38.8	30.1
	Colombia		4.9	7.0	8.9	7.5	10.9	13.8	2.4	3.3	4.3	7.0	10.8	3.3
	Costa Rica		6.1	8.8	12.1	9.1	13.1	18.0	3.0	4.5	6.2	8.8	13.1	4.5
	Cuba		12.5	20.6	29.8	19.0	30.5	43.2	6.0	10.7	16.4	19.4	28.7	10.0
	Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dominican Republic		5.0	7.4	10.1	7.1	10.1	13.9	3.1	4.7	6.3	7.7	10.6	4.8
	Ecuador		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	El Salvador		4.5	7.8	12.0	8.9	15.2	22.9	0.9	1.7	2.8	8.5	15.3	1.7
	Grenada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guatemala		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guyana		8.0	11.8	16.4	14.6	21.5	29.8	1.4	2.1	2.9	12.2	22.1	2.2
	Haiti		4.8	6.8	9.1	8.2	11.6	15.4	1.5	2.3	3.1	7.5	12.5	2.4
	Honduras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jamaica		5.0	8.7	12.5	7.9	14.2	20.3	2.2	3.4	4.9	8.8	14.2	3.4
	Mexico		9.8	12.8	15.7	15.4	19.9	24.4	4.4	5.9	7.2	12.8	19.7	5.9
	Nicaragua		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)			
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female	
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
	Panama		3.0	5.0	6.9	5.0	8.2	11.2	1.2	1.8	2.6	5.0	8.1	1.8
	Paraguay		6.4	10.5	15.6	10.7	17.0	25.6	2.1	3.8	5.4	10.6	17.3	3.9
	Peru		6.4	8.7	10.8	10.4	14.3	18.0	2.4	3.1	3.7	8.7	14.3	3.1
	Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saint Lucia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suriname		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trinidad and Tobago		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	United States of America		13.5	16.3	19.3	15.2	18.5	21.9	11.8	14.3	16.8	17.1	19.1	15.1
	Uruguay		14.1	18.2	22.8	17.2	22.2	27.9	11.2	14.7	18.1	19.5	22.7	16.2
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Afghanistan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahrain		9.6	17.9	27.8	14.6	27.1	41.9	0.4	1.0	1.7	13.8	26.7	1.0
	Djibouti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Egypt		13.6	18.1	23.3	27.1	36.1	46.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	18.2	36.3	0.2
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		6.5	8.8	11.2	12.5	16.9	21.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	8.7	16.6	0.8
	Iraq		6.9	13.9	21.1	13.4	26.4	39.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	14.2	27.0	1.4
	Jordan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kuwait		10.0	17.7	25.1	16.9	29.7	42.1	0.6	1.2	2.0	15.0	28.8	1.2
	Lebanon		17.7	25.7	34.4	23.8	33.4	44.5	11.4	17.9	24.3	25.9	33.4	18.3
	Libya		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morocco		7.9	11.5	15.2	15.7	22.7	29.8	0.4	0.8	1.3	11.7	22.6	0.8
	Oman		5.5	8.6	11.5	7.8	12.2	16.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.8	11.5	0.1
	Pakistan		10.5	14.9	19.4	19.4	27.2	35.3	1.2	2.0	2.8	15.4	28.6	2.2

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Qatar		9.9	16.2	23.2	13.0	21.3	30.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	10.2	20.1	0.3
Saudi Arabia		6.5	11.5	16.7	10.8	19.0	27.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	9.8	18.6	0.9
Somalia	
Sudan	
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tunisia		10.3	17.5	25.3	20.7	34.8	49.9	0.4	1.0	1.7	17.9	34.7	1.0
United Arab Emirates		7.7	17.5	28.5	10.1	22.9	37.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	11.3	22.3	0.3
Yemen		4.3	11.7	20.2	7.4	20.0	34.3	1.2	3.2	6.0	12.0	20.7	3.4
EUROPEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania		16.9	24.2	33.8	31.4	43.8	60.2	3.0	5.4	8.4	24.2	43.3	5.0
Andorra		13.6	24.7	36.5	16.1	28.7	42.0	10.9	20.5	30.6	27.7	30.6	24.8
Armenia		18.0	22.9	27.6	38.8	49.3	59.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	25.0	48.6	1.4
Austria		18.7	24.1	29.6	21.2	26.5	32.9	16.4	21.7	26.5	27.0	28.6	25.4
Azerbaijan		9.0	15.2	20.7	18.4	31.2	42.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.6	31.1	0.1
Belarus		18.4	23.2	28.0	32.7	40.8	49.1	6.6	8.5	10.3	24.8	39.9	9.7
Belgium		15.9	21.4	27.1	17.5	23.8	30.2	14.4	19.0	24.0	23.4	25.1	21.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina		19.1	30.1	40.8	23.5	36.8	49.5	14.9	23.6	32.3	30.9	37.2	24.7
Bulgaria		23.0	31.4	39.4	27.7	37.6	47.2	18.7	25.6	32.2	35.8	39.5	32.1
Croatia		21.5	29.6	37.7	23.7	32.5	41.7	19.6	26.9	34.0	33.1	34.5	31.6
Cyprus		20.1	29.1	38.9	27.9	40.6	54.6	12.0	17.2	22.8	29.9	41.5	18.3
Czechia		19.5	24.7	30.5	23.0	29.2	36.3	16.2	20.5	24.9	26.9	30.7	23.1
Denmark		13.5	16.9	20.3	13.1	16.2	19.6	14.0	17.5	20.9	16.8	16.1	17.6
Estonia		18.7	24.5	30.6	25.6	32.8	40.8	12.8	17.5	22.0	27.5	33.7	21.2
Finland		11.5	15.3	18.9	13.2	17.4	21.2	9.9	13.2	16.7	17.3	18.8	15.8
France		19.8	27.0	34.4	22.1	29.7	37.9	17.6	24.6	31.2	31.5	33.0	30.0

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate
Georgia		17.1	24.7	32.5	33.3	47.9	62.5	2.9	4.4	6.1	27.0	49.3	4.8
Germany		18.1	22.6	27.3	20.1	25.0	29.8	16.1	20.2	24.9	26.0	27.7	24.3
Greece		24.2	33.1	42.7	30.4	40.6	51.7	18.5	26.0	34.3	35.6	41.8	29.5
Hungary		18.9	25.8	32.4	22.1	30.9	38.8	16.0	21.3	26.8	28.5	32.4	24.7
Iceland		6.0	10.7	15.0	5.0	10.4	15.1	7.1	11.1	15.0	11.0	10.5	11.4
Ireland		15.6	20.0	24.5	17.4	22.1	27.4	13.8	18.0	21.7	21.1	23.1	19.1
Israel		15.0	21.0	28.0	20.6	28.3	37.6	9.6	14.0	18.8	21.7	28.9	14.5
Italy		17.4	20.8	24.9	20.9	24.8	30.3	14.1	17.1	19.9	22.8	26.2	19.4
Kazakhstan		16.7	22.1	28.6	30.8	40.2	51.7	4.2	6.0	8.0	22.7	39.2	6.1
Kyrgyzstan		16.8	22.8	30.2	32.6	43.7	57.6	1.9	2.9	4.1	23.3	43.7	2.9
Latvia		22.0	28.9	36.9	32.7	42.9	54.7	13.3	17.5	22.2	32.4	43.5	21.2
Lithuania		16.4	21.6	27.1	23.6	31.2	38.9	10.5	13.6	17.5	24.7	32.2	17.1
Luxembourg		14.9	18.9	23.0	16.7	21.4	25.6	13.2	16.5	20.3	19.8	22.3	17.3
Malta		14.9	20.6	26.7	18.3	24.4	31.7	11.7	16.8	21.7	22.4	25.6	19.3
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands		14.0	19.1	24.4	15.6	21.0	27.5	12.3	17.2	21.3	20.1	21.8	18.4
North Macedonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway		9.5	14.3	19.4	9.4	14.6	20.0	9.6	14.0	18.8	14.6	14.8	14.4
Poland		18.5	23.7	29.9	22.8	28.8	36.5	14.6	18.9	23.8	24.3	28.3	20.2
Portugal		15.0	20.4	25.8	18.6	26.2	33.3	11.8	15.3	19.3	24.8	29.2	20.5
Republic of Moldova		16.3	21.7	28.4	30.5	40.4	53.2	3.5	4.8	6.2	22.7	40.1	5.3
Romania		15.1	21.1	26.9	21.6	30.5	39.0	9.1	12.4	15.8	22.8	31.4	14.3
Russian Federation		21.2	25.7	31.0	34.0	40.9	48.8	10.6	13.1	16.2	27.7	40.1	15.4
San Marino		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
Serbia		25.5	33.5	42.3	25.7	33.6	42.8	25.3	33.4	41.8	36.2	35.1	37.3
Slovakia		16.7	25.3	34.6	21.7	32.2	42.9	12.0	19.1	26.9	27.0	32.8	21.2
Slovenia		13.9	18.5	23.3	16.2	21.5	26.9	11.5	15.7	19.8	20.9	23.3	18.5
Spain		17.4	22.8	27.7	19.7	25.6	31.1	15.2	20.1	24.6	25.9	27.2	24.6
Sweden		8.6	12.1	15.9	7.3	10.4	14.4	9.9	13.7	17.3	12.4	10.6	14.2
Switzerland		15.0	20.3	25.4	17.0	22.7	28.5	13.0	18.0	22.5	22.1	24.1	20.1
Tajikistan	
Turkey		21.6	27.0	32.8	31.1	38.8	47.3	12.6	15.9	19.1	27.2	38.3	16.0
Turkmenistan	
Ukraine		17.5	21.9	26.2	31.2	39.0	46.4	6.1	7.6	9.3	24.3	38.9	9.7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		12.8	15.6	18.4	14.5	17.4	20.6	11.3	13.8	16.2	16.8	18.6	15.0
Uzbekistan		5.8	9.7	14.5	11.3	18.9	28.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	10.1	19.3	1.0
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh		13.3	17.5	22.0	26.2	34.3	42.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	17.7	34.8	0.6
Bhutan	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8.6	15.3	20.9	17.8	31.6	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	31.1	0.0
India		4.9	6.3	7.9	9.2	11.8	14.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	6.3	12.1	0.4
Indonesia		24.5	31.1	38.3	47.7	60.4	74.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	31.1	60.2	1.9
Maldives	
Myanmar		10.8	15.4	20.2	21.1	29.5	37.9	1.2	2.3	3.5	16.0	29.8	2.3
Nepal		12.5	16.1	19.6	20.9	27.0	32.5	4.9	6.4	8.1	18.1	29.0	7.3
Sri Lanka		5.8	10.3	15.1	12.1	21.6	31.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	10.6	21.0	0.2
Thailand		15.7	19.1	22.9	30.7	37.3	44.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	19.0	36.5	1.6
Timor-Leste		26.0	32.9	41.0	47.8	60.1	74.1	3.6	5.2	7.1	4.5	4.0	5.0

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)			
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female	
		Notes	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Lower limit ¹	Point estimate	Upper limit ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Australia		7.1	10.9	14.5	7.5	12.5	16.5	6.7	9.4	12.6	11.4	12.9	9.9
	Brunei Darussalam		9.0	13.7	18.9	16.5	24.7	34.1	1.1	2.0	2.8	13.0	24.0	2.0
	Cambodia		10.8	13.8	16.5	21.2	27.0	32.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	16.1	30.4	1.8
	China		18.1	24.3	30.4	34.2	45.7	57.2	1.3	1.9	2.5	22.6	43.7	1.6
	Cook Islands		13.0	21.4	30.4	15.4	25.2	36.1	10.5	17.4	24.3	21.3	25.1	17.5
	Fiji		9.2	21.7	34.3	14.8	34.4	53.8	3.5	8.8	14.4	21.7	34.6	8.8
	Japan		15.2	18.7	22.1	24.3	30.0	35.2	6.7	8.3	9.8	21.1	31.9	10.2
	Kiribati		21.1	41.1	60.0	27.8	54.2	79.9	14.8	28.8	41.3	41.7	54.1	29.3
	Lao People's Democratic Republic		15.1	20.7	25.9	27.2	37.3	46.1	3.3	4.5	6.2	22.4	39.9	4.9
	Malaysia		12.8	18.5	24.7	25.5	36.8	48.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	18.5	36.3	0.8
	Marshall Islands		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mongolia		12.9	20.4	28.9	23.8	37.2	52.9	2.4	4.2	6.0	20.5	36.8	4.3
	Nauru		21.6	37.7	54.4	21.7	38.0	55.7	21.4	37.4	53.1	37.6	37.9	37.4
	New Zealand		10.6	13.0	15.4	11.6	14.3	17.0	9.6	11.8	14.0	14.0	15.3	12.8
	Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palau		9.1	15.5	22.6	13.7	22.9	33.6	4.0	7.2	10.4	14.9	22.7	7.2
	Papua New Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Philippines		16.7	21.7	26.5	28.9	37.8	46.2	4.5	5.7	6.9	21.9	37.7	6.1
	Republic of Korea		16.2	20.0	23.9	28.5	35.2	41.7	4.2	5.3	6.5	20.9	36.2	5.6
	Samoa		14.8	22.9	31.9	20.3	31.7	43.8	8.9	13.7	19.2	23.1	32.3	13.9
	Singapore		9.9	14.1	18.2	17.3	24.7	31.7	2.9	3.9	5.2	14.8	25.0	4.6
	Solomon Islands		23.4	32.0	41.0	35.1	47.6	61.1	11.6	16.3	20.8	31.4	46.6	16.2

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardised prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		<i>Lower limit¹</i>	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit¹</i>	<i>Lower limit¹</i>	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit¹</i>	<i>Lower limit¹</i>	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit¹</i>	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
	Notes												
		14.6	24.0	35.9	23.7	38.4	57.7	5.8	9.8	14.6	24.3	38.8	9.8
		18.9	30.1	45.2	28.0	43.5	65.0	10.4	17.6	26.5	30.6	43.5	17.6
		7.9	16.7	25.5	14.6	31.1	47.3	1.2	2.4	3.9	16.4	30.4	2.4
	

¹ Lower and upper limits are around a 95% credible interval.

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates

Region and country	Notes	Estimated number of current tobacco users (thousands)			Estimated number of current tobacco smokers (thousands)		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
GLOBAL		1 336 500	1 092 600	244 000	1 071 400	915 000	156 400
AFRICAN REGION		73 100	61 500	11 600	59 800	54 000	5 800
Algeria		5 600	5 400	200	4 300	4 200	100
Angola	
Benin		400	400	100	400	400	<50
Botswana		400	300	100	300	300	<50
Burkina Faso		1 600	1 300	400	1 300	1 200	100
Burundi		800	600	200	600	500	100
Cabo Verde	
Cameroon		1 300	1 200	100	1 000	1 000	<50
Central African Republic	
Chad		900	800	100	700	700	<50
Comoros		100	100	<50	100	100	<50
Congo		500	400	<50	400	300	<50
Côte d'Ivoire		1 900	1 700	100	1 800	1 700	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		200	200	<50	200	200	<50
Eswatini		100	100	<50	100	100	<50
Ethiopia		2 600	2 300	300	1 900	1 700	200
Gabon	
Gambia		200	200	<50	100	100	<50
Ghana		600	600	<50	600	500	<50
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Kenya		3 100	2 700	300	2 800	2 700	100
Lesotho		400	400	<50	400	400	<50
Liberia		200	200	<50	200	200	<50
Madagascar		4 400	3 600	900	3 100	3 000	100
Malawi		1 000	900	200	900	800	100
Mali		1 200	1 200	100	1 200	1 200	100
Mauritania	
Mauritius		300	200	<50	200	200	<50
Mozambique		2 200	1 800	400	2 100	1 800	300
Namibia		300	200	100	300	200	<50
Niger		900	900	<50	900	900	<50
Nigeria		5 200	4 900	300	4 500	4 400	200
Rwanda		900	600	200	700	600	100
Sao Tome and Principe		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Senegal		800	800	<50	700	600	<50
Seychelles		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Sierra Leone		700	600	200	700	600	200
South Africa		12 300	9 100	3 200	8 100	6 700	1 400

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Estimated number of current tobacco users (thousands)			Estimated number of current tobacco smokers (thousands)		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
South Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo		300	300	<50	300	300	<50
Uganda		1 700	1 400	300	1 400	1 200	200
United Republic of Tanzania		3 800	3 300	400	3 100	2 900	300
Zambia		1 200	1 000	200	1 100	1 000	100
Zimbabwe		1 200	1 100	100	1 200	1 100	100
AMERICAS REGION		142 100	91 900	50 200	122 300	77 300	45 000
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		7 100	4 600	2 500	6 900	4 400	2 500
Bahamas	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Barbados		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Belize		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil		27 500	17 600	9 900	22 300	14 100	8 300
Canada		5 200	3 300	1 800	3 800	2 300	1 600
Chile	¹	6 400	3 500	2 900	6 400	3 500	2 900
Colombia	¹	3 000	2 300	700	3 000	2 300	700
Costa Rica	¹	400	300	100	400	300	100
Cuba	¹	2 800	2 000	700	2 800	2 000	700
Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	¹	700	400	300	700	400	300
Ecuador		...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador		400	400	100	400	400	100
Grenada		...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala		...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	¹	100	100	<50	100	100	<50
Haiti	¹	600	400	100	600	400	100
Honduras		...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica		200	200	<50	200	200	<50
Mexico	¹	13 500	10 200	3 200	13 500	10 200	3 200
Nicaragua		...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama		200	100	<50	200	100	<50
Paraguay	¹	600	500	100	600	500	100
Peru	¹	2 300	1 800	400	2 300	1 800	400
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname		...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago		...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America		50 900	29 500	21 400	50 900	29 500	21 400
Uruguay	¹	600	300	200	600	300	200
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Estimated number of current tobacco users (thousands)			Estimated number of current tobacco smokers (thousands)		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		80 500	75 900	4 600	80 500	75 900	4 600
Afghanistan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain		300	300	<50	300	300	<50
Djibouti		...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt		13 700	13 600	100	13 700	13 600	100
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		6 700	6 300	400	6 700	6 300	400
Iraq		4 300	4 000	300	4 300	4 000	300
Jordan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait		700	700	<50	700	700	<50
Lebanon		1 500	900	600	1 500	900	600
Libya		...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco		3 600	3 400	100	3 600	3 400	100
Oman		400	400	<50	400	400	<50
Pakistan		21 000	19 500	1 500	21 000	19 500	1 500
Qatar		400	400	<50	400	400	<50
Saudi Arabia		3 600	3 500	100	3 600	3 500	100
Somalia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia		1 900	1 900	100	1 900	1 900	100
United Arab Emirates		1 900	1 800	<50	1 900	1 800	<50
Yemen		2 800	2 300	500	2 800	2 300	500
EUROPEAN REGION		185 200	118 300	66 900	185 200	118 300	66 900
Albania	¹	700	600	100	700	600	100
Andorra	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Armenia	¹	600	600	<50	600	600	<50
Austria	¹	1 900	1 000	900	1 900	1 000	900
Azerbaijan	¹	1 500	1 500	<50	1 500	1 500	<50
Belarus	¹	1 900	1 600	400	1 900	1 600	400
Belgium	¹	2 200	1 200	1 000	2 200	1 200	1 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	¹	1 200	700	500	1 200	700	500
Bulgaria	¹	2 000	1 200	900	2 000	1 200	900
Croatia	¹	1 200	600	600	1 200	600	600
Cyprus	¹	400	300	100	400	300	100
Czechia	¹	2 600	1 500	1 100	2 600	1 500	1 100
Denmark	¹	900	400	500	900	400	500
Estonia	¹	300	200	100	300	200	100
Finland	¹	800	400	400	800	400	400
France	¹	15 800	8 300	7 500	15 800	8 300	7 500
Georgia	¹	900	800	100	900	800	100
Germany	¹	17 000	9 300	7 800	17 000	9 300	7 800
Greece	¹	3 400	2 000	1 400	3 400	2 000	1 400

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Estimated number of current tobacco users (thousands)			Estimated number of current tobacco smokers (thousands)		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Hungary	¹	2 300	1 300	1 000	2 300	1 300	1 000
Iceland	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Ireland	¹	800	500	400	800	500	400
Israel	¹	1 500	1 000	500	1 500	1 000	500
Italy	¹	11 000	6 400	4 600	11 000	6 400	4 600
Kazakhstan	¹	3 100	2 700	500	3 100	2 700	500
Kyrgyzstan		1 100	1 000	100	1 100	1 000	100
Latvia	¹	500	400	200	500	400	200
Lithuania	¹	600	400	200	600	400	200
Luxembourg	¹	100	100	<50	100	100	<50
Malta	¹	100	<50	<50	100	<50	<50
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro		...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	¹	3 200	1 700	1 400	3 200	1 700	1 400
North Macedonia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	¹	800	400	400	800	400	400
Poland	¹	8 300	4 800	3 500	8 300	4 800	3 500
Portugal	¹	2 000	1 200	800	2 000	1 200	800
Republic of Moldova	¹	800	700	100	800	700	100
Romania	¹	3 800	2 600	1 200	3 800	2 600	1 200
Russian Federation	¹	31 000	22 400	8 600	31 000	22 400	8 600
San Marino		...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	¹	2 800	1 400	1 400	2 800	1 400	1 400
Slovakia	¹	1 400	800	600	1 400	800	600
Slovenia	¹	400	200	200	400	200	200
Spain	¹	9 700	5 200	4 400	9 700	5 200	4 400
Sweden		1 300	700	700	1 300	700	700
Switzerland	¹	1 700	900	700	1 700	900	700
Tajikistan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	¹	17 800	12 500	5 300	17 800	12 500	5 300
Turkmenistan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	¹	8 500	6 900	1 600	8 500	6 900	1 600
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	¹	9 600	5 200	4 400	9 600	5 200	4 400
Uzbekistan	¹	2 600	2 500	100	2 600	2 500	100
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION		237 100	226 300	10 800	237 100	226 300	10 800
Bangladesh		24 900	24 300	600	24 900	24 300	600
Bhutan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	¹	3 700	3 700	<50	3 700	3 700	<50
India		115 800	109 800	6 000	115 800	109 800	6 000
Indonesia		60 500	58 800	1 700	60 500	58 800	1 700
Maldives		...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar		8 100	7 200	900	8 100	7 200	900

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2018 estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Estimated number of current tobacco users (thousands)			Estimated number of current tobacco smokers (thousands)		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Nepal		3 800	3 000	800	3 800	3 000	800
Sri Lanka		2 200	2 100	<50	2 200	2 100	<50
Thailand		11 600	11 000	600	11 600	11 000	600
Timor-Leste		300	200	<50	300	200	<50
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		386 500	363 200	23 400	386 500	363 200	23 400
Australia		2 700	1 600	1 200	2 700	1 600	1 200
Brunei Darussalam	¹	100	100	<50	100	100	<50
Cambodia		1 600	1 500	100	1 600	1 500	100
China		306 200	294 200	12 000	306 200	294 200	12 000
Cook Islands	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Fiji	¹	200	100	<50	200	100	<50
Japan	¹	21 300	16 500	4 900	21 300	16 500	4 900
Kiribati	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1 200	1 100	100	1 200	1 100	100
Malaysia	¹	5 300	5 100	100	5 300	5 100	100
Marshall Islands		...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia		500	500	100	500	500	100
Nauru		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
New Zealand	¹	500	300	200	500	300	200
Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Papua New Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	¹	17 400	15 100	2 400	17 400	15 100	2 400
Republic of Korea	¹	9 300	8 100	1 200	9 300	8 100	1 200
Samoa	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Singapore	¹	800	700	100	800	700	100
Solomon Islands	¹	100	100	<50	100	100	<50
Tonga	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Tuvalu		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Vanuatu		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Viet Nam		...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Tobacco use estimates are not available. Tobacco smoking estimates are substituted for missing tobacco use estimates on the assumption that there is little difference between the two measures in these countries.

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes						
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
GLOBAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria		43.5	41.1	39.0	37.4	36.0	35.0	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	23.2	21.7	20.4	19.5	18.7	18.1	
Angola	
Benin		24.9	19.9	15.9	12.9	10.5	8.5	5.3	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	14.8	11.7	9.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	
Botswana		37.7	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.8	38.1	23.2	17.9	13.8	10.8	8.5	6.8	30.3	27.6	25.6	24.1	23.1	22.4	
Burkina Faso		32.0	29.4	27.1	25.0	23.3	21.8	24.2	16.6	11.5	8.0	5.6	4.0	27.9	22.8	19.1	16.3	14.3	12.8	
Burundi		25.5	22.4	20.2	18.3	16.5	15.0	12.3	10.0	8.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	18.8	16.1	14.1	12.4	10.9	9.7	
Cabo Verde	
Cameroon		16.6	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	
Central African Republic	
Chad		22.9	22.1	21.6	21.0	20.6	20.0	7.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	14.9	13.5	12.6	11.8	11.2	10.7	
Comoros		39.4	35.4	31.9	29.2	26.7	24.6	39.6	25.2	16.4	10.7	7.0	4.6	39.5	30.3	24.2	20.0	16.9	14.7	
Congo		18.2	20.8	24.0	27.5	31.6	36.6	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	11.0	11.9	13.3	14.8	16.6	19.0	
Côte d'Ivoire		35.1	31.5	28.3	25.5	23.3	21.3	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	21.1	18.1	15.9	14.0	12.6	11.3	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		25.3	21.5	18.4	15.9	13.8	11.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	12.7	10.9	9.3	8.1	7.0	6.1	
Eswatini		17.1	16.7	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.9	4.8	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.6	
Ethiopia		10.7	9.6	8.6	7.7	7.0	6.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	6.0	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.6	
Gabon	
Gambia		38.4	34.6	31.3	28.3	25.7	23.4	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	20.9	18.4	16.4	14.7	13.2	11.9	
Ghana		10.3	8.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	5.7	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Kenya		27.9	24.6	22.1	20.0	18.1	16.3	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	15.9	14.0	12.5	11.2	10.1	9.1	
Lesotho		35.7	39.9	44.7	50.2	57.1	64.3	10.5	8.2	6.4	5.1	4.0	3.2	22.3	23.5	24.9	27.3	30.1	33.7	

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes					
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Liberia		19.0	16.9	15.2	13.7	12.4	11.3	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	11.1	9.6	8.4	7.4	6.6	6.0
Madagascar		55.5	52.9	49.9	47.7	45.6	43.4	31.2	23.1	17.2	12.9	9.6	7.3	43.3	37.8	33.4	30.1	27.4	25.2
Malawi		31.9	25.9	21.6	18.2	15.5	13.3	8.2	6.2	4.7	3.6	2.8	2.2	19.9	15.9	13.1	10.8	9.1	7.7
Mali		22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.8	22.9	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1
Mauritania		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius		59.3	55.5	52.3	49.3	46.3	44.3	13.3	10.3	8.0	6.2	4.9	3.8	36.0	32.6	29.8	27.3	25.2	23.5
Mozambique		41.0	34.5	29.2	24.7	20.9	18.5	11.9	9.2	7.3	5.7	4.5	3.6	25.4	21.2	17.7	14.8	12.4	10.8
Namibia		26.6	26.5	26.3	26.5	26.9	27.4	22.5	15.9	11.3	8.1	5.8	4.2	24.5	20.9	18.5	16.9	15.9	15.4
Niger		13.6	14.3	14.9	15.8	16.6	17.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.1
Nigeria		12.6	11.3	10.3	9.3	8.5	7.7	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	7.1	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.1
Rwanda		24.9	22.2	20.3	18.6	17.0	15.6	10.0	8.5	7.4	6.6	5.8	5.1	16.9	14.8	13.4	12.2	11.0	10.0
Sao Tome and Principe		8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.2	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0
Senegal		26.4	23.2	20.7	18.4	16.3	14.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	13.8	11.9	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.3
Seychelles		42.5	40.4	37.9	36.2	34.5	33.0	14.8	11.7	9.4	7.5	6.1	4.9	28.4	26.3	23.9	21.9	20.4	18.8
Sierra Leone		46.7	40.7	35.8	31.7	27.7	24.8	22.8	16.9	12.6	9.5	7.1	5.4	34.6	28.6	24.0	20.4	17.2	15.0
South Africa		46.3	46.1	46.2	46.4	46.7	47.0	27.6	23.6	20.2	17.3	14.9	12.7	36.5	34.4	32.6	31.5	30.4	29.6
South Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo		17.1	15.5	14.1	13.0	11.9	11.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	10.6	9.2	8.1	7.2	6.5	5.9
Uganda		29.3	22.6	17.8	14.1	11.2	9.0	8.7	6.1	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.6	18.8	14.2	11.0	8.5	6.7	5.3
United Republic of Tanzania		36.0	30.9	26.5	22.8	19.8	17.3	5.6	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.1	20.6	17.6	14.9	12.8	11.0	9.6
Zambia		27.1	25.1	23.7	22.3	21.1	20.0	6.3	5.3	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	16.5	15.1	14.0	13.0	12.1	11.3
Zimbabwe		29.6	27.6	25.8	24.6	23.5	22.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	15.9	14.5	13.4	12.6	12.0	11.4
AMERICAS REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		53.2	44.3	37.0	31.1	26.2	22.2	37.7	28.7	22.0	17.1	13.1	10.3	45.2	36.2	29.3	23.8	19.5	16.0
Bahamas	¹	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.1	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7
Barbados		17.9	16.6	15.5	14.7	14.0	13.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	10.1	9.3	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.4

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes					
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Belize		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil		41.0	34.2	28.7	24.0	20.3	17.2	23.7	19.4	15.9	13.1	10.7	8.9	32.1	26.6	22.1	18.4	15.4	12.9
Canada		44.9	36.9	30.2	24.8	20.1	16.3	30.0	23.1	17.8	13.8	10.5	8.1	37.3	29.9	23.9	19.2	15.3	12.1
Chile	¹	58.6	55.4	52.7	49.6	46.7	44.7	49.8	46.3	42.9	39.8	37.0	34.3	54.1	47.7	47.7	44.6	41.8	39.4
Colombia	¹	22.7	19.0	16.1	13.5	11.4	9.7	9.9	7.5	5.7	4.4	3.4	2.6	16.1	10.8	10.8	8.8	7.3	6.1
Costa Rica	¹	26.5	22.3	19.0	16.1	13.8	11.8	10.1	8.2	6.7	5.5	4.6	3.8	18.3	12.8	12.8	10.8	9.1	7.8
Cuba	¹	61.6	55.0	49.6	44.6	40.7	37.0	34.7	27.5	22.0	17.5	14.1	11.5	48.1	35.8	35.8	31.1	27.4	24.2
Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	¹	19.9	16.6	14.0	11.9	10.2	8.9	15.1	12.2	10.0	8.3	6.9	5.8	17.5	12.0	12.0	10.1	8.5	7.3
Ecuador		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Salvador		32.7	29.5	26.6	24.1	22.0	20.0	5.1	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	18.0	15.7	14.0	12.4	11.2	10.1
Grenada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	¹	46.1	37.4	30.1	24.3	19.8	16.4	5.1	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.6	25.5	16.6	16.6	13.4	11.0	9.1
Haiti	¹	16.8	15.1	13.8	12.6	11.7	11.0	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	11.2	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.6
Honduras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica		28.9	25.1	21.8	19.0	16.9	15.1	8.9	7.2	5.9	4.8	3.9	3.2	18.7	16.0	13.7	11.8	10.3	9.1
Mexico	¹	36.2	31.3	27.2	23.4	20.2	17.5	12.7	10.6	8.8	7.3	6.1	5.0	24.2	17.8	17.8	15.3	13.1	11.2
Nicaragua		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama		27.7	21.2	16.4	12.8	10.0	8.0	6.0	4.8	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.1	16.9	13.0	10.1	7.9	6.3	5.0
Paraguay	¹	43.4	35.0	28.4	23.1	18.9	15.5	14.2	10.3	7.5	5.5	4.1	3.0	28.9	18.1	18.1	14.4	11.6	9.3
Peru	¹	54.4	38.3	27.0	19.2	13.7	9.8	14.1	9.5	6.5	4.5	3.0	2.1	34.1	16.6	16.6	11.7	8.3	5.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes					
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Trinidad and Tobago		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America		38.3	35.6	33.2	30.9	28.7	26.6	25.0	22.9	20.9	19.1	17.4	16.0	31.5	29.2	26.9	24.9	23.0	21.2
Uruguay	¹	43.6	37.2	31.8	27.0	23.1	19.7	31.1	26.0	22.0	18.5	15.6	13.2	37.0	26.6	26.6	22.5	19.2	16.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Afghanistan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain		44.2	43.2	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.3	10.8	9.8	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.5	30.7	31.5	30.8	30.2	30.0	29.8
Djibouti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt		40.3	40.2	40.7	41.6	42.2	42.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	20.5	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.3	21.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		31.6	28.9	27.1	25.9	24.5	22.9	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.8	18.9	17.0	15.7	14.8	13.9	12.8
Iraq		46.0	43.8	42.1	40.8	39.7	38.6	7.7	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.0	2.4	26.7	24.9	23.4	22.3	21.4	20.6
Jordan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait		49.6	48.1	46.0	43.3	41.5	40.0	6.9	5.7	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	33.1	30.2	28.6	26.6	25.3	24.1
Lebanon		49.1	49.4	49.2	49.1	49.5	50.2	37.8	36.6	35.9	35.3	35.5	35.9	43.3	43.2	42.7	42.2	42.5	43.1
Libya		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco		45.5	40.0	35.3	31.1	27.4	24.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	23.3	20.2	17.7	15.7	13.8	12.1
Oman		17.7	17.9	18.1	18.7	19.2	19.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	10.9	11.6	11.7	13.4	13.7	13.5
Pakistan		55.5	47.2	40.4	34.9	30.5	26.7	21.0	14.3	10.0	7.0	5.0	3.6	38.8	31.1	25.5	21.2	18.0	15.4
Qatar		30.2	29.5	29.2	28.6	28.1	27.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	21.7	23.8	23.5	22.0	21.6	20.5
Saudi Arabia		31.2	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.9	32.4	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.4	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.2
Somalia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia		73.4	66.0	58.8	52.8	47.2	42.2	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.2	39.6	34.9	30.9	27.5	24.5	21.7
United Arab Emirates		42.1	39.8	37.8	36.5	35.2	34.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	31.1	31.4	29.8	27.9	26.9	25.4
Yemen		42.7	38.7	35.6	32.9	30.7	28.8	16.9	14.0	11.7	9.9	8.4	7.3	29.9	26.4	23.7	21.4	19.6	18.0

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes						
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
EUROPEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	¹	57.2	55.1	52.9	51.8	50.8	49.5	10.9	10.0	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.8	34.2	31.2	31.2	29.9	29.1	28.2	
Andorra	¹	41.5	39.9	38.4	36.6	35.2	33.8	27.1	26.5	25.8	25.0	24.2	23.8	34.1	32.0	32.0	31.0	29.6	28.7	
Armenia	¹	65.3	60.9	57.2	54.4	51.5	48.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	31.1	29.6	29.6	25.2	24.0	22.4	
Austria	¹	51.8	43.8	36.9	31.1	26.3	22.2	38.8	33.9	29.5	25.8	22.5	19.4	45.0	33.1	33.1	28.4	24.3	20.8	
Azerbaijan	¹	54.8	49.1	44.5	40.9	37.7	34.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	26.3	21.7	21.7	20.0	18.4	17.0	
Belarus	¹	62.6	56.5	51.2	46.2	42.0	37.4	11.2	10.6	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.1	34.8	28.8	28.8	26.1	23.8	21.4	
Belgium	¹	33.8	31.3	28.9	26.7	24.9	22.9	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.4	28.1	25.0	25.0	23.7	22.5	21.1	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	¹	58.0	54.0	50.5	47.5	45.0	42.6	34.5	32.7	31.2	29.9	28.5	27.5	46.1	40.7	40.7	38.6	36.7	35.0	
Bulgaria	¹	57.8	52.4	47.4	43.3	39.3	35.5	34.1	32.1	30.6	28.9	27.5	26.3	45.5	38.7	38.7	35.8	33.2	30.7	
Croatia	¹	41.0	39.4	37.9	36.7	35.3	33.9	25.1	26.5	27.6	29.2	30.6	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.8	33.1	
Cyprus	¹	63.2	59.1	54.8	51.3	48.1	44.8	21.0	21.1	21.6	21.9	21.9	22.0	42.1	38.5	38.5	36.9	35.2	33.6	
Czechia	¹	40.3	38.4	36.7	34.9	33.3	31.9	27.0	26.1	25.5	24.8	24.1	23.4	33.4	30.9	30.9	29.7	28.6	27.5	
Denmark	¹	42.7	34.2	26.8	21.3	16.7	13.3	33.6	28.7	24.3	20.6	17.5	14.9	38.1	25.5	25.5	20.9	17.1	14.1	
Estonia	¹	54.9	48.7	43.3	38.7	34.1	30.4	23.8	22.9	21.7	20.6	19.7	18.9	38.0	31.6	31.6	28.9	26.4	24.2	
Finland	¹	33.8	29.2	25.0	21.4	18.2	15.6	21.5	19.6	17.9	16.2	14.7	13.3	27.4	21.4	21.4	18.7	16.4	14.5	
France	¹	36.7	35.3	34.2	33.1	31.9	30.9	27.1	27.3	27.2	27.1	27.2	27.4	31.8	30.6	30.6	30.0	29.5	29.1	
Georgia	¹	61.9	58.7	56.4	54.0	52.0	50.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	31.8	29.0	29.0	27.9	26.9	25.9	
Germany	¹	36.2	33.3	30.7	28.4	26.3	24.2	26.1	24.7	23.4	22.4	21.4	20.1	31.0	26.9	26.9	25.3	23.8	22.1	
Greece	¹	57.7	53.4	49.5	45.9	42.7	39.8	38.9	36.0	33.1	30.4	28.0	26.1	48.1	41.1	41.1	37.9	35.1	32.7	
Hungary	¹	44.7	41.1	37.8	34.8	32.0	29.4	31.1	28.5	26.2	24.0	22.2	20.2	37.5	31.6	31.6	29.1	26.8	24.5	
Iceland	¹	32.7	25.6	20.0	15.7	12.5	9.9	27.3	22.4	18.3	15.1	12.4	10.3	30.0	19.1	19.1	15.4	12.4	10.1	
Ireland	¹	34.2	31.8	29.0	26.4	24.0	22.0	35.7	30.7	26.1	22.1	18.7	16.0	35.0	27.6	27.6	24.2	21.4	19.0	
Israel	¹	39.3	37.9	36.3	35.1	34.0	33.1	22.9	20.4	18.2	16.2	14.6	13.2	30.8	27.0	27.0	25.5	24.2	23.0	
Italy	¹	32.5	30.6	28.8	26.8	25.0	23.2	18.6	18.4	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.6	25.2	23.3	23.3	22.0	20.9	19.8	
Kazakhstan	¹	55.6	51.5	47.6	44.8	42.0	38.6	10.5	9.2	8.1	7.1	6.2	5.4	31.6	26.7	26.7	24.9	23.1	21.0	
Kyrgyzstan		56.7	54.6	53.2	52.2	51.6	50.7	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	30.1	28.9	27.9	27.3	26.8	26.1	

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes					
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Latvia	¹	56.2	53.8	51.9	49.8	47.8	45.5	21.9	21.5	20.9	20.2	19.6	19.1	37.3	34.8	34.8	33.5	32.4	31.1
Lithuania	¹	50.9	45.6	41.0	36.7	33.1	29.6	18.9	17.8	16.8	15.5	14.7	14.0	33.6	27.7	27.7	25.1	23.0	21.0
Luxembourg	¹	33.5	30.0	27.1	24.4	21.8	19.6	23.7	22.0	20.8	19.6	18.2	17.1	28.5	23.9	23.9	22.0	20.0	18.3
Malta	¹	41.7	36.8	32.3	28.7	25.3	22.5	24.2	22.8	21.3	20.2	19.2	18.1	32.8	26.8	26.8	24.5	22.2	20.3
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	¹	35.0	31.9	28.9	26.3	23.9	21.6	28.7	26.1	23.5	21.1	19.1	17.1	31.8	26.2	26.2	23.7	21.5	19.4
North Macedonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	¹	43.9	34.8	27.5	21.7	17.1	13.5	40.7	32.2	25.4	20.0	15.6	12.2	42.3	26.4	26.4	20.8	16.4	12.9
Poland	¹	46.7	41.4	37.0	33.4	29.6	26.2	33.7	29.0	25.3	22.0	19.2	16.6	39.9	30.9	30.9	27.5	24.2	21.1
Portugal	¹	34.0	33.0	31.7	30.5	29.4	28.4	12.9	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.2	18.6	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.9	23.2
Republic of Moldova	¹	43.6	43.8	44.1	44.5	45.0	45.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	23.2	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.1	24.2
Romania	¹	51.6	46.1	41.0	36.5	32.5	29.0	29.1	23.6	19.2	15.5	12.7	10.3	40.0	29.7	29.7	25.6	22.2	19.2
Russian Federation	¹	56.1	51.0	47.4	43.8	40.2	36.5	11.5	12.1	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.6	32.0	28.4	28.4	27.0	25.5	24.0
San Marino		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	¹	51.5	47.3	43.6	40.0	37.1	34.3	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	44.0	40.2	40.2	38.5	37.0	35.8
Slovakia	¹	43.7	42.1	40.3	38.7	37.3	35.8	19.7	20.7	21.7	22.7	23.8	25.1	31.2	30.7	30.7	30.4	30.3	30.2
Slovenia	¹	26.6	25.8	24.8	23.7	22.8	21.7	21.5	20.3	19.0	17.8	16.6	15.7	24.0	21.9	21.9	20.8	19.7	18.6
Spain	¹	44.3	39.3	34.4	29.8	25.7	22.3	26.1	25.3	24.2	22.8	21.2	19.9	35.0	29.2	29.2	26.2	23.4	21.1
Sweden		48.3	41.4	35.4	30.5	25.9	22.1	54.4	45.5	37.8	31.7	26.1	21.8	51.4	43.5	36.6	31.1	26.0	21.9
Switzerland	¹	32.3	30.5	28.7	27.3	25.6	24.0	22.1	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.0	19.4	27.0	24.8	24.8	23.9	22.7	21.7
Tajikistan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	¹	55.8	51.7	47.8	44.1	40.7	37.4	15.9	16.3	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.0	35.3	31.7	31.7	30.0	28.4	26.9
Turkmenistan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	¹	62.1	55.1	49.2	44.0	39.4	34.9	12.9	11.3	10.0	8.7	7.4	6.3	35.3	27.8	27.8	24.7	21.9	19.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	¹	35.2	29.9	25.6	21.9	18.5	15.8	31.7	29.8	22.2	18.0	14.7	11.9	33.4	23.9	23.9	19.9	16.5	13.8
Uzbekistan	¹	29.1	26.9	25.0	23.5	22.5	21.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	14.9	12.8	12.8	12.0	11.6	11.0

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes					
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh		61.3	60.4	59.8	59.5	59.0	58.6	31.9	26.0	21.4	17.9	15.1	12.9	46.9	43.3	40.7	38.8	37.1	35.8
Bhutan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	¹	42.4	40.8	39.6	38.7	38.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	19.1	19.1	18.7	18.4	18.1
India		57.3	51.9	46.9	42.6	39.1	35.8	29.8	22.7	17.3	13.2	10.2	8.0	44.0	37.7	32.5	28.3	25.0	22.3
Indonesia		65.7	67.2	68.6	70.1	71.6	72.8	14.6	10.8	7.9	5.9	4.5	3.4	40.0	39.0	38.3	38.0	38.1	38.0
Maldives		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar		81.2	78.3	75.2	71.5	68.4	65.5	37.5	31.5	26.8	22.4	18.7	15.7	58.6	54.1	50.1	46.2	42.8	39.9
Nepal		67.8	62.1	55.4	48.8	43.0	38.8	44.4	33.0	23.0	16.4	11.6	8.4	55.8	46.8	38.3	31.7	26.4	22.9
Sri Lanka		46.3	45.1	44.8	44.7	44.1	43.4	8.6	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.5	1.9	27.3	24.9	23.9	22.9	22.2	21.4
Thailand		58.2	53.8	50.2	45.8	42.0	38.5	5.4	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.1	31.3	28.8	26.8	24.4	22.3	20.3
Timor-Leste		89.1	83.0	75.6	67.5	60.7	55.2	16.6	14.1	12.4	10.7	9.4	8.3	53.3	48.9	44.3	39.5	35.4	32.0
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia		29.9	26.0	22.5	19.7	17.1	14.8	24.6	20.5	17.2	14.3	12.0	9.9	27.2	23.2	19.8	17.0	14.6	12.3
Brunei Darussalam	¹	31.6	30.9	30.2	29.7	29.0	28.4	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	18.3	17.2	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.5
Cambodia		53.8	46.5	40.0	34.5	30.2	26.1	17.4	12.6	9.2	6.8	5.1	3.8	34.5	28.7	23.9	20.0	17.1	14.5
China		55.7	53.5	52.0	50.7	49.2	47.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	29.8	28.6	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.2
Cook Islands	¹	50.0	43.7	38.3	34.0	29.9	26.7	40.0	33.5	28.3	24.0	20.2	17.3	45.1	33.3	33.3	29.1	25.1	22.0
Fiji	¹	48.7	46.5	44.6	42.9	41.2	39.9	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.4	10.7	10.1	31.7	28.7	28.7	27.3	26.0	25.1
Japan	¹	51.1	44.6	38.9	33.8	29.5	25.6	13.0	11.5	10.3	9.2	8.2	7.3	31.5	24.1	24.1	21.0	18.4	16.1
Kiribati	¹	82.0	78.1	74.0	70.6	67.0	63.9	52.4	46.5	41.3	37.0	33.5	30.3	66.5	57.0	57.0	53.2	49.8	46.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic		78.9	72.7	65.6	59.6	54.3	49.8	34.7	26.8	20.9	16.6	13.3	10.6	56.4	49.2	42.7	37.8	33.5	30.0
Malaysia	¹	55.5	51.4	47.8	45.0	42.2	39.5	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	29.6	24.7	24.7	22.8	21.0	19.6
Marshall Islands		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia		62.5	57.5	54.3	51.0	48.2	45.2	11.3	9.3	7.9	6.7	5.8	4.9	36.7	33.1	30.7	28.4	26.6	24.5
Nauru		68.1	62.9	58.3	54.3	50.3	47.1	76.5	69.0	61.9	55.7	50.5	45.7	72.3	65.9	60.1	55.0	50.4	46.4

Table A1.5. Current tobacco use prevalence trends among people aged 15 years and older, 2000–2025, not age-standardized (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Male						Female						Both sexes					
		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
New Zealand	¹	29.2	24.3	20.2	16.8	14.1	11.7	28.3	22.6	17.8	14.4	11.3	8.9	28.7	19.0	19.0	15.5	12.7	10.3
Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau		51.5	46.7	42.2	38.6	35.3	32.7	19.1	16.4	14.1	12.2	10.6	9.3	35.1	31.6	28.1	26.1	23.6	21.0
Papua New Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	¹	57.1	52.1	47.9	43.8	40.2	36.7	11.3	9.7	8.4	7.2	6.2	5.3	34.2	28.2	28.2	25.5	23.1	21.0
Republic of Korea	¹	64.8	55.7	47.5	40.9	34.8	29.9	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	35.6	26.5	26.5	23.1	19.9	17.4
Samoa	¹	57.2	51.7	46.6	42.2	38.4	35.1	23.8	21.6	19.4	17.6	16.0	14.6	41.2	33.4	33.4	30.3	27.5	25.1
Singapore	¹	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.4	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	16.6	16.1	16.1	15.8	15.6	15.4
Solomon Islands	¹	60.1	58.8	58.0	57.4	56.8	56.4	26.7	24.6	22.6	20.9	19.4	18.2	43.8	40.4	40.4	39.3	38.3	37.4
Tonga	¹	51.2	50.1	49.1	48.4	47.7	47.0	14.8	14.0	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.4	33.0	30.8	30.8	30.2	29.7	29.1
Tuvalu		84.7	79.9	74.4	69.2	64.0	59.1	38.8	36.4	34.3	32.4	30.7	29.0	62.3	58.5	54.6	50.2	46.8	44.2
Vanuatu		61.2	56.1	52.1	48.1	45.0	42.1	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	33.6	30.2	27.9	25.7	24.0	22.4
Viet Nam		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Estimates refer to tobacco smoking and not all tobacco use.

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
GLOBAL		—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria		2017	18-69	No	No	No	No
Angola	¹	2015-16	15-49	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benin		2015	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Botswana		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso		2013	25-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi		2016-17	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cabo Verde	¹	2012	15-64	No	No	No	No
Cameroon		2013	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Central African Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad		2014-15	15+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Comoros		2012	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Congo		2014-15	15-49	No	No	No	No
Côte d'Ivoire		2016	15-49	No	No	No	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo	¹	2013-14	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Equatorial Guinea	¹	2011	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Eritrea		2010	25-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Eswatini		2014	15-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia		2016	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Gabon	¹	2012	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Gambia		2013	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	No	Yes	No	No
Ghana		2014	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guinea	¹	2005	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Guinea-Bissau		...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenya		2015	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lesotho		2014	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Liberia		2013	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Madagascar		2013	15-59	Yes	Yes	No	No
Malawi		2017	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mali		2012-13	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mauritania	¹	2003	18+	No	No	No	No
Mauritius		2015	18-74	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mozambique		2011	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Namibia		2013	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Niger		2012	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nigeria		2013	15-49	No	No	No	No
Rwanda		2014-15	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sao Tome and Principe		2008-09	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Senegal		2017	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seychelles		2013	25-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone		2013	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Africa		2016	15+	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo		2013-14	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Uganda		2016	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
United Republic of Tanzania		2015-16	15-49	No	No	No	No
Zambia		2017	18-69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe		2015	15-54	Yes	Yes	No	No
AMERICAS REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		2013	18+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bahamas		2012	25-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Barbados		2011-12	25+	No	No	No	No
Belize	¹	2015	15-49	No	No	No	No

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	¹	2014	12-65	No	No	No	No
Brazil		2013	18+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile		2016-17	15+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Colombia		2017	18-80	No	No	No	No
Costa Rica		2015	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba		2014	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Dominica	¹	2007-08	15-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic		2013	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ecuador	¹	2018	18-69	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
El Salvador		2014	12-65	No	No	No	No
Grenada	¹	2010-11	25-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	¹	2014-15	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Guyana		2016	18-69	Yes	Yes	No	No
Haiti		2016-17	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Honduras	¹	2011-12	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Jamaica		2016	12-65	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mexico		2016-17	12-65	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	¹	2001	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Panama		2013	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay		2011	15-74	No	No	Yes	Yes
Peru		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	¹	2007-08	25-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Saint Lucia	¹	2012	25-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	¹	2013-14	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Suriname	¹	2013	25-65	Yes	Yes	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	¹	2011	15-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
United States of America		2016	18+	Yes	Yes	No	No

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Uruguay		2016-17	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	¹	2011	18-65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—
Afghanistan	¹	2015	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bahrain		2007	20-64	Yes	Yes	No	No
Djibouti	¹	2012	10+	No	No	No	No
Egypt		2016-17	15-69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		2016	18+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iraq		2015	18+	No	No	Yes	Yes
Jordan	¹	2012	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kuwait		2014	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lebanon		2016-17	18-69	No	No	No	No
Libya	¹	2009	25-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Morocco		2017	18-69	No	No	No	No
Oman		2017	15+	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pakistan		2016-17	20+	No	No	No	No
Qatar		2013	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saudi Arabia		2014	15+	No	No	Yes	Yes
Somalia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	¹	2016	18-69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	¹	2002-03	15-65	No	No	No	No
Tunisia		2016	15+	No	No	No	No
United Arab Emirates		2017	18+	No	No	No	No
Yemen		2013	10+	No	No	Yes	Yes
EUROPEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania		2008-09	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Andorra		2011	15+	No	No	No	No
Armenia		2015-16	15-49	No	No	No	No

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Austria		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Azerbaijan		2017	18-69	No	No	No	No
Belarus		2016-17	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Belgium		2018	15-75	No	No	No	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2011-12	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bulgaria		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Croatia		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Cyprus		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Czechia		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark		2017	15+	No	No	Yes	Yes
Estonia		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Finland		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
France		2017	18-75	No	No	No	No
Georgia		2016	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Germany		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Greece		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Hungary		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Iceland		2018	18+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ireland		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Israel		2013	21+	No	No	No	No
Italy		2017	14+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kazakhstan		2014	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan		2013	25-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Lithuania		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Luxembourg		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Malta		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Monaco	

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Montenegro	¹	2017	15-64	No	No	No	No
Netherlands		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
North Macedonia	¹	2011	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Norway		2017	16-74	No	No	No	No
Poland		2017	15+	No	No	No	Yes
Portugal		2016-17	15-74	No	No	No	No
Republic of Moldova		2013	18-69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Russian Federation		2017	18+	Yes	Yes	No	No
San Marino	¹	2013	15+	No	No	No	No
Serbia		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Slovakia		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Slovenia		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Spain		2016-17	15+	No	No	No	No
Sweden		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Switzerland		2017	15+	No	No	No	No
Tajikistan	¹	2016	15+	No	No	No	No
Turkey		2017	15+	No	No	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	¹	2013-14	18-64	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		2017	16+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Uzbekistan		2014	18-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
SOUTH-EAST ASIAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh		2018	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bhutan	¹	2014	18-69	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		2017	15+	No	No	No	Yes
India		2016-17	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Indonesia		2018	15+	No	No	No	No
Maldives	¹	2009	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar		2015-16	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nepal		2016	15-49	No	No	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka		2014	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Thailand		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timor-Leste		2016	15-59 (men), 15-49 (women)	No	No	Yes	Yes
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia		2016	14+	No	No	No	No
Brunei Darussalam		2016	18-69	No	No	No	No
Cambodia		2014	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
China		2015	15+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cook Islands		2014	18-64	No	No	No	No
Fiji		2011	25-64	No	No	No	No
Japan		2016	20+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kiribati		2015-16	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic		2015	15+	Yes	Yes	No	No
Malaysia		2015	15-75	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshall Islands	¹	2002	15-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	¹	2012	12-98	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mongolia		2013	15-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nauru		2015-16	18-69	No	No	Yes	Yes
New Zealand		2016-17	15+	No	No	No	No
Niue	¹	2011	15+	No	No	Yes	Yes
Palau		2016	18-97	No	No	No	No
Papua New Guinea	¹	2009-10	0+	No	No	No	No
Philippines		2017	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Republic of Korea		2016	19+	Yes	Yes	No	No

Table A1.6. Characteristics of the most recent survey in the survey set used to produce the estimates (continued)

Region and country	Notes	Year data were collected	Ages surveyed	Tobacco use indicator was reported	Tobacco smoking indicator was reported	Cigarette smoking indicator was reported	Smokeless tobacco use indicator was reported
Samoa		2013	18-64	No	No	Yes	Yes
Singapore		2016-17	18-69	No	No	No	No
Solomon Islands		2015	15-49	Yes	Yes	No	No
Tonga		2011	15-64	No	No	No	No
Tuvalu		2015	18-69	No	No	No	No
Vanuatu		2011	25-64	No	No	No	No
Viet Nam	¹	2015	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹ Although at least one survey was completed, no trend estimates were produced for this report. See the Methods section for further details.

Annex 2. Country profiles

Annex 2 presents a profile for each WHO Member State showing prevalence estimates and trends in current tobacco use, current tobacco smoking and current cigarette smoking among males, females and persons aged 15 years and older, where available. Surveys used in the estimations are listed. Recent national school-based surveys are listed with reported rates of tobacco use, tobacco smoking, cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use. This annex is available for download from the WHO website, on the webpage of this report.

Annex 3. Statistical Annex

Annex 3 provides data sources and explanation of the methods used to calculate the estimates which appear in this report, including details of the various country groupings used - the World Bank grouping of countries by income, World Health Organization regional grouping of countries and the modified United Nations Sub-regions.

This Annex includes the following tables

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2008-2018.

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13-15, 2008-2018.

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use, smoking or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13-15, 2008-2018.

1. Estimated and projected prevalence rates and numbers of current users of any tobacco, current tobacco smokers and current cigarette smokers aged 15 years and above.

The estimation method is described in the Methods section of the report. The data sources are provided in each country profile (see Annex 2, Table 5 of each country profile). Lists which exceed the length of Table 5 are available from WHO on request. Region and global averages were calculated from weighted country estimates. Countries without estimates were included in region and global averages by having the average prevalence rate for the United Nations subregion in which the country is located stand in for the country's own rate.

2. Estimated prevalence rates and numbers of current smokeless tobacco users aged 15 years and above by WHO Region and country income group.

Source of prevalence rates: the most recent national population-based survey undertaken by the country during the period 2008-2018 that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use. Surveys used are listed in Table A3.1 below.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2019 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2015. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. Countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure had their population aged 15 years or older estimated based on the proportion of the population aged 15 years or older in a neighbouring country in the same World Bank Income group.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current smokeless tobacco users aged 15 years or older was calculated using the prevalence rates from the appropriate survey and multiplying by the population aged 15 years or older for the appropriate sex. These numbers were then summed to calculate total smokeless tobacco users in each region by grouping Member States into their World Bank income group regions and their WHO Regions (specified below). Finally, to calculate average prevalence rates for each region, the total number of smokeless tobacco users was divided by the summed populations aged 15 years or older in each region.

Data coverage: A total of 133 countries (68% of countries) had surveyed smokeless tobacco use among their national populations in this period. The global population coverage of these surveys was 89%. The missing 11% of global population contributes to an undercount of smokeless tobacco users in this report which will be corrected in future as more countries survey smokeless use.

The median survey year was 2015. Countries without a published survey reporting smokeless tobacco use in the period 2008-2018 were assumed to have no smokeless tobacco users– with the exception of China, where unpublished results from the 2009 Global Adult Tobacco Survey were used. At least 64% of the population aged 15 years or older in each group of countries (WHO region or World Bank income group) was represented by a survey. Countries with a survey reporting smokeless tobacco use among persons in an age range other than 15 years or older were included in the analysis by assuming the total age rate was not too dissimilar from the rate for persons aged 15 years or older. This assumption may result in some overstated or understated rates for some countries.

Table A3.4 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2008-2018.

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Afghanistan	...	...	...
Albania	...	...	...
Algeria	2017	STEPS Survey	18-69
Andorra	...	...	...
Angola	2016	Demographic and Health Survey	15-49
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...
Argentina	2011-12	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Armenia	2016	STEPS Survey	18-69
Australia	2013	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	14+
Austria	2015	Representative Survey on Substance Use	15+
Azerbaijan	2011	National study of risk factors for noncommunicable diseases in Azerbaijan	18+
Bahamas	2012	STEPS Survey	25-64
Bahrain	...	...	...
Bangladesh	2017	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Barbados	2007	STEPS Survey	25+
Belarus	2016-17	STEPS Survey	18-69
Belgium	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Belize	...	...	...
Benin	2015	STEPS Survey	18-69
Bhutan	2014	STEPS Survey	18-69
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...
Botswana	2017	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Brazil	2013	Pesquisa Nacional de Saúde (National Health Survey)	18+
Brunei Darussalam	2016	STEPS Survey	18-69
Bulgaria	2014	National survey on risk factors for population health in Bulgaria	20+
Burkina Faso	2013	STEPS Survey	25-64
Burundi	2016-17	Demographic and Health Survey	15-59 (men) 15-49 (women)
Cabo Verde	2007	STEPS Survey	25-64
Cambodia	2014	National Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Cameroon	2013	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Canada	2017	Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CTADS)	15+
Central African Republic	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...
Chile	2016-17	Encuesta nacional de Salud	15+
China	2015	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Colombia	...	...	...
Comoros	2011	STEPS Survey	25-64
Congo	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Costa Rica	2015	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...
Croatia	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Cuba	...	...	...
Cyprus	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Czechia	2017	The use of tobacco in the Czech Republic	15+
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2017	National Adult Tobacco Survey	15+

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...
Denmark	2017	Monitoring smoking habits in the Danish population	15+
Djibouti	...	...	...
Dominica	2007-08	STEPS Survey	15-64
Dominican Republic	2007	Demographic and Health Survey	15-49
Ecuador	2018	STEPS Survey	18-69
Egypt	2016-17	STEPS Survey	15-69
El Salvador	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...
Eritrea	2010	STEPS Survey	25-64
Estonia	2018	Health Behaviour among Estonian Adult Population	16-64
Eswatini	2014	STEPS Survey	15-69
Ethiopia	2016	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Fiji	...	...	...
Finland	2018	National FinSote Survey	20-64
France	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Gabon	...	...	...
Gambia	2010	STEPS Survey	25-64
Georgia	2016	STEPS Survey	18-69
Germany	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Ghana	2014	Demographic and Health Survey	15-49
Greece	2013	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Grenada	2010-11	STEPS Survey	25-64
Guatemala	...	...	...
Guinea	...	...	15-49
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...
Haiti	2016-17	Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services en Haïti	15-64
Honduras	...	...	...
Hungary	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Iceland	2018	Tóbakskönnun by Gallup	18+
India	2016-17	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Indonesia	2018	Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS)	15+
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	...
Iraq	2015	STEPS Survey	18+
Ireland	2018	Healthy Ireland Survey	15+
Israel	...	...	...
Italy	2017	Survey by DOXA/ISS	15+
Jamaica	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...
Jordan	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	2014	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Kenya	2015	STEPS Survey	18-69
Kiribati	2015-16	STEPS Survey	18-69
Kuwait	2014	STEPS Survey	18-69
Kyrgyzstan	2013	STEPS Survey	25-64
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2015	National Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Latvia	2015	Addictive substance use among general population	15-64
Lebanon	...	...	...
Lesotho	2014	Demographic and Health Survey	15-59 (men) 15-49 (women)

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Liberia	2011	STEPS Survey	25-64
Libya	2009	STEPS Survey	25-64
Lithuania	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Luxembourg	2017	Le tabagisme au Luxembourg - Fondation Cancer/TNS ILRES	18+
Madagascar	2013	Recherche avancée sur la nicotine et le tabac	15-59 (men) 15-49 (women)
Malawi	2017	STEPS Survey	18-69
Malaysia	2015	National Health and Morbidity Survey	15-75
Maldives	2009	Demographic and Health Survey	15-64
Mali	...	...	15-49
Malta	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Marshall Islands	2002	STEPS Survey	15-64
Mauritania	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...
Mexico	2016-17	Encuesta Nacional de Consumo de Drogas, Alcohol y Tabaco (ENCODAT)	12-65
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...
Monaco	...	...	...
Mongolia	2013	STEPS Survey	15-64
Montenegro	...	...	...
Morocco	...	...	...
Mozambique	2005	STEPS Survey	25-64
Myanmar	2014	STEPS Survey	25-64
Namibia	2006-07	Demographic and Health Survey	15-49
Nauru	2015-16	STEPS Survey	18-69
Nepal	2016	Demographic and Health Survey	15-49
Netherlands	2017	Health Survey of Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	18+
New Zealand	2017-18	New Zealand Health Survey	15+
Nicaragua	...	...	...
Niger	2012	Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples	15-59 (men) 15-49 (women)
Nigeria	2012	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Niue	2011	STEPS Survey	15+
North Macedonia	...	...	...
Norway	2017	Statistics Norway Smoking Habits Survey	16-74
Oman	2017	STEPS Survey	15+
Pakistan	2014	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Palau	2016	Palau Hybrid Survey	18-97
Panama	2013	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...
Paraguay	2011	STEPS Survey	15-74
Peru	...	...	...
Philippines	2015	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Poland	2017	Nation-wide survey conducted by Chief Sanitary Inspectorate and Kantar Public Poland	15+
Portugal	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Qatar	2013	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Republic of Korea	2017	Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES)	19+
Republic of Moldova	2013	STEPS Survey	18-69
Romania	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Russian Federation	2017	Romir poll	18-60
Rwanda	2012	STEPS Survey	15-64

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2007-08	STEPS Survey	25-64
Saint Lucia	2012	STEPS Survey	25-64
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2013-14	National Health and Nutrition Survey	18-69
Samoa	2013	STEPS Survey	18-64
San Marino	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	2008	STEPS Survey	25-64
Saudi Arabia	2014	Saudi Health Information Survey	15-65
Senegal	2017	Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples	15-59 (men) 15-49 (women)
Serbia	...	...	...
Seychelles	2013	The Seychelles Heart Study IV	25-64
Sierra Leone	2009	The Prevalence of the Common Risk Factors of Non-Communicable Diseases in Sierra Leone	25-64
Singapore	...	...	...
Slovakia	2017	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	15+
Slovenia	2014	European Health Interview Survey (GATS questionnaire)	15+
Solomon Islands	2015	STEPS Survey	18-69
Somalia	...	...	...
South Africa	2016	Demographic and Health Survey	15+
South Sudan	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	2014	STEPS Survey	18-69
Sudan	2016	STEPS Survey	18-69
Suriname	...	...	...
Sweden	2018	Nationella folkhälsoenkäten (National Survey on Public Health)	16-84
Switzerland	2017	Enquête suisse sur la santé	15+
Syrian Arab Republic	1999	National survey on tobacco use	15+
Tajikistan	2016	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Thailand	2017	The Smoking and Drinking Behaviour Survey	15+
Timor-Leste	2016	Demographic and Health Survey	15-59
Togo	2010-11	STEPS Survey	15-64
Tonga	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	STEPS Survey	15-64
Tunisia	2005-06	Enquête nationale morbidité et recours aux soins (TAHINA)	35-70
Turkey	2017	STEPS Survey	15+
Turkmenistan	2018	STEPS Survey	18-69
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Uganda	2014	Uganda NCD Risk Factors Survey	18-69
Ukraine	2017	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...
United Kingdom	2017	Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, Adult Smoking Habits in Great Britain	16+
United Republic of Tanzania	2012	STEPS Survey	25-64
United States of America	2016	National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	15+
Uruguay	2016-17	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
Uzbekistan	2014	STEPS Survey	18-64
Vanuatu	2011	STEPS Survey	25-64
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2011	Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General	18-65
Viet Nam	2015	Global Adult Tobacco Survey	15+
West Bank and Gaza Strip	...	...	...
Yemen	2013	Demographic and Health Survey	10+
Zambia	2017	STEPS Survey	18-69
Zimbabwe	2011	Demographic and Health Survey	15-54 (men) 15-49 (women)

3. Estimated prevalence rates and numbers of adolescents aged 13-15 who use smokeless tobacco.

Source of prevalence rates: most recent Global Youth Tobacco Survey completed in each country in the period 2008-2018, if any. If the country had surveyed smokeless tobacco use in a recent Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey, this survey was used. Specific surveys used are listed in Table A3.2 below.

Source for USA prevalence rates: *National youth tobacco survey*, Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2018. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2019 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2014. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. Countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure had their population aged 13-15 estimated based on the proportion of the population aged 13-15 in a neighbouring country in the same World Bank Income group.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current smokeless tobacco users aged 13-15 was calculated using the smokeless tobacco use prevalence rates published in the appropriate survey and multiplying by the population aged 13-15 for the appropriate sex. The Estonia survey rates were for ages 11-15. The Switzerland survey rates were for age 15 only. The number of adolescents aged 13-15 using smokeless tobacco in Norway was calculated using the mean of the two prevalence rates for age 13 and age 15 and multiplying by the population aged 13-15, separately for each sex.

The median survey year in terms of population coverage was 2014, and 135 countries were covered by a survey. Countries without a survey reporting smokeless tobacco use in the period 2008-2018 were assumed to have no smokeless tobacco users. In total, 71% of the world's population aged 13-15 was represented by a survey in this analysis. WHO regions and World Bank income groups poorly represented (under 50% of their populations surveyed) are Africa Region (40%), European region (48%) and World Bank low-income group (41%). Estimates for these for groups cannot be considered representative. The number of smokeless tobacco users aged 13-15 was summarized by World Bank income group regions, by WHO Regions (specified below) and globally by dividing the number of smokeless tobacco users in each region by the population of the region aged 13-15. The method results in a global *undercount* of smokeless tobacco users aged 13-15 which will be corrected in future as more countries survey smokeless use.

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13-15, 2008-2018.

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Afghanistan	...	...	...
Albania	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Algeria	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Andorra	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Argentina	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Armenia	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Australia	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bahamas	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bahrain	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bangladesh	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Barbados	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Belarus	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Belgium	...	...	...
Belize	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Benin	...	...	...
Bhutan	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Botswana	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Brazil	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bulgaria	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Burkina Faso	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...
Cabo Verde	...	...	...
Cambodia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cameroon	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Canada	...	...	...
Central African Republic	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...
China	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Colombia	...	...	...
Comoros	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Congo	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cook Islands	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Costa Rica	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Côte d'Ivoire	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Croatia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cuba	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czechia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...
Djibouti	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Dominica	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Dominican Republic	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ecuador	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Egypt	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
El Salvador	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Eritrea	...	...	...
Estonia	2013-14	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	11-15
Eswatini	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ethiopia	...	...	...
Fiji	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Finland	2012	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
France	...	...	...
Gabon	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Gambia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Georgia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Germany	...	...	...
Ghana	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Greece	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Grenada	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Guatemala	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Guinea	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...
Guyana	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Haiti	...	...	...
Honduras	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Hungary	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Iceland	...	...	...
India	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Indonesia	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Iraq	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ireland	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...
Italy	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Jamaica	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Japan	...	...	...
Jordan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kazakhstan	...	...	...
Kenya	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kiribati	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kuwait	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kyrgyzstan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Latvia	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Lebanon	...	...	...
Lesotho	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Liberia	...	...	...
Libya	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Lithuania	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Luxembourg	...	...	...
Madagascar	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Malawi	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Malaysia	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Maldives	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mali	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mauritania	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mauritius	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mexico	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Monaco	...	...	...
Mongolia	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Montenegro	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Morocco	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mozambique	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Myanmar	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Namibia	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Nauru	...	...	...
Nepal	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Netherlands	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...
Nicaragua	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Niger	...	...	...
Nigeria	...	...	...
Niue	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
North Macedonia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Norway	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Oman	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Pakistan	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Palau	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Panama	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Papua New Guinea	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Paraguay	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Peru	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Philippines	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Poland	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Portugal	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Qatar	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Republic of Korea	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Republic of Moldova	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Romania	...	...	...
Russian Federation	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Rwanda	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Samoa	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
San Marino	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Senegal	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Serbia	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Seychelles	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sierra Leone	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Singapore	...	...	...
Slovakia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Slovenia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Solomon Islands	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...
South Africa	...	...	...
South Sudan	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sudan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Suriname	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sweden	...	...	...
Switzerland	2018	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	15-15
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tajikistan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Thailand	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Timor-Leste	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Togo	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Tonga	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tunisia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Turkey	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tuvalu	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Uganda	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ukraine	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
United Arab Emirates	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
United Kingdom	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
United States of America	2018	National Youth Tobacco Survey	Middle-school
Uruguay	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Uzbekistan	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Vanuatu	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Viet Nam	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Yemen	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Zambia	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15

4. Estimated prevalence rates and numbers of adolescents aged 13-15 who use tobacco and Estimated prevalence rates and numbers of adolescents aged 13-15 who smoke cigarettes.

Source of prevalence rates: the most recent Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) or Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey (HBSC) completed in each country in the period 2008-2018, if any. Specific surveys used are listed in Table A3.3 below. See also the *Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2013/2014 survey*. Copenhagen, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2016. Available from: <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/international/>.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2019 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2014. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019.

Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>.

Countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure in the *World Population Prospects*, 2015 revision (Andorra, Cook Islands, Dominica, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, and Tuvalu) had their population aged 13-15 estimated based on the proportion of the population aged 13-15 in a neighbouring country in the same World Bank Income group.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current cigarette smokers and current tobacco users aged 13-15 was calculated using the prevalence rates published in the appropriate survey and multiplying by the population aged 13-15 for the appropriate sex. Countries without a survey were included in region and global averages by having the average prevalence rate for the United Nations sub-region in which the country is located stand in for the country's own rate. The resulting numbers of tobacco users and cigarette smokers aged 13-15 were summarized by World Bank income group regions and by WHO regions by summing the total users and dividing by the total population aged 13-15 in each region.

Between 2008-2018, 177 countries ran one of these four surveys. All WHO regions and World Bank income groups were represented by at least 56% of their populations surveyed. While the GYTS, NYTS and GSHS always report cigarette smoking rates, the HBSC reported tobacco smoking rates. Although tobacco smoking rates are not strictly comparable with cigarette smoking rates, in HBSC countries the rates are assumed to be close enough not to bias the analysis. The HBSC survey publishes rates separately for persons aged 13 and persons aged 15, so the number of tobacco user and cigarette smokers aged 13-15 was calculated for this report using the mean of the two prevalence rates and multiplying by the population aged 13-15, separately for each sex.

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use, smoking or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13-15, 2008-2018.

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Afghanistan	2014	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Albania	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Algeria	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Andorra	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Argentina	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Armenia	2013-14	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13, 15 averaged
Australia	...	...	...
Austria	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Azerbaijan	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bahamas	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bahrain	2016	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Bangladesh	2014	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Barbados	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Belarus	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Belgium	...	...	...
Belize	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Benin	2016	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Bhutan	2016	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Botswana	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Brazil	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	2014	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-17
Bulgaria	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Burkina Faso	...	...	...
Burundi	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cabo Verde	2007	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cambodia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cameroon	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Canada	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Central African Republic	...	...	...
Chad	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Chile	2013	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
China	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Colombia	...	...	...
Comoros	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Congo	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cook Islands	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Costa Rica	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cote d'Ivoire	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Croatia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cuba	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Cyprus	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Czechia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...
Denmark	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Djibouti	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Dominica	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Dominican Republic	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ecuador	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Egypt	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
El Salvador	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Equatorial Guinea	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Eritrea	2006	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Estonia	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Eswatini	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ethiopia	...	...	...
Fiji	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Finland	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
France	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Gabon	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Gambia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Georgia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Germany	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Ghana	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Greece	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Grenada	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Guatemala	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Guinea	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...
Guyana	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Haiti	2005	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Honduras	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Hungary	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Iceland	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
India	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Indonesia	2015	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Iraq	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ireland	2013-14	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13, 15 averaged
Israel	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Italy	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Jamaica	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Japan	...	...	...
Jordan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kazakhstan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kenya	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kiribati	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kuwait	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Kyrgyzstan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Latvia	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Lebanon	2017	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Lesotho	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Liberia	2017	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Libya	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Lithuania	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Luxembourg	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Madagascar	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Malawi	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Malaysia	2012	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Maldives	2014	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Mali	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Malta	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Marshall Islands	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mauritania	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mauritius	2017	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Mexico	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Monaco	...	...	...
Mongolia	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Montenegro	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Morocco	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Mozambique	2015	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Myanmar	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Namibia	2013	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Nauru	2011	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Nepal	2015	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Netherlands	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
New Zealand	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Nicaragua	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Niger	2009	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Nigeria	...	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	...
Niue	2010	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
North Macedonia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Norway	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Oman	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Pakistan	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Palau	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Panama	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Papua New Guinea	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Paraguay	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Peru	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Philippines	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Poland	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Portugal	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Qatar	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Republic of Korea	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Republic of Moldova	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Romania	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Russian Federation	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Rwanda	2008	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Saint Lucia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15

Country	Survey year	Survey name	Survey age range
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Samoa	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
San Marino	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sao Tome and Principe	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Saudi Arabia	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Senegal	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Serbia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Seychelles	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sierra Leone	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Singapore	...	...	...
Slovakia	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Slovenia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Solomon Islands	2011	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Somalia	...	...	...
South Africa	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
South Sudan	...	...	...
Spain	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Sri Lanka	2016	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Sudan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Suriname	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Sweden	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Switzerland	2014	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	13-15
Syrian Arab Republic	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tajikistan	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Thailand	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Timor-Leste	2015	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Togo	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tonga	2017	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
Trinidad and Tobago	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tunisia	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Turkey	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Turkmenistan	2015	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Tuvalu	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Uganda	2018	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Ukraine	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
United Arab Emirates	2016	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	13-15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	2016	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
United States of America	2018	National Youth Tobacco Survey	Middle-school
Uruguay	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Uzbekistan	2013	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Vanuatu	2017	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2010	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Viet Nam	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Yemen	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Zambia	2011	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15
Zimbabwe	2014	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	13-15

5. World Bank grouping of countries by income (2019)

High Income

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

Upper-Middle Income

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cook Islands[‡], Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Lower-Middle Income

Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mauritania, Micronesia (Fed. States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Low Income

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

[‡]Cook Islands, Nauru and Niue were not allocated to an income group by the World Bank. To avoid excluding these three countries from the analysis, we have used the World Bank allocation criteria and the GDP sourced from the US Central Intelligence Agency factbook to allocate them to the appropriate income group.

6. World Health Organization regional grouping of countries (2019)

African Region

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Americas Region

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

South-East Asia Region

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste.

European Region

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan.

Eastern Mediterranean Region

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Western Pacific Region

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

7. Modified United Nations Sub-regions

African Islands

Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.

Australasia

Australia, New Zealand.

Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.

Central America

Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

Eastern Africa

Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Eastern Asia

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea.

Eastern Europe

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Middle Africa

Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.

Northern Africa

Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia.

Northern Europe

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Oceania

Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands.

Micronesia

Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

South America

Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

South-Central Asia

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

South-Eastern Asia

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

Southern Africa

Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa.

Southern Europe

Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey.

USA, Canada, United Kingdom and Ireland

Canada, Ireland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Western Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Western Asia

Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Western Europe

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland.



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