

WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000–2025

Fourth edition



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Foreword

I am pleased to deliver the fourth edition of the *WHO global report on trends in the prevalence of tobacco use*, which comes at a time of precious little good news in public health. But despite the COVID-19 pandemic diverting attention, countries have continued the good work on tobacco control because its benefits for health and well-being are immediate and clear.

I congratulate all Member States for their progress so far and encourage them to continue the effort until they achieve their goals. The recent *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2021* reported that 146 countries have at least one effective tobacco demand-reduction measure in place at the highest level, and now this report shows 150 countries are seeing rates of tobacco use decline, with 60 of these countries on track to achieve the ambitious voluntary reduction target set under the *WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020*. There is still more work to be done to ensure these gains are not lost and that all countries accelerate tobacco control.

It is inspiring to know that the number of tobacco users in the world diminishes every year. We can see that the simple and effective policies implemented in line with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) are achieving their promised impact. The ambitions set by WHO's Thirteenth Global Programme of Work 2019–2023 to help 1 billion people live healthier lives are now a big step closer to fruition.

Dr Naoko Yamamoto

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Foreword

On behalf of the University of Newcastle, Australia, I congratulate the World Health Organization (WHO) in publishing the fourth edition of its *Global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000–2025*.

In response to the threat posed by tobacco use to public health globally, WHO Member States in 2003 unanimously adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. The preamble to the treaty emphasizes the special contribution that academic institutions can play in international tobacco control efforts. The University of Newcastle has a proud record of engagement with United Nations bodies to help improve the health and well-being of people everywhere. Our engagement in health started more than 35 years ago when the University of Newcastle became one of the WHO sites for the MONICA (Monitor trends and determinants of cardiovascular accidents) project. Today we continue this engagement through our collaboration with (among others) the WHO Tobacco Free Initiative. Our scientific involvement in the production of this report reflects our aims and objectives, as well as our engagement as a WHO Collaborating Centre.

The advent of COVID-19 in the past 2 years has captured the world's focus in almost all aspects of our lives. There is strong evidence that people who smoke and use tobacco generally are at higher risk of more complications from COVID 19-related diseases. It is satisfying to know that most countries have nonetheless continued their engagement in controlling the tobacco epidemic during these difficult years.

The report continues to reflect the encouraging progress made by WHO, countries and civil society everywhere in combatting the tobacco epidemic. Although the information presented in the report attests to a continuation of the declining trends in tobacco use almost everywhere on the planet, much remains to be done to ensure that the damage caused by tobacco use is truly ended. Tobacco growing, manufacturing, distribution, consumption and disposal of by-products is not only damaging to people's health and well-being but also has a substantial negative impact on the environment.

I 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 this global report, despite the limitations placed on all of our working capacities by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

Professor Kent Anderson

Deputy Vice Chancellor, Global Engagements and Partnerships

University of Newcastle, Australia

Abbreviations

BAU	Business as usual
ENDS	Electronic nicotine delivery systems
GPW 13	Thirteenth Global Programme of Work 2019–2023
GSHS	Global school-based student health survey
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
HBSC	Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey
HTP	Heated tobacco product
NCD	Noncommunicable disease
SDG	Sustainable development goal
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

1. Introduction

Tobacco use in any form kills and sickens millions of people every year (1). Over 8 million people died from a tobacco-related disease in 2019 (2). The number of annual deaths can be expected to keep growing even once rates of tobacco use are in decline, because tobacco kills its users and people exposed to its emissions slowly (3). World Health Organization (WHO) Member States adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in 2003 (4), which lays out specific, evidence-based actions that all Parties to the Convention should take to reduce demand for tobacco.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 3.a is to “Strengthen the implementation of the WHO FCTC in all countries, as appropriate”. The indicator that demonstrates progress towards this target is 3.a.1, “Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older” (5). 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 (NCD GAP) includes a target for reducing the global prevalence of tobacco use (smoked and smokeless tobacco) by 30% by the year 2025 relative to 2010 (6). This report uses data from Member States to monitor progress towards this target, and to project the likelihood of achieving it.

Each year, more countries are setting their own targets and calculating their own tobacco use trends and projections. 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 a unified set of definitions and one estimation method for all countries. WHO estimates undergo a country consultation prior to publication.

WHO published the first edition of this report in 2015, the second in 2018 and the third in 2019. This is the fourth edition in the series. Indicators calculated for this report are current tobacco use as per SDG indicator 3.a.1, current tobacco smoking and current cigarette smoking prevalence among the population aged 15 years and older. The time series runs from 2000 to 2025 and is fully revised in each report using latest available data.

At the time of this report, 159 countries had one or more surveys that asked about any tobacco use, 183 countries had surveys that asked about tobacco smoking behaviour, and 178 had asked about cigarette smoking. Taking these three indicators together, a total of 165 countries had asked about one or more of these indicators multiple times, including recently, allowing for measurement of trends in use rates. Consequently, this report presents trends in tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking in 165 countries (see Annex 1).

While 133 countries had asked about smokeless tobacco use in national surveys, only 76 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.

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 can be found in Annex 2, and Annex 3.

This report can be used as a companion to the biennial *WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic (7)*, an advocacy tool that supports adoption of the demand-reduction measures in the WHO FCTC and 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 survey respondents the question “do you currently use any tobacco product, smoked or smokeless?”, or derived by combining responses about use of smoked tobacco and use of smokeless tobacco at the individual respondent level to determine whether the individual uses any form of tobacco.

Current tobacco use prevalence is defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 years and older who use one or more smoked or smokeless tobacco products on a daily or non-daily basis.

Using data from nationally representative population-based surveys dating from 1990 to 2020, 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 first and second editions and published in a peer-reviewed journal in 2015 (8). The original model used only the “smoked tobacco use” and “cigarette use” indicators, and the modification, used in the third and fourth editions, was to include survey data on the 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 second step was added. The second step uses 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 estimates of “tobacco smoking” derived 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 summarizing prevalence between 2000 and the country’s most recent survey, then projecting 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 that report national prevalence rates for one or more tobacco use indicator(s), with at least one of these surveys reporting rates disaggregated by age and by sex. 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 analysis group (see Annex 3.7).

Country trends are summarized at global level, at WHO regional level, and by World Bank income group (according to the World Bank classification in 2020 (9)). Global and regional averages are weighted by population. To allow comparisons between countries, prevalence rates are standardized to the WHO Standard Population (10). 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.

Concerning the assessment of countries on track to meet the tobacco use reduction targets under the Global Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020 (NCD GAP), the trend results are categorized into one of five categories: likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction between 2010 and 2025; likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30% by 2025; unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence; likely to experience an increase in prevalence; and having insufficient data to calculate a trend. For countries close to the 30% cutoff, an uncertainty analysis is undertaken so only countries with a statistically significant chance of meeting the target are reported as likely to meet it.

Alongside each country's trend category is an indication of reliability of the assessment, based on the quality and quantity of the underlying data. Each trend assessment is classified as either "more reliable" or "less reliable". The assessment for a country with (i) at least three surveys since 1990, and (ii) at least one survey since 2013, and (iii) at least one survey with prevalence rates disaggregated by age and by sex, is categorized as "more reliable". All others are classified as "less reliable".

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 tobacco use, cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use among school-going adolescents aged 13–15 years.

Global and regional estimates of rates of smokeless tobacco use among adults have been calculated using household surveys from the years 2010–2020 to produce a single-point-in-time estimate around the median year (2015). For details, please see Annex 3.2.

Rates of tobacco use and cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years have been summarized from national school-based surveys conducted between 2010 and 2020 from three global survey systems that allow international comparison of results: the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, the Global School-Based Student Health Survey, and the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey. For details, please see Annex 3.4.

3. Results

3.1 Trends in tobacco use prevalence

3.1.1 Characteristics of data used to calculate WHO trends in tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette use among adults

Trend results were produced for 165 countries whose data were of sufficient quantity and quality, as described in the Methods chapter. These 165 countries represent 85% of Member States and 97% of the global population. Each World Bank income group is represented by at least 76% of its countries and 83% of its population, and each WHO region has results for at least 69% of its Member States and 88% of its population (see Table 1).

The total number of surveys included in the data set for modelling trends in this fourth round was 1725 in 190 countries. Since the third round of estimates 2 years ago, 244 new national surveys from 98 countries have been added. Data points were also added for existing surveys where these were discovered by WHO or supplied to WHO by countries (92 existing surveys in 64 countries were updated in the past two years).

Table 1: Global data set – levels of coverage of Member States and populations

	High-income countries	Upper-middle-income countries	Lower-middle-income countries	Low-income countries	Global
% of Member States	92%	80%	88%	76%	85%
% of population covered aged 15 years and older	100%	99%	98%	83%	97%

	African Region	Region of the Americas	South-East Asia Region	European Region	Eastern Mediterranean Region	Western Pacific Region
% of Member States	87%	69%	91%	92%	76%	93%
% of population covered aged 15 years and older	94%	95%	100%	99%	88%	100%

Monitoring rates vary by country income group, with better survey coverage achieved in the best-resourced nations. In high-income Member States, 100% of people aged 15 years and older are sufficiently covered by surveys to allow measurement and projection of tobacco use trends over the period 2000–2025. In the upper-middle-income Member States group, the coverage is 80% of Member States and 99% of the combined populations. Among lower-middle-income countries, coverage is 88% of Member States and 98% of the combined populations. Low-income countries have fewer resources to monitor well the tobacco use in their populations, yet still 83% of the combined populations are covered by surveys carried out in 76% of low-income Member States.

The South-East Asia Region and Western Pacific Region both have adequate survey data covering close to 100% of their adult populations – only one or two small countries in each of these regions do not have sufficient survey data to calculate a trend for this report. The European Region has regular national surveys covering 99% of its population, the Region of the Americas has coverage for 95% of its population, although the proportion of countries covered is the lowest of all regions, at 69%. The African Region has 94% of its population covered thanks to 87% of its countries collecting adequate data. The lowest population coverage is in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, where only 88% of the population living in 76% of the region’s countries having sufficient survey data available to calculate tobacco use trends for this report.

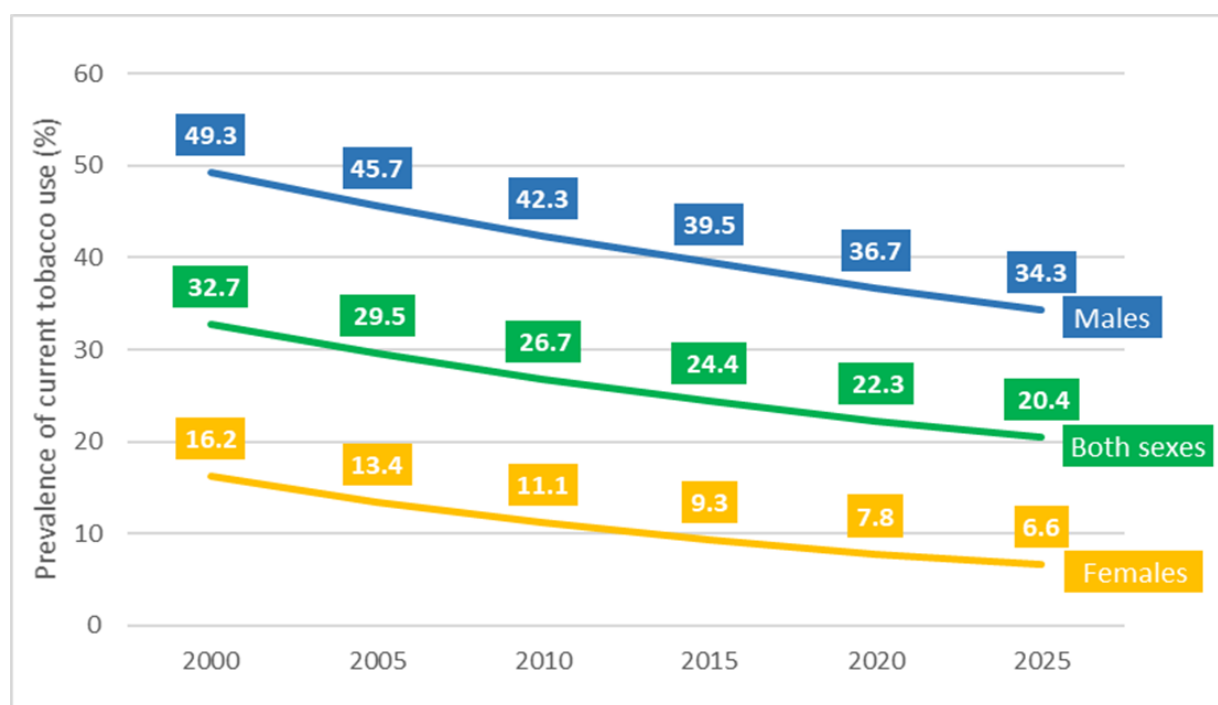


© WHO/Yikun Wang, Teenagers playing basketball

3.1.2 Trends in prevalence of tobacco use: global level

In 2000, around a third (32.7%) of the global population (both sexes combined) and aged 15 years and older were current users of some form of tobacco. By 2020, this rate has declined to under a quarter (22.3%) 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 (20.4%) of the global population by 2025.

Fig. 1: Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older, by sex



In 2000, around half of men (49.3%) aged 15 years and older were current users of some form of tobacco. By 2020, the proportion of men using tobacco had declined to 36.7%. By 2025, the rate is projected to decline to 34.3%.

In 2000, around one in six women (16.2%) aged 15 years and older were current users of some form of tobacco. By 2020, the proportion of women using tobacco had declined to 1 in 13 (7.8%). By 2025, the rate is projected to decline to 6.6%.

In 2000, the proportion of males using any form of tobacco was three times the proportion of users among women. By 2020 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.

The 2025 target set under the NCD GAP 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 18.7% for the total population aged 15 years and older, 29.6% for males and 7.8% 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 34.3% for males would be short of the target by an absolute 4.7%. The projected 2025 prevalence rate of 6.6% for females would exceed the target by an absolute 1.2%.

Overall, the global target for the total population will fall short of meeting the overall global target of 18.7% by an absolute 1.7%. Instead of achieving the 30% relative reduction called for in the NCD target, the relative reduction likely to be achieved based on current efforts is 23.6% (19.0% for males and 40.8% for females).

Table 2: Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older, with 2025 target, by sex

Sex	Fitted estimated prevalence (%)					<i>Projected prevalence (%)</i>	<i>Reduction target (%)</i>
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	
Both sexes	32.7	29.5	26.7	24.4	22.3	20.4	18.7
Males	49.3	45.7	42.3	39.5	36.7	34.3	29.6
Females	16.2	13.4	11.1	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.8

Italics denote projections.

3.1.3 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 2000–2020. 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 peak at age group 55–64. The absolute prevalence levels in each age group have been consistently higher for males than for females.

Fig. 2: Global trends in age pattern of tobacco use among males, 2000–2025

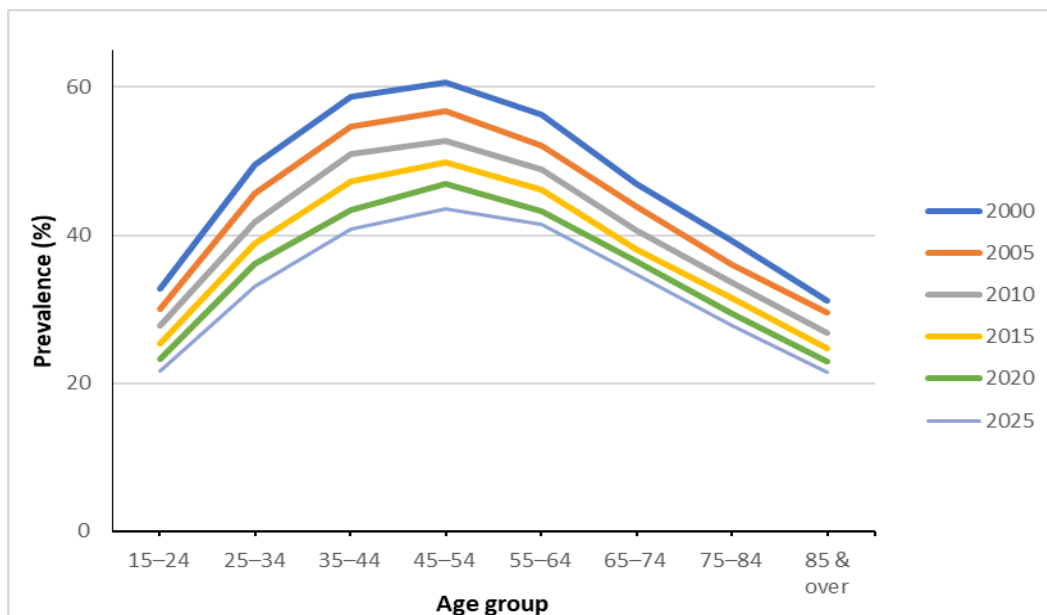
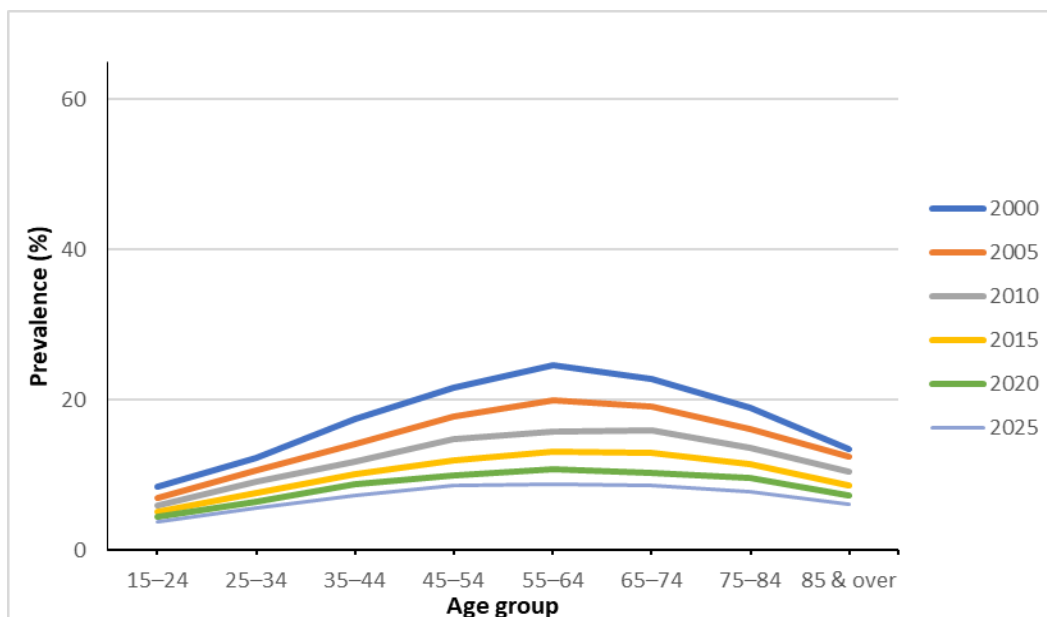


Fig. 3: Global trends in age pattern of tobacco use among females, 2000–2025



Globally, the average rate of tobacco use among young people aged 15–24 years has declined from 20.8% in 2000 to 14.2% in 2020. The rate in 2025 is projected to be 13.0%.

Among men in the age group 15–24 years, tobacco use has declined from 32.7% in 2000 to 23.3% in 2020. The rate in 2025 is projected to be 21.6%. Among women in this age group, the 2000 rate of 8.4% reduced to 4.4% by 2020, and is projected to continue downwards to 3.8% by 2025.

Table 3: 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	20.8	18.7	17.1	15.6	14.2	13.0
25–34	31.2	28.4	25.8	23.5	21.7	19.7
35–44	38.4	34.7	31.6	28.9	26.3	24.3
45–54	41.2	37.3	33.8	31.0	28.5	26.1
55–64	40.1	35.7	32.1	29.3	26.8	24.8
65–74	34.0	30.7	27.5	24.7	22.7	20.9
75–84	27.1	24.2	22.0	19.9	18.0	16.4
85 & over	18.9	18.0	15.7	14.0	12.7	11.6
Males						
15–24	32.7	29.9	27.7	25.4	23.3	21.6
25–34	49.5	45.7	41.8	38.9	36.1	33.0
35–44	58.8	54.7	51.0	47.2	43.5	40.8
45–54	60.7	56.7	52.8	49.9	46.9	43.5
55–64	56.3	52.0	48.9	46.1	43.2	41.4
65–74	47.0	43.9	40.7	38.1	36.5	34.7
75–84	39.3	35.9	33.5	31.4	29.4	27.7
85 & over	31.1	29.5	26.7	24.7	22.9	21.5
Females						
15–24	8.4	7.0	5.9	5.2	4.4	3.8
25–34	12.3	10.6	9.1	7.6	6.4	5.6
35–44	17.5	14.2	11.7	10.2	8.7	7.2
45–54	21.6	17.8	14.8	12.0	10.0	8.6
55–64	24.6	20.0	15.8	13.0	10.8	8.7
65–74	22.8	19.2	15.9	12.9	10.3	8.6
75–84	18.9	16.1	13.6	11.4	9.5	7.8
85 & over	13.4	12.5	10.4	8.6	7.2	6.1

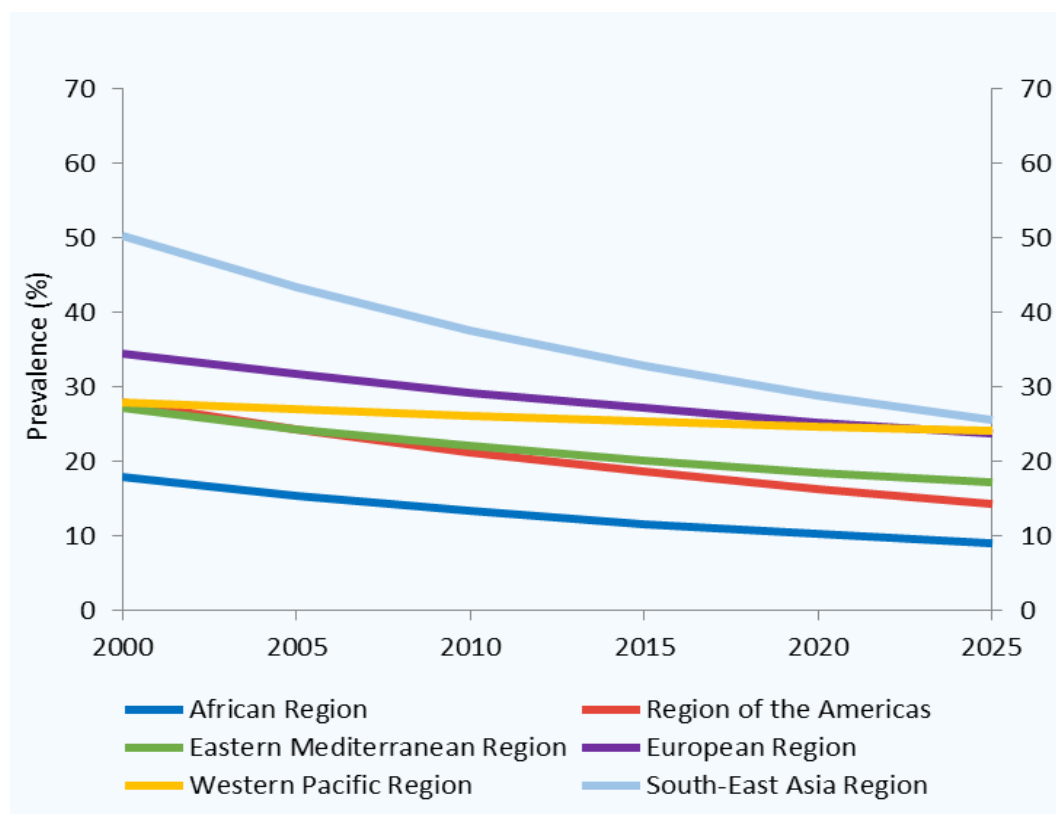
Italics denote projections.

3.1.4 Trends in prevalence of tobacco use by WHO region

The age-standardized tobacco use prevalence rates are declining, on average, in all WHO regions. The fastest decline is in the Region of the Americas, where an average relative reduction of 33% is expected between 2010 (21%) and 2025 (14%) – the period of interest for monitoring reduction targets under the NCD GAP. The African Region and South-East Asia Region are both on track to achieve an average reduction of almost 32% and, in so doing, join the Region of the Americas in likely achieving the NCD GAP target – a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use prevalence between 2010 and 2025.

The European Region is seeing a relatively slow rate of decline, currently tracking towards a 19% relative reduction between 2010 and 2025. The Eastern Mediterranean Region is also tracking slower than the global average reduction rate of 24% by currently projecting a 22% relative reduction by 2025. The slowest decline of all WHO regions is occurring in the Western Pacific Region, where an average relative reduction of just 8% is expected over the same period.

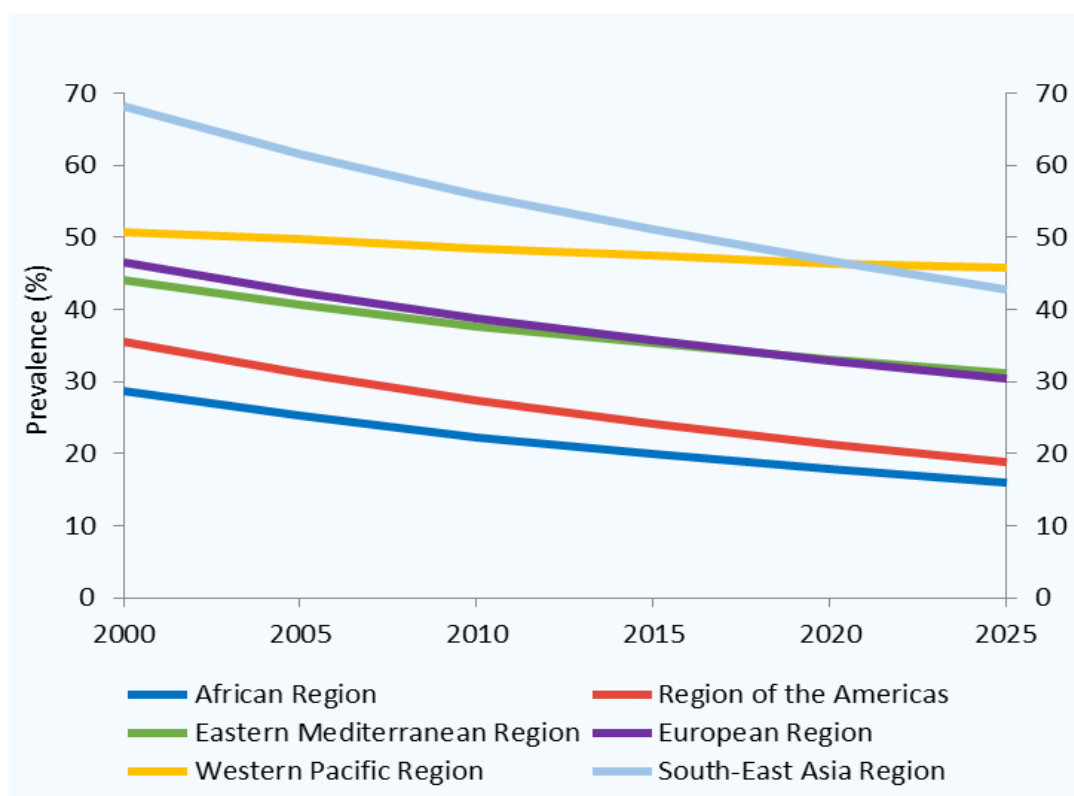
Fig. 4: Trends in current tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older



The South-East Asia Region is estimated to have the highest average rate of tobacco use compared to all other WHO regions, at around 50% in 2000 and 29% in 2020. The lowest average rates are estimated to be in the African Region, at around 18% in 2000 and 10% in 2020. These two regions have maintained their positions as the regions with highest and lowest average rates in all years, but the gap between them has narrowed and is expected to keep narrowing to 2025. The South-East Asia Region is tracking towards an average prevalence rate of 26% in 2025, and the African Region is tracking towards 9%.

Looking at tobacco use among males only, in 2000, the highest average prevalence rates were in the South-East Asia Region (68%), followed by the Western Pacific Region (51%). The trends in these two regions crossed over in 2020 and the Western Pacific Region is now projected to carry the highest average rate among males of all regions in 2025, at 46%. The South-East Asia Region average is projected to reduce to 43% by 2025. The Eastern Mediterranean and European Regions are in the middle ground, with very similar prevalence levels and trends among men in all years, from 44–46% in 2000 to 30–31% in 2025. The African Region has the lowest average rates for males and is projected to remain lower than other regions until 2025 at 16%, while the rate for the Region of the Americas reduces to around 19%.

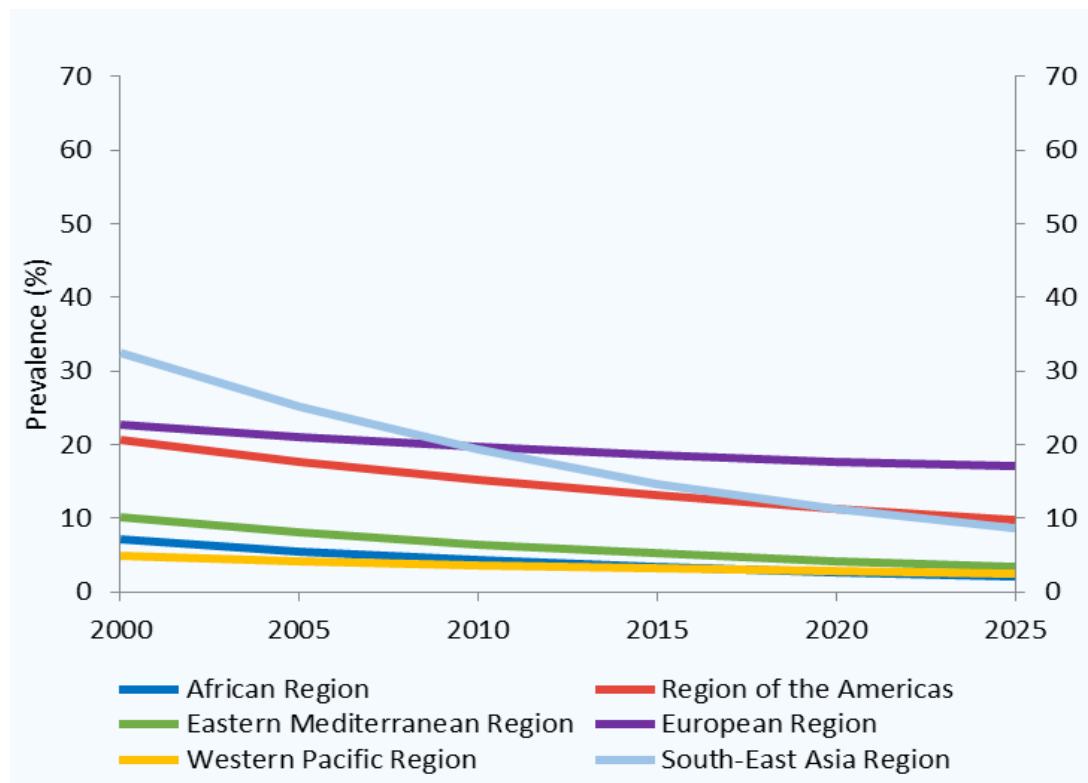
Fig. 5: Trends in current tobacco use among males aged 15 years and older



Globally, the relative reduction rate expected among males is tracking to just 19% on average by 2025. Only the Region of the Americas is likely to achieve a relative reduction in the average prevalence rate among males at (or better) than 30% by 2025 – projecting a 31% reduction. The African Region will collectively achieve a 28% relative reduction by 2025, which is the second largest relative reduction average for a region. All other regions except the Western Pacific Region are on track to reduce male prevalence rates by between 17% (Eastern Mediterranean Region) and 23% (South-East Asia Region), with the European Region in the middle at 22%. Western Pacific Region countries are likely to achieve close to a 6% reduction collectively between 2010 and 2025 (five times slower than in the Region of the Americas).

In 2000, the highest average prevalence rate among females was 33% in the South-East Asia Region, but rapidly declining use rates have brought the average down to 11% in 2020, which is lower than average prevalence among females in the European Region (18%) and equal with the Region of the Americas (11%). The lowest average rates among females continue to be seen in the African Region, Eastern Mediterranean Region, and Western Pacific Region, where 2020 rates stand at 3%, 4% and 3% respectively.

Fig. 6: Trends in current tobacco use among females aged 15 years and older



Among females globally, the expected trend is tracking towards a reduction rate of 41% by 2025. All WHO regions except the European Region are on track to reduce tobacco use prevalence among females by at least 30% by 2025. The rate of tobacco use among females in the European Region is projected to remain high at 17% in 2025, resulting from an average relative reduction of just 13% since 2010 – a rate that is double the average for females in the South-East Asia Region, and over six times the rates of the African Region and Western Pacific Region.

Table 4: Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older, by WHO region, estimated and *projected*

WHO region	Estimated prevalence (%)					Projected prevalence (%)	30% reduction target (%)	Gap ^a	Expected relative reduction under BAU ^b
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2010–2025		
Both sexes									
Global	32.7	29.5	26.7	24.4	22.3	<i>20.4</i>	18.7	-1.7	23.6
African	17.9	15.4	13.4	11.7	10.3	<i>9.1</i>	9.3	0.2	31.7
Americas	28.0	24.4	21.3	18.6	16.3	<i>14.3</i>	14.9	0.6	32.7
South-East Asia	50.4	43.4	37.6	32.9	29.0	<i>25.7</i>	26.3	0.6	31.7
European	34.6	31.7	29.3	27.2	25.3	<i>23.7</i>	20.5	-3.2	18.9
Eastern Mediterranean	27.2	24.4	22.1	20.2	18.6	<i>17.3</i>	15.5	-1.8	21.7
Western Pacific	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.3	24.6	<i>24.1</i>	18.2	-5.9	7.5
Males									
Global	49.3	45.7	42.3	39.5	36.7	<i>34.3</i>	29.6	-4.6	19.0
African	28.7	25.2	22.3	19.9	17.8	<i>16.0</i>	15.6	-0.4	28.2
Americas	35.5	31.1	27.4	24.1	21.3	<i>18.9</i>	19.2	0.3	31.2
South-East Asia	68.2	61.5	55.8	51.1	46.6	<i>42.7</i>	39.1	-3.7	23.4
European	46.5	42.4	38.9	35.8	32.9	<i>30.4</i>	27.2	-3.2	21.7
Eastern Mediterranean	44.1	40.7	37.7	35.3	33.0	<i>31.1</i>	26.4	-4.7	17.4
Western Pacific	50.8	49.8	48.4	47.5	46.4	<i>45.7</i>	33.9	-11.8	5.6
Females									
Global	16.2	13.4	11.1	9.3	7.8	<i>6.6</i>	7.8	1.2	40.8
African	7.1	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.8	<i>2.2</i>	3.1	0.9	49.7
Americas	20.6	17.6	15.2	13.2	11.3	<i>9.8</i>	10.7	0.8	35.5
South-East Asia	32.5	25.2	19.3	14.7	11.3	<i>8.6</i>	13.5	4.9	55.5
European	22.6	21.0	19.7	18.6	17.7	<i>17.0</i>	13.8	-3.3	13.5
Eastern Mediterranean	10.2	8.1	6.4	5.2	4.2	<i>3.4</i>	4.5	1.1	46.8
Western Pacific	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.8	<i>2.5</i>	2.6	0.1	32.9

^a The target gap is calculated as 2025 target – 2025 projected prevalence. The values are affected by rounding.

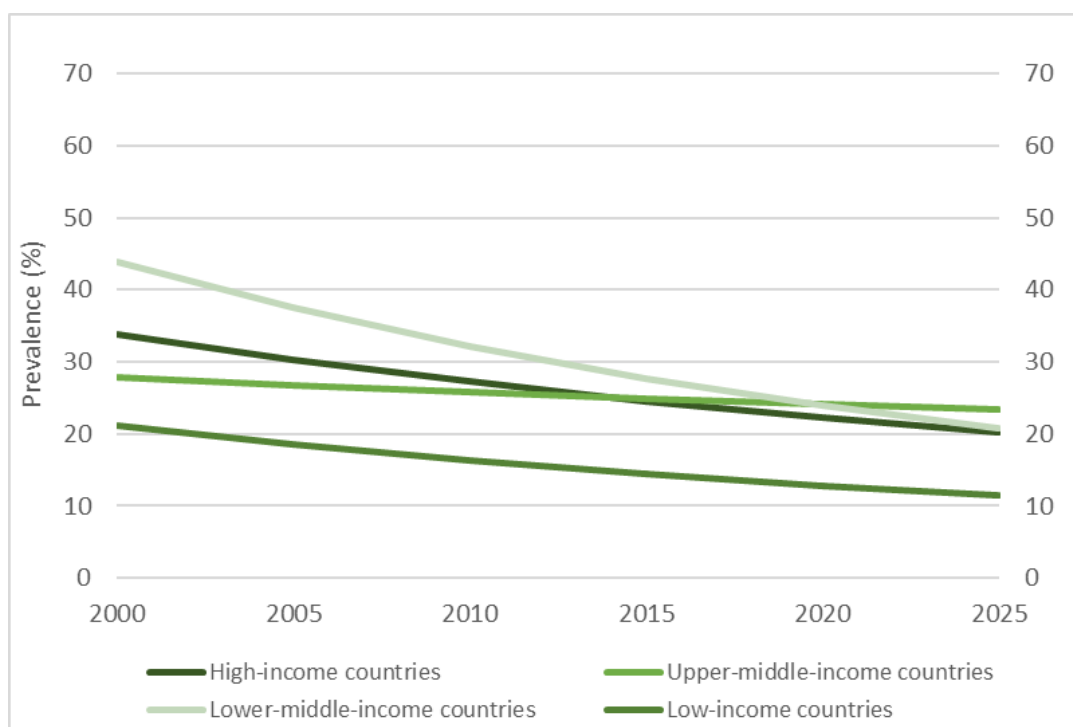
^b Business As Usual (BAU) means countries continuing to implement policies at the same rate they have in the past.

Italics denote projections.

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

Tobacco use prevalence is trending downwards over time in all World Bank country income groups. In 2000, the highest average rate was found among lower-middle-income countries, but by 2025 this rate is projected to reduce to around 21%, similar to the high-income country average (20%). Upper middle-income countries started in 2000 with an average prevalence rate of 28%, and are projected to have the slowest reduction of all income groups and to finish the period with an average rate of 23% in 2025 – the highest of all income groups. Low-income countries will maintain the lowest average prevalence throughout the period 2000–2025, projecting to an average prevalence rate of 11% by 2025, which is around half the level of use projected for the other three country income groups (20%–23%).

Fig. 7: Trends in current tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older



Among men, all income groups except the upper-middle-income group of countries are expected to achieve average relative reduction rates ranging between 26% and 29% over the period 2000–2025. In contrast, the upper-middle-income group is projected to achieve only a 7% relative reduction by 2025. The lower middle-income group will decline from the highest average prevalence in 2010 (48%) to the second highest (34%) in 2025.

Among women, the average prevalence rate was highest in high-income countries in 2010, at 21%, and this group is projected to reduce tobacco use the least over time, and still rank the highest at 16% in 2025. The rate for the lower-middle-income group was higher than that of the high-income group in 2000, but by 2010 had rapidly declined and is expected to achieve an average rate almost as low as the other two income groups by 2025. The upper-middle-income and low-income countries are expected to maintain the lowest average prevalence rates, always under 10%, throughout the period 2000–2025.

Fig. 8: Trends in current tobacco use among males aged 15 years and older, average in World Bank income groups

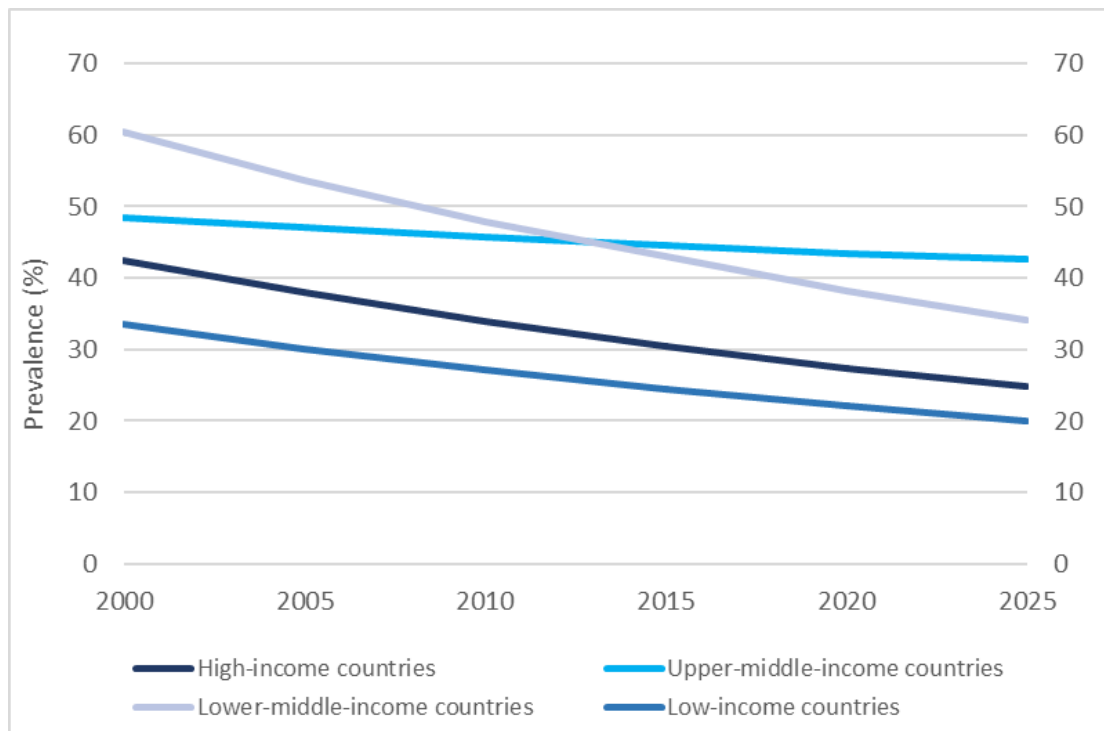


Fig. 9: Trends in current tobacco use among females aged 15 years and older, average in World Bank income groups

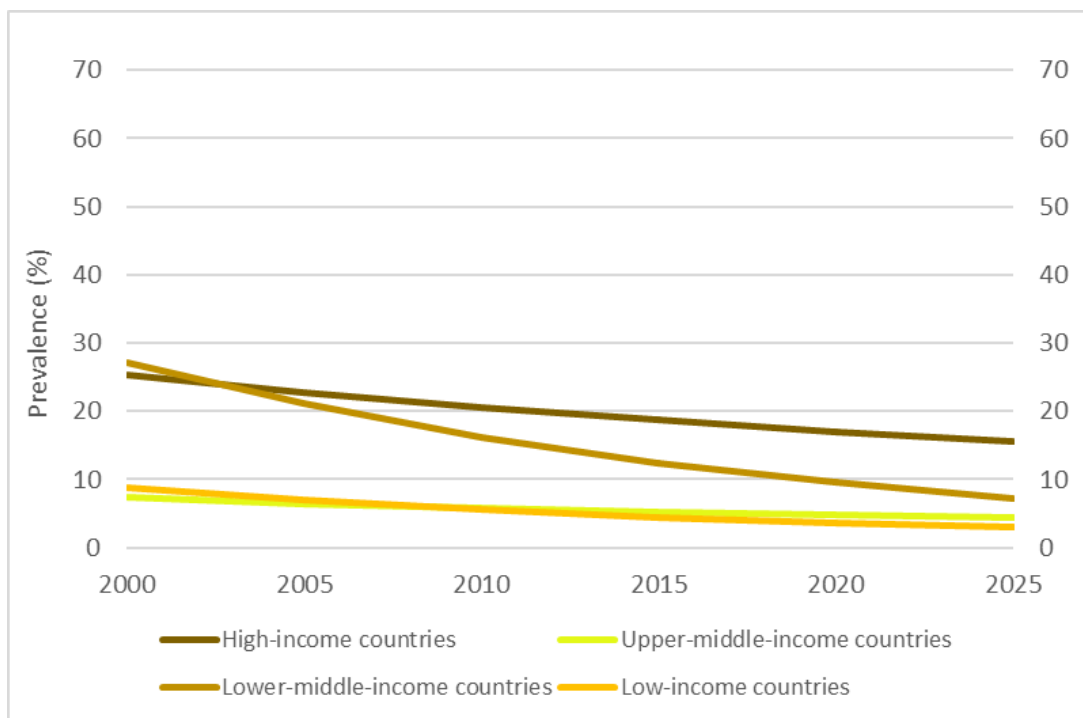


Table 5. Global trends in prevalence of tobacco use among people aged 15 years and older, by World Bank income group, estimated and *projected*

Country income group	Fitted estimated prevalence (%)					Projected prevalence (%)	Reduction target (%)	Gap ^a	Expected relative reduction under BAU ^b
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020					2025	2010–2025
Both sexes									
Global	32.7	29.5	26.7	24.4	22.3	20.4	18.7	-1.7	23.6
High-income countries	33.8	30.4	27.3	24.5	22.2	20.2	19.1	-1.1	25.9
Upper-middle-income countries	27.9	26.8	25.8	24.9	24.1	23.5	18.0	-5.4	8.9
Lower-middle-income countries	43.8	37.5	32.1	27.7	23.9	20.7	22.5	1.7	35.4
Low-income countries	21.1	18.5	16.3	14.4	12.8	11.5	11.4	-0.1	29.5
Males									
Global	49.3	45.7	42.3	39.5	36.7	34.3	29.6	-4.6	19
High-income countries	42.4	37.9	33.9	30.4	27.4	24.8	23.7	-1.1	27
Upper-middle-income countries	48.5	47.2	45.7	44.6	43.5	42.6	32.0	-10.6	7
Lower-middle-income countries	60.4	53.7	47.9	43.0	38.2	34.2	33.6	-0.6	29
Low-income countries	33.4	30.1	27.0	24.4	22.1	20.0	18.9	-1.1	26
Females									
Global	16.2	13.4	11.1	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.8	1.2	40.8
High-income countries	25.2	22.8	20.6	18.7	17.0	15.6	14.4	-1.1	24.5
Upper-middle-income countries	7.4	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	-0.3	24.7
Lower-middle-income countries	27.2	21.2	16.3	12.5	9.6	7.3	11.4	4.1	55.3
Low-income countries	8.7	6.9	5.5	4.4	3.6	2.9	3.9	1.0	47.3

^a The target gap is calculated as 2025 target – 2025 projected prevalence. The values are affected by rounding.

^b Business As Usual (BAU) means countries continuing to implement policies at the same rate they have in the past. Italics denote projections.

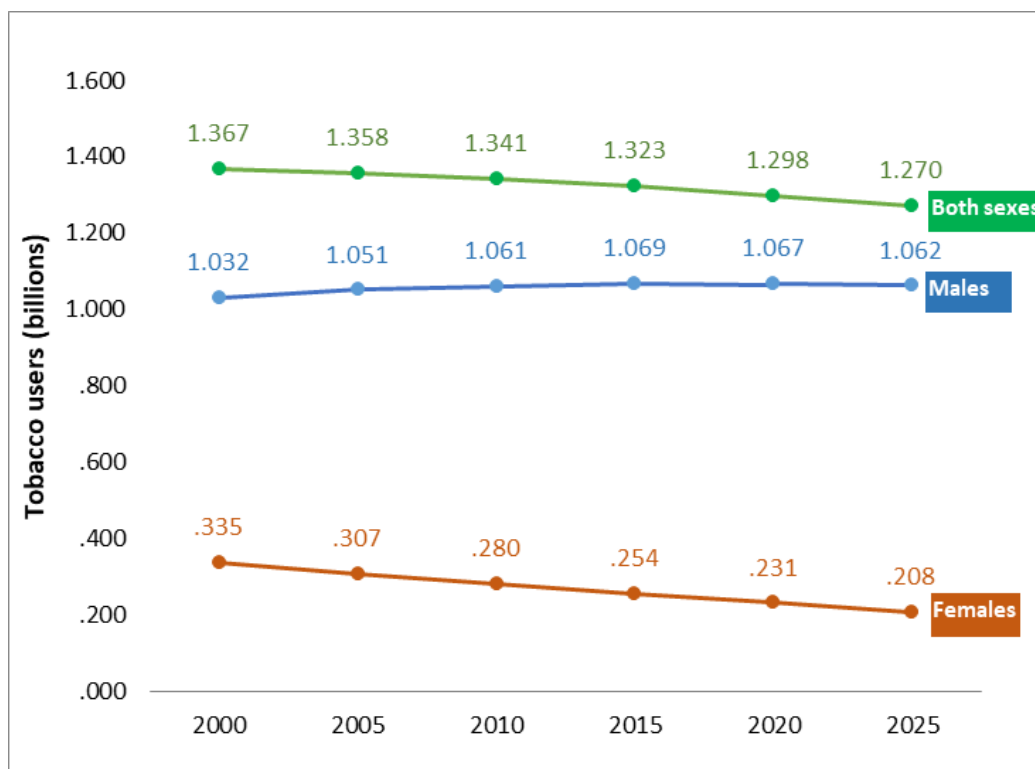
Among males, a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use prevalence between 2010 and 2025 is not likely to be achieved in any country income group. While three of the four groups will come close, the upper-middle-income group average will reduce only 7%, leaving around 43% of males still using tobacco.

Among females, the average prevalence in lower-middle-income and low-income countries is projected to achieve a 30% reduction by a substantial margin, while high-income and upper-middle-income countries are collectively expected to reduce by around 25%.

3.1.6 Trends in the number of tobacco users

The total number of tobacco users for both sexes combined has declined steadily over the period 2000–2020. In 2000, an estimated total of 1.37 billion people aged 15 years and over consumed a tobacco product. That number has declined steadily over time to reach 1.30 billion in 2020 and is projected to further decline to 1.27 billion by 2025.

Fig. 10: Trends in the global number of tobacco users aged 15 years and older



From 2000 to 2015 the number of male tobacco users globally aged 15 years and older increased each year, even as prevalence rates fell. This is due to prevalence reductions not being enough to keep ahead of population growth. The number of male tobacco users is estimated to have peaked in 2015 at 1.069 billion. This number is projected to continue to fall, and by 2025 should be down to 1.062 billion (similar to the 2010 number).

However, in four out of six WHO regions, the number of male tobacco users rose between 2000 and 2020, and in three of them – the African Region, Eastern Mediterranean Region and the Western Pacific Region – the number is expected to keep growing until at least 2025. The two regions with declining numbers of male tobacco users between 2000 and 2025 are the Region of the Americas and the European Region. The growth in the number of male tobacco users in the South-East Asia Region is expected to end by 2020, leaving the region with 1 million fewer male tobacco users by 2025 compared with 2020.

The number of female tobacco users aged 15 years or older has been declining in all WHO regions over the period 2000–2020, and this is expected to continue to 2025. There are already an estimated 104 million fewer female tobacco users in 2020 (231 million) than there were in 2000 (335 million). The number is projected to decline to around 208 million by 2025.

Table 6: Global trends in the number of tobacco users aged 15 years and older, by WHO region

WHO region	Estimated number of tobacco users (millions)					Projected (millions)
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Both sexes						
Global ^a	1367	1358	1341	1323	1298	1270
African	59	58	58	59	61	62
Americas	165	156	148	138	128	118
South-East Asia	479	467	454	444	432	418
European	230	218	205	192	180	168
Eastern Mediterranean	73	78	83	88	92	96
Western Pacific	360	381	393	402	406	408
Males						
Global ^a	1032	1051	1061	1069	1067	1062
African	47	48	49	51	53	55
Americas	103	98	93	88	82	76
South-East Asia	339	343	347	350	351	350
European	153	144	135	126	117	108
Eastern Mediterranean	61	66	72	78	82	87
Western Pacific	329	352	365	376	382	386
Females						
Global ^a	335	307	280	254	231	208
African	11	10	9	9	8	7
Americas	62	58	54	50	46	41
South-East Asia	141	124	108	93	81	69
European	77	74	70	67	63	60
Eastern Mediterranean	13	12	11	10	9	9
Western Pacific	31	29	28	26	24	22

^a Sum of regional totals. Differences are due to rounding.

Italics denote projections.

In 2000, one in four tobacco users in the world were women, and by 2025 this ratio is expected to be one in six. The difference between male and female tobacco use is widest in the Western Pacific Region, where 50% of the region's female tobacco users live in a single country with a wide gender differential. In this region, one in 18 tobacco users is female. The sex differential is narrowest in the Region of the Americas and the European Region, where 1 in 3 tobacco users are female.

3.2 Progress towards meeting tobacco use reduction targets

The NCD GAP includes a target for reducing the global prevalence of tobacco use (smoked and smokeless tobacco) among people aged 15 years and older by 30% by the year 2025, relative to 2010.

The likelihood of achieving the tobacco use reduction target was assessed for 194 WHO member states. In total, 165 countries have results from the analysis of tobacco use trends for this report. Collectively they cover 97% 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.

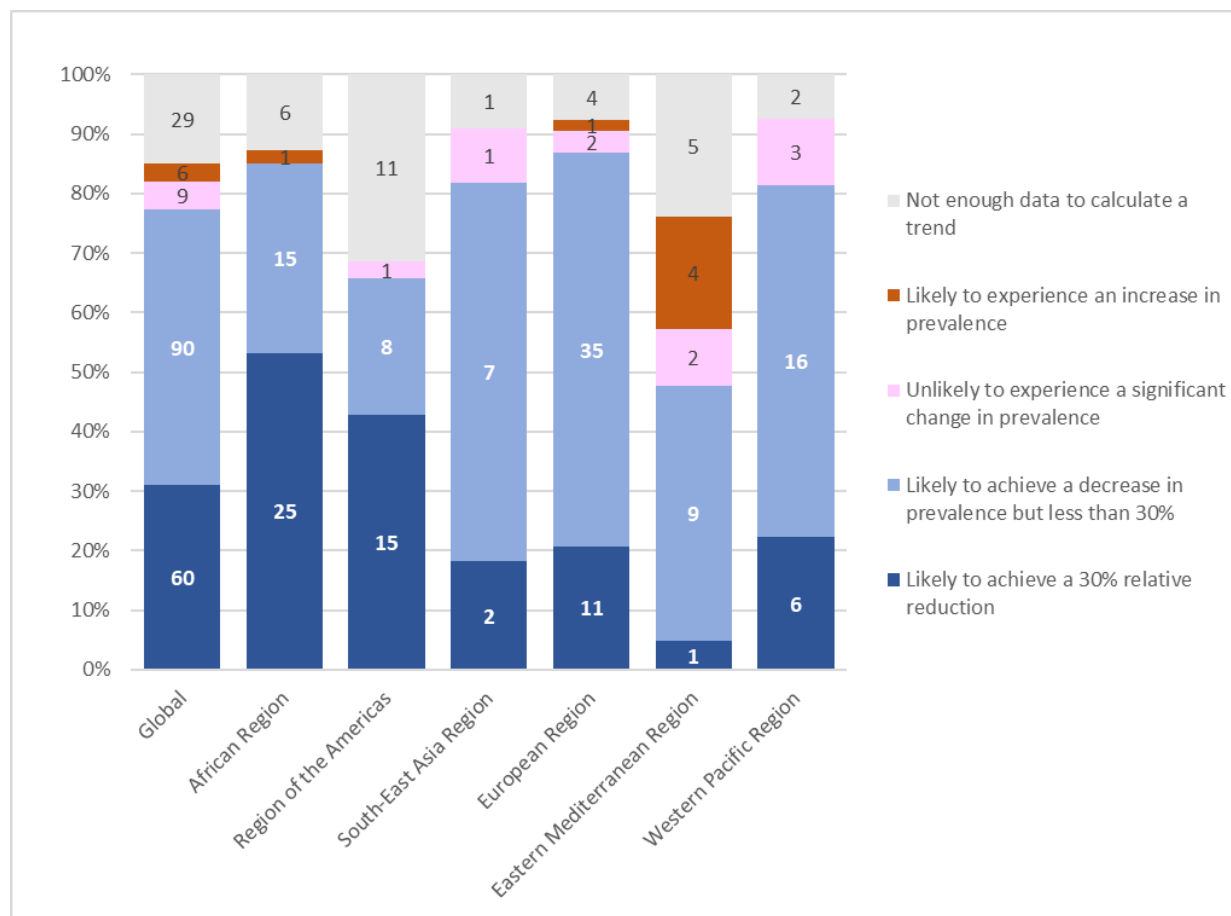
As shown in Section 3.1.1 above, countries are projected to reach a global average prevalence rate for current tobacco use of 20.4% by 2025, which equates to a 23.6% relative reduction from the 2010 baseline rate of 26.7%. In contrast, achieving a 30% relative reduction would require the global prevalence rate to fall to 18.7% or lower by 2025.

Table 7: Global status of tobacco use prevalence reduction target, 2020

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	60	90	9	6	29	194
African	25	15	–	1	6	47
Americas	15	8	1	–	11	35
South-East Asia	2	7	1	–	1	11
European	11	35	2	1	4	53
Eastern Mediterranean	1	9	2	4	5	21
Western Pacific	6	16	3	–	2	27

On current trends, 60 countries are likely to achieve at least a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use by 2025, assuming they are able to continue implementing tobacco control measures at the current pace or faster. Another 90 countries are experiencing a statistically significant downward trend but are unlikely to reduce by 30% before 2025 without accelerating efforts. Nine countries are neither increasing nor decreasing their rates of tobacco use over time. Six countries are experiencing an increase in tobacco use rates. The remaining 29 countries have no trend estimates in this report due to absence of, or insufficiencies in, the available survey data. The countries are listed by category in Annex Table A1.7.

Fig. 11: Status of tobacco use prevalence reduction target by WHO region, 2020



The 60 countries on track to meet the reduction target represent 31% of the world’s countries and 41% of the world’s population. These 60 are spread across all six WHO regions, but 40 out of 60 are in the African Region or the Region of the Americas. The African Region has the highest proportion of countries on track for a 30% reduction by 2025 – 53% of countries.

The African Region also has the highest proportion of its population living in countries on track – 58% of the total population of the region. The lowest proportion is in the Western Pacific Region, where 11% of the population lives in countries on track. The Eastern Mediterranean Region has the highest proportion of total population – around 17% – living in countries where tobacco use is on the rise.

Table 8: Status of tobacco use prevalence reduction target by WHO region, 2020

WHO region	Proportion (%) of region's population ^a living in 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	41%	49%	5%	2%	3%	100%
African	58%	36%	–	0%	6%	100%
Americas	51%	45%	0%	–	5%	100%
South-East Asia	70%	17%	14%	–	0%	100%
European	22%	75%	1%	0%	1%	100%
Eastern Mediterranean	30%	30%	10%	17%	12%	100%
Western Pacific	11%	89%	0%	–	0%	100%

^a Population figures are for all ages in 2020



© WHO/Yoshi Shimizu, Children play on a beach in Kiribati during low tide

3.3 Trends in tobacco smoking prevalence

The key indicator of tobacco use tracked in the first and second editions of this report was “current tobacco smoking”. Using the latest data available from countries (up to 2020), this section provides an update to findings presented in these earlier reports. Smoking rates have been recalculated for all years 2000–2025 using latest data. For countries with negligible levels of non-smoked tobacco use, comparison against global smoking rates can be more useful than comparison against global levels of all types of tobacco use.

3.3.1 Trends in the prevalence of tobacco smoking

At global level, age-standardized tobacco smoking prevalence rates have declined continually since at least 2000, the earliest year in this analysis. This trend is expected to continue through to (at least) 2025. In 2000, an estimated 27% of people aged 15 and older were current tobacco smokers. By 2020, this rate had declined to 17%. It is projected to reduce further to 15% by 2025.

All WHO regions are expecting continuing reductions in rates of tobacco smoking 2000–2025. The greatest progress in reducing rates of smoking is expected to occur in the South-East Asia Region, where smoking rates have already declined from an estimated 29% in 2000 to 19% in 2010 and 13% in 2020. The Region of the Americas is experiencing the next-fastest decline in smoking rates, from 26% in 2000 to 20% in 2010 and 15% in 2020. The slowest progress in reducing smoking rates is in the Western Pacific Region, where the average smoking rate in 2000 was 28%, 25% in 2010 and 23% in 2020. The Eastern Mediterranean Region has reduced smoking rates from 20% in 2000 to 17% in 2010 and 15% in 2020. The European Region is also on a downward trend, but it maintains the highest average rate of all WHO regions in all years 2000–2020 – from 34% in 2000 to 25% in 2020. The lowest average rates of smoking are seen in the African Region in all years 2000–2025.

Among men, the most progress has been seen in the South-East Asia Region, where the average prevalence of smoking has come down from 50% in 2000 to 25% in 2020. Slowest progress is occurring in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (35% in 2000 to 27% in 2020) and in the Western Pacific Region (51% in 2000 to 43% in 2020).

Among women, all regions are seeing relative reductions in smoking rates of 30% or more except the European Region, which is on a trajectory to an average smoking rate of 17% in 2025, only slightly down from 20% in 2010.

Table 9: Current tobacco smoking prevalence among people aged 15 years and older, age-standardized averages for WHO regions

WHO region	Estimated prevalence (%)					Projected prevalence (%)
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Both sexes						
Global	26.9	23.7	21.1	18.9	17.0	15.4
African	14.5	12.4	10.8	9.5	8.4	7.4
Americas	26.1	22.7	19.8	17.2	15.1	13.2
South-East Asia	29.3	23.2	18.8	15.5	13.1	11.4
European	34.0	31.1	28.7	26.6	24.8	23.2
Eastern Mediterranean	20.3	18.4	16.8	15.6	14.5	13.5
Western Pacific	27.7	26.3	25.0	23.9	22.9	21.9
Males						
Global	43.5	39.0	35.1	31.8	28.9	26.4
African	25.3	22.0	19.3	17.1	15.2	13.6
Americas	32.6	28.5	25.0	21.9	19.3	17.0
South-East Asia	49.7	40.8	33.9	28.7	24.6	21.7
European	45.5	41.4	37.8	34.8	31.9	29.5
Eastern Mediterranean	35.0	32.5	30.1	28.3	26.6	25.0
Western Pacific	50.6	48.4	46.5	44.8	43.1	41.5
Females						
Global	10.4	8.5	7.1	6.1	5.2	4.5
African	3.6	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2
Americas	19.7	16.9	14.6	12.6	10.9	9.4
South-East Asia	8.9	5.7	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.1
European	22.5	20.9	19.6	18.5	17.6	16.9
Eastern Mediterranean	5.5	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.0
Western Pacific	4.8	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4
<p>^a The target gap is calculated from (2025 target – 2025 projected prevalence). The values are affected by rounding.</p> <p>^b Business As Usual (BAU) means countries continuing to implement policies at the same rate they have in the past.</p> <p>Italics denote projections.</p>						

3.3.2 Trends in the number of tobacco smokers

The global number of tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older in 2000 was estimated at 1.13 billion and is projected to decline to around 0.96 billion by 2025, based on countries' current prevalence and trends in population size.

While the global number of smokers aged 15 years and older is in decline, only three WHO regions have a consistent decline in smoker numbers since 2000: the Region of the Americas, the European Region, and the South-East Asia Region. The number of smokers in the Western Pacific Region is estimated to have peaked in 2015 and is now declining. Numbers of smokers are continuing to grow in the African Region and the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Table 10: Number of tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older 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 ^a	1 129	1 095	1 060	1 026	991	<i>956</i>
African	48	47	47	48	49	<i>51</i>
Americas	154	145	137	128	118	<i>108</i>
South-East Asia	288	258	234	214	198	<i>187</i>
European	226	214	201	188	176	<i>164</i>
Eastern Mediterranean	56	60	64	69	72	<i>75</i>
Western Pacific	358	370	377	379	377	<i>371</i>
Males						
Global ^a	912	898	881	861	840	<i>818</i>
African	42	42	42	44	45	<i>47</i>
Americas	95	90	85	80	74	<i>69</i>
South-East Asia	250	231	214	199	187	<i>178</i>
European	149	140	131	122	114	<i>105</i>
Eastern Mediterranean	49	53	58	63	66	<i>70</i>
Western Pacific	328	342	350	354	354	<i>349</i>
Females						
Global ^a	216	196	179	165	151	<i>139</i>
African	6	5	5	5	4	<i>4</i>
Americas	59	56	52	48	44	<i>40</i>
South-East Asia	37	27	20	15	11	<i>9</i>
European	77	73	70	66	63	<i>59</i>
Eastern Mediterranean	7	7	6	6	6	<i>5</i>
Western Pacific	30	28	27	25	23	<i>21</i>

^a Sum of regional totals. Differences are due to rounding.

Italics denote projections.

Among males aged 15 years and older, the global number of smokers has decreased from 912 million in 2000 to 840 million in 2020. It is projected to decline further to 818 million in 2025. The number of male smokers is decreasing only in the Region of the Americas, the European Region and the South-East Asia Region.

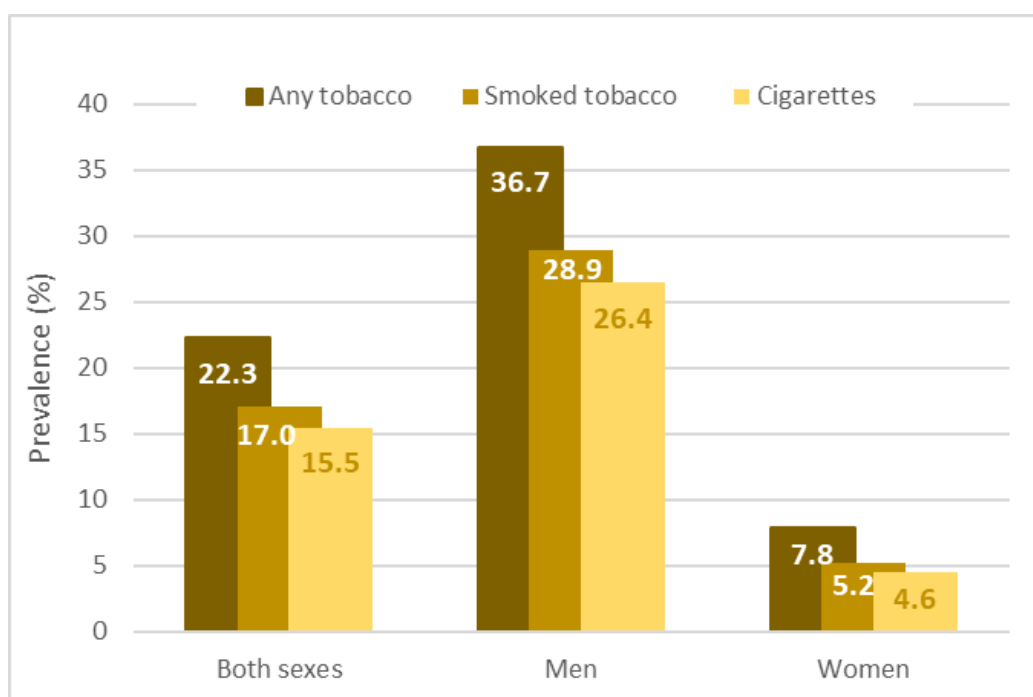
Among females aged 15 years and older, the global number of smokers is decreasing in all WHO regions. There were an estimated 216 million female tobacco smokers in 2000, and by 2020 this number has fallen to 151 million smokers, projected to decrease further to 139 million in 2025.

3.4 Levels of tobacco use, smoking and cigarette use among adults in 2020

All surveys in the dataset define in their questionnaires the type or types of tobacco products about which they are asking questions. While there is a wide diversity of products available in countries, it was possible to classify the survey indicators into three nested categories: (i) any tobacco use (smoked and/or smokeless); (ii) tobacco smoking; and (iii) cigarette smoking. Someone who reports using cigarettes is counted as a user for all three categories. Someone who uses only waterpipe is counted for both the tobacco smoking and the any tobacco use indicators. Someone who only uses nasal tobacco is counted for the any tobacco use indicator only. Every specific tobacco product fits into one, two or all three of these categories.

The global dataset reveals that, in 2020, 22.3% of adults (aged 15 years and older) used some form of tobacco on a current basis. Of tobacco users, 77% were current smokers. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 17.0% among adults. Of tobacco smokers, 91% were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 15.5% among adults in 2020.

Fig. 12: Prevalence of tobacco use, smoking and cigarette use among adults aged 15 years and older, 2020, age-standardized



At global level in 2020, 36.7% of males aged 15 years and older used some form of tobacco on a current basis. Of male tobacco users, 79% were current smokers. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 28.9% among males in 2020. Of male tobacco smokers, 91% were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 26.4% among males in 2020.

At global level in 2020, 7.8% of females aged 15 years and older used some form of tobacco on a current basis. Of tobacco users, 66% were current smokers. The prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 5.2% among females in 2020. Of female tobacco smokers, 88% were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 4.6% among females in 2020.

Table 11: Prevalence of use of any tobacco, smoked tobacco and cigarettes among adults aged 15 years and older, 2020, age-standardized

	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	Any tobacco	Smoked tobacco	Cigarettes	Any tobacco	Smoked tobacco	Cigarettes	Any tobacco	Smoked tobacco	Cigarettes
WHO region									
Global	36.7	28.9	26.4	7.8	5.2	4.6	22.3	17.0	15.5
African	17.8	15.3	13.4	2.8	1.5	0.9	10.3	8.4	7.1
Americas	21.3	19.3	17.3	11.3	10.9	10.1	16.3	15.1	13.7
South-East Asia	46.6	24.6	20.3	11.3	1.6	0.9	29.0	13.1	10.6
European	32.9	31.9	29.7	17.7	17.6	16.4	25.3	24.8	23.0
Eastern Mediterranean	33.0	26.6	22.5	4.2	2.4	1.5	18.6	14.5	12.0
Western Pacific	46.4	43.1	42.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	24.6	22.9	22.3
World Bank country income group									
Global	36.7	28.9	26.4	7.8	5.2	4.6	22.3	17.0	15.5
High-income	27.4	25.2	22.5	17.0	16.5	15.0	22.2	20.8	18.8
Upper-middle-income	43.5	37.7	36.7	4.8	4.8	4.4	24.1	21.2	20.6
Lower-middle-income	38.2	24.9	20.8	9.5	2.0	1.3	23.9	13.4	11.0
Low-income	22.1	17.3	14.8	3.6	2.2	1.3	12.8	9.7	8.0

In the European Region, 25.3% of people aged 15 years and older used tobacco and 24.8% smoked, so 98% of tobacco use was smoking – 97% of male users and 99% of female users. The lowest proportion of smokers among tobacco users is seen in the South-East Asia Region where 29% of people use tobacco and 13% smoke, so only 45% of tobacco users are smokers – 53% of male users and 14% of female users. In the other WHO regions, between 78% and 93% of tobacco users are smokers.

The largest proportion of smokers among tobacco users is found in the high-income country group, where 22% of adults are current tobacco users (27% of males and 17% of females) and 21% of adults are smokers (25% of males and 16% of females). This translates to 94% of current tobacco users being smokers (92% of male tobacco users and 97% of female tobacco users).

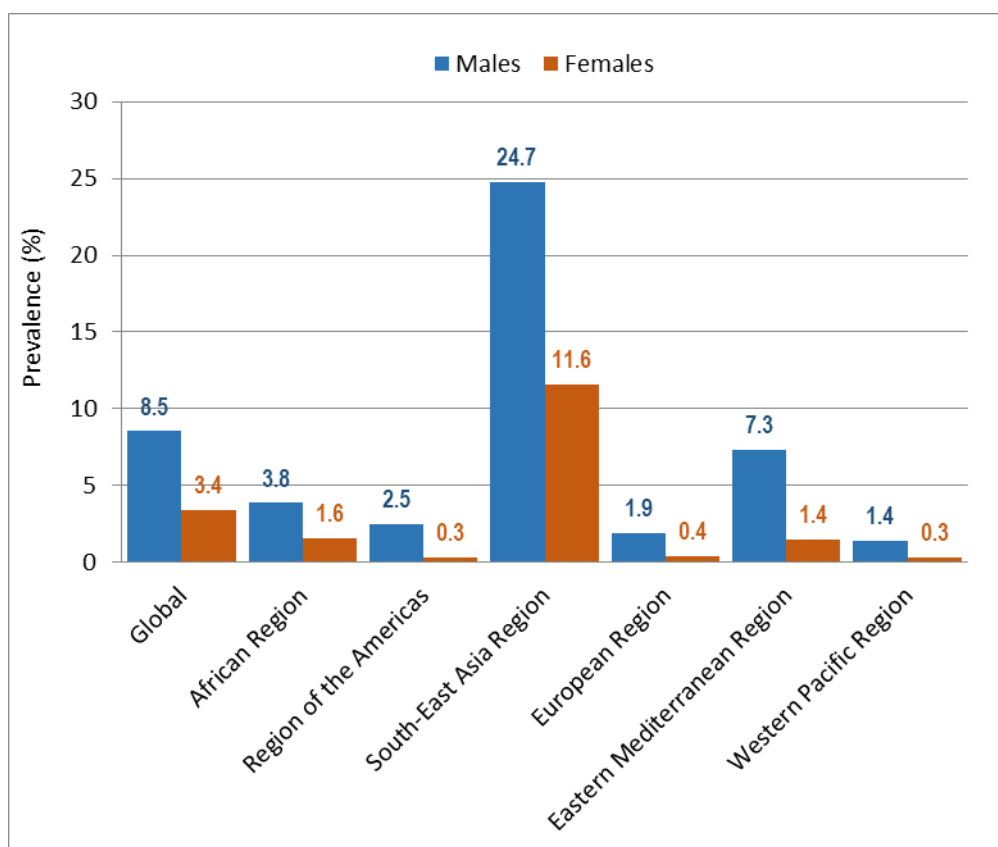
The smallest proportion of smokers among tobacco users is found in the lower-middle-income country group, where on average 24% of adults are current tobacco users and only 13% are smokers, equating to 56% of current tobacco users being smokers (65% of male tobacco users and 20% of female tobacco users).

Among tobacco smokers globally, 91% smoke cigarettes. The proportion is highest in the Western Pacific Region, where 97% of smokers smoke cigarettes, and lowest in the South-East Asia Region, where 81% of smokers smoke cigarettes. Among World Bank income groups, the highest proportion of cigarette smokers among smokers is seen in the upper-middle-income group (97%) and the lowest proportions are in the low-income (83%) and lower-middle-income countries (82%).

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 113 countries (58% of WHO Member States) between 2010 and 2020. While prevalence is unknown in countries that are not monitoring smokeless tobacco use among their adult population, for this analysis it is assumed that rates of smokeless tobacco use are negligible in countries with no data.

Fig. 13: Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, people aged 15 years and older



Note: The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country’s population in 2018. See Annex 3 for more information.

Based on the most recent survey data from 113 countries for the period 2010–2020, the average prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among adults in the world is estimated at 6.0% – around 8.5% of males and 3.4% of females. The highest use rates are in the South-East Asia Region, where 24.7% of males and 11.6% of females, on average, use smokeless tobacco. The lowest average rates are seen in the Western Pacific Region, where 1.4% of males and 0.3% of females use

smokeless tobacco. Smokeless tobacco use is moderately high among men in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, where 7.3% of men are current users.

There are at least 335 million adults globally currently using smokeless tobacco – 240 million men and 96 million women. Over 266 million smokeless tobacco users live in the South-East Asia Region. At least 21 million adult smokeless tobacco users live in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, the region with the next highest burden of smokeless tobacco use after the South-East Asia Region. At least 16 million adult smokeless tobacco users live in the African Region. Each WHO region has at least 8 million smokeless tobacco users.

Table 12: Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use and number of users aged 15 years and older, by sex, by WHO region and by World Bank country income group

	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated no. of smokeless tobacco users (millions)		
	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	8.5	3.4	6.0	239.7	95.8	335.5
African	3.8	1.6	2.7	11.6	4.8	16.4
Americas	2.5	0.3	1.4	9.3	1.3	10.6
South-East Asia	24.7	11.6	18.3	183.5	82.8	266.2
European	1.9	0.4	1.1	6.7	1.4	8.1
Eastern Mediterranean	7.3	1.4	4.5	17.7	3.2	20.9
Western Pacific	1.4	0.3	0.9	11.0	2.3	13.3
World Bank country income group						
Global	8.5	3.4	6.0	239.7	95.8	335.5
High-income	2.3	0.4	1.4	11.2	2.1	13.3
Upper-middle-income	1.3	0.2	0.8	13.4	2.2	15.6
Lower-middle-income	17.9	7.9	13.0	203.8	87.9	291.7
Low-income	6.3	2.0	4.1	11.3	3.7	15.0

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country's population in 2018.

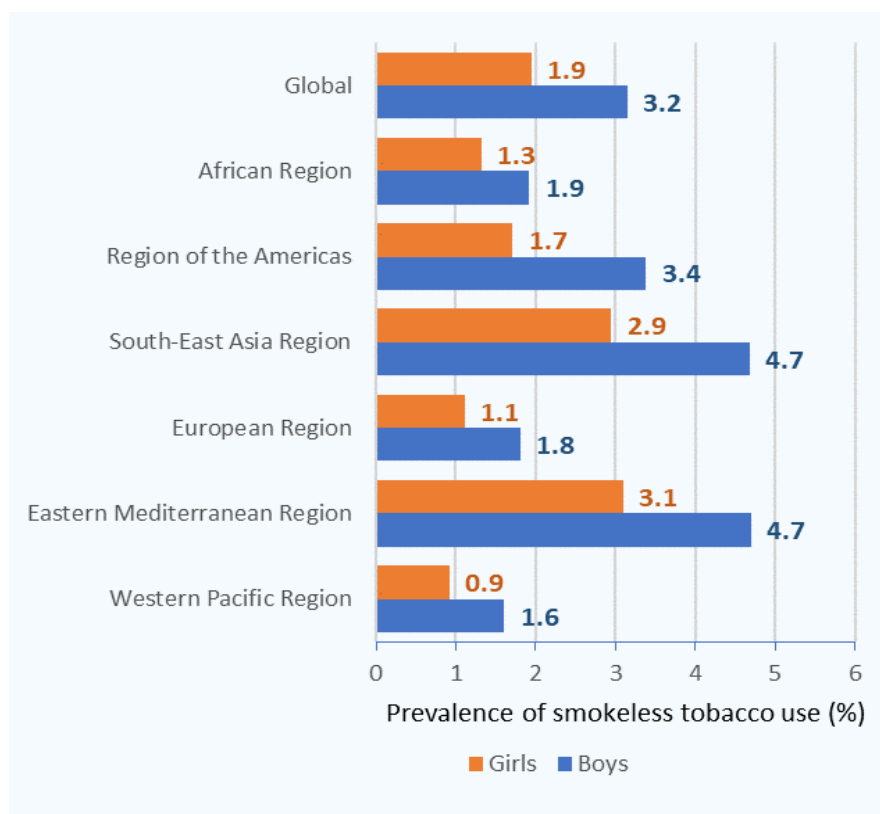
Of the World Bank country income groups, the heaviest burden of smokeless tobacco use is carried by the lower-middle-income group of countries, where 292 million current users live – or 13% of the population of the group. While the high-income countries as a group carry the least burden, still there are at least 13 million smokeless tobacco users living in high-income countries. This number is likely an underestimation, as only 58% of high-income countries have asked questions about smokeless tobacco use in national surveys in the last 10 years.

3.6 Smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years

Data on smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years are available from 128 countries (66% of WHO Member States and 78% of the global population aged 13–15 years) who asked questions about smokeless tobacco use in a school-based survey between 2010 and 2020 among children aged 13–15 years or in equivalent grades. While prevalence is unknown in countries who are not monitoring smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years, for this analysis it is assumed that use rates are negligible in countries with no data.

On average globally, around 2.6% of adolescents aged 13–15 years report current use of smokeless tobacco products: 3.2% of boys and 1.9% of girls. Use rates are highest in the Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia regions where 3.9% of adolescents aged 13–15 years use smokeless tobacco (4.7% of boys in each region, 3.1% of girls in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and 2.9% of girls in the South-East Asia Region). These two regions are also those with the best survey coverage – over 95% of the population aged 13–15 years in both regions were surveyed. The regions with the poorest population data coverage are the African Region (36%) and the European Region (49%).

Fig. 14: Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, adolescents aged 13–15 years



Note: The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010-2020 and applied to each country's population in 2019. See Annex 3 for more information.

At least 6.1 million boys and 3.5 million girls globally are current smokeless tobacco users, totaling 9.5 million adolescents aged 13–15 years who use smokeless tobacco products. These numbers exclude adolescents who may be using smokeless tobacco in any of the 66 countries with no data on this indicator.

Rates of smokeless tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years are lowest on average in the Western Pacific Region, but prevalence is over 10% among adolescents in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau and Papua New Guinea.

Table 13: 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

	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated no. of smokeless tobacco users (million)		
	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	3.2	1.9	2.6	6.1	3.5	9.5
African	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.2
Americas	3.4	1.7	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.2
South-East Asia	4.7	2.9	3.9	2.7	1.5	4.2
European	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Eastern Mediterranean	4.7	3.1	3.9	1.0	0.6	1.6
Western Pacific	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.9
World Bank country income group						
Global	3.2	1.9	2.6	6.1	3.5	9.5
High-income	2.4	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Upper-middle-income	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.8
Lower-middle-income	4.0	2.6	3.3	6.3	2.3	6.2
Low-income	2.3	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.9

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country's population in 2019.

Use of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years is highest on average in lower-middle-income countries, at 3.3%. This group also has the highest coverage of surveys that ask specifically about smokeless tobacco use, so rates in other groups might be understated.

3.7 Any tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years

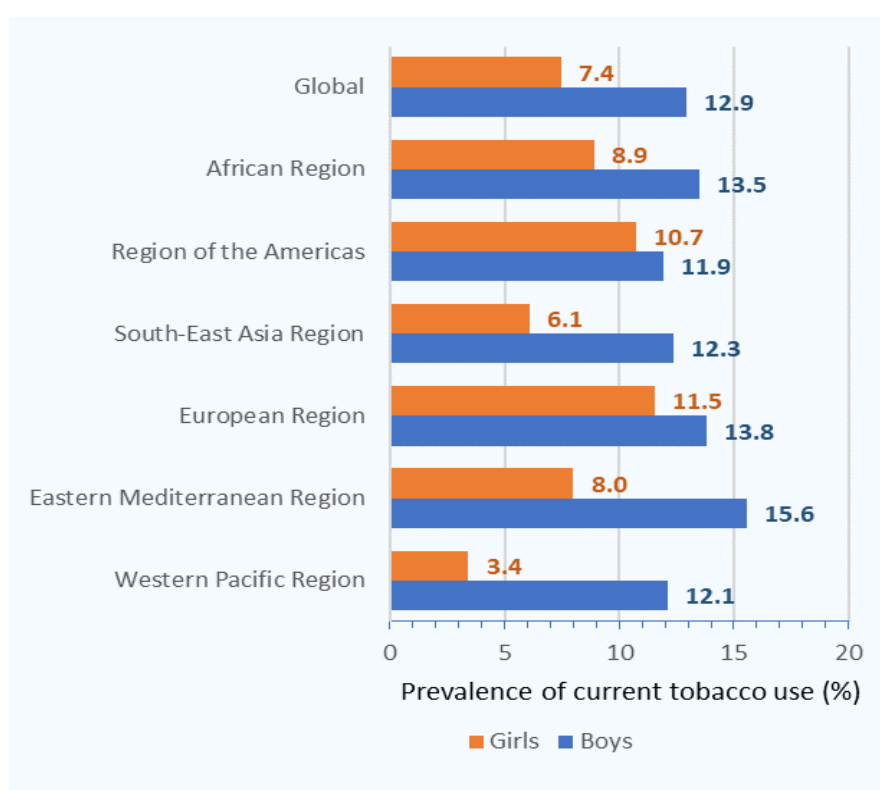
In the decade 2010–2020, 142 countries ran at least one school-based survey of children aged 13–15 years asking about tobacco use. Collectively, these surveys are representative of 83% of the world’s school-going adolescents aged 13–15 years, which makes it possible to derive global and regional average rates of tobacco use for this age group. Note that one of the common surveys run regularly in the European Region, the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey (HBSC), reports cigarette smoking instead of all tobacco use. This analysis assumes that cigarette smoking rates closely approximate tobacco use rates in the countries that run the HBSC.

As for the analysis on tobacco use trends among adults, the term “any tobacco use” is defined as use of any type of tobacco – smoked and/or smokeless. This excludes use of products that do not contain tobacco, such as electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS).

This global dataset indicates that at least 38 million adolescents aged 13–15 years are current users of some form of tobacco – 25 million boys and 13 million girls. The South-East Asia Region has the largest number of adolescent tobacco users aged 13–15 years (10 million, or 27% of the global total). Over 18 million adolescent tobacco users – or 48% of the global number – live in lower middle-income countries.

On average, around 10% of adolescents aged 13–15 years globally report using one or more types of tobacco product: 13% of boys and 7% of girls.

Fig. 15: Prevalence of current tobacco use, adolescents aged 13–15 years, by WHO region



Note: The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country’s population in 2019. See Annex 3 for more information.

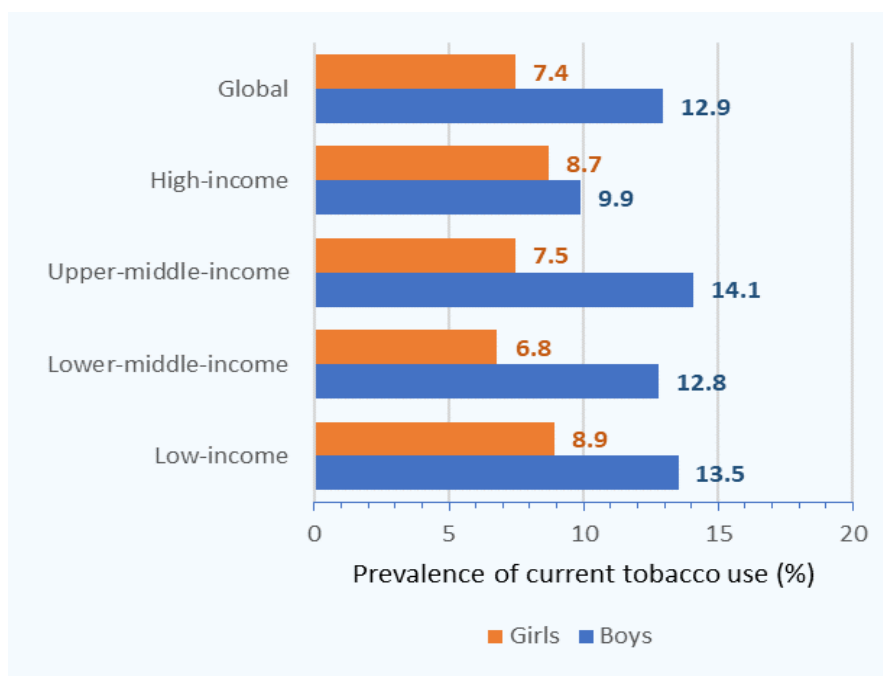
Of the six WHO Regions, the European Region has the highest average prevalence rate, with 13% of adolescents using tobacco. The Western Pacific Region has the lowest average rate, at 8%.

Among boys, the highest average rate of tobacco use is in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, where almost 16% of boys aged 13–15 years are currently using tobacco. Rates of the other five regions range between 12% and 14%.

Among girls, the Region of the Americas and the European Region have the highest average rates at around 11–12%. The lowest average prevalence rate among girls is in the Western Pacific Region (3%).

The least differentiation between boys’ and girls’ tobacco use rates is seen in the Region of the Americas (girls 11% and boys 12%) and the European Region (girls 12% and boys 14%).

Fig. 16: Prevalence of current tobacco use, adolescents aged 13–15 years, by World Bank income group



Note: The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010-2020 and applied to each country’s population in 2019. See Annex 3 for more information.

While the average tobacco use rate among adolescent boys in high-income countries stands at 10%, countries in all other World Bank income groups have higher rates at around 13–14%. Among adolescent girls aged 13–15 years, there is little difference between the groups, with average rates of tobacco use ranging from 7% to 9%.

The rates for high-income countries could be understated, since many high-income countries’ data are sourced from the HBSC, which (except for a few countries) asks only about cigarettes and no other forms of tobacco.

Table 14: 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

	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated number of tobacco users (millions)		
	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	12.9	7.4	10.3	25.0	13.4	38.3
African	13.5	8.9	11.2	5.2	3.3	8.5
Americas	11.9	10.7	11.3	2.8	2.4	5.2
South-East Asia	12.3	6.1	9.3	7.0	3.2	10.2
European	13.8	11.5	12.7	2.3	1.8	4.0
Eastern Mediterranean	15.6	8.0	11.9	3.3	1.6	4.9
Western Pacific	12.1	3.4	8.0	4.5	1.1	5.6
World Bank country income group						
Global	12.9	7.4	10.3	25.0	13.4	38.3
High-income	9.9	8.7	9.3	2.0	1.7	3.6
Upper-middle-income	14.1	7.5	10.9	7.5	3.6	11.1
Lower-middle-income	12.8	6.8	9.9	12.4	6.1	18.5
Low-income	13.5	8.9	11.2	3.1	2.0	5.2

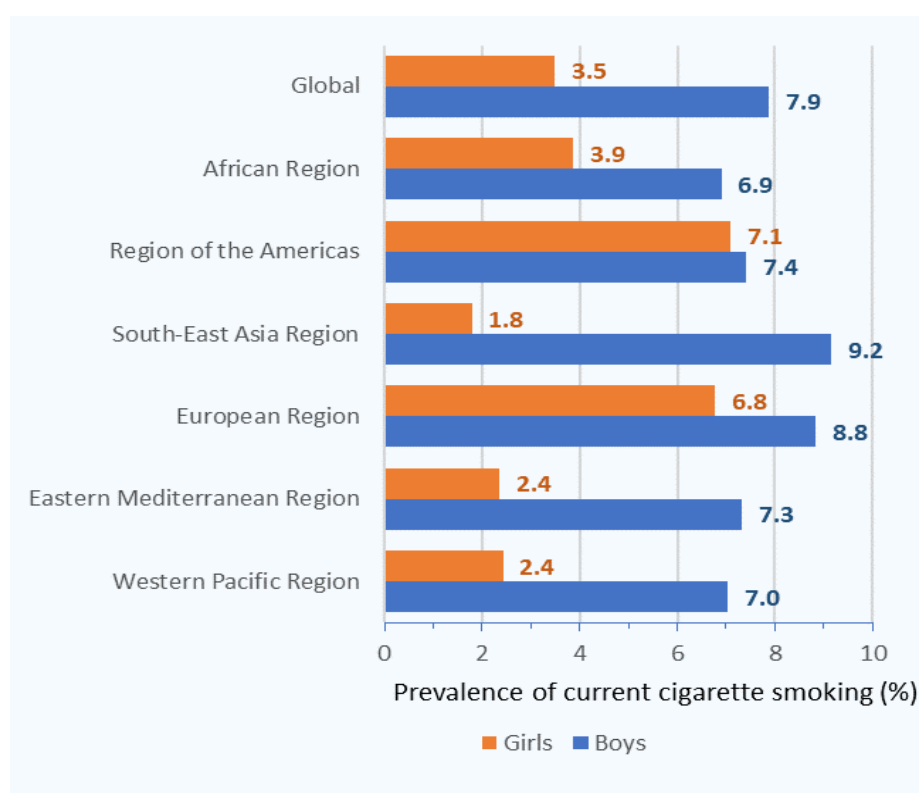
The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country's population in 2019.

3.8 Cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years

In the decade 2010–2020, 159 countries ran at least one school-based survey of children aged 13–15 years asking about cigarette use. Collectively, these surveys are representative of 85% of the world’s school-going adolescents aged 13–15 years, which makes it possible to derive global and regional average rates of cigarette smoking for this age group.

Around 21 million adolescents aged 13–15 years globally (15 million boys and 6 million girls) report current smoking of cigarettes. Over 6 million adolescent cigarette smokers – or 29% of the global number – live in the South-East Asia Region. Around 10 million adolescent cigarette smokers – or 46% of the global total – live in lower-middle-income countries.

Fig. 17: Average prevalence of current cigarette smoking, adolescents aged 13–15 years, by WHO region



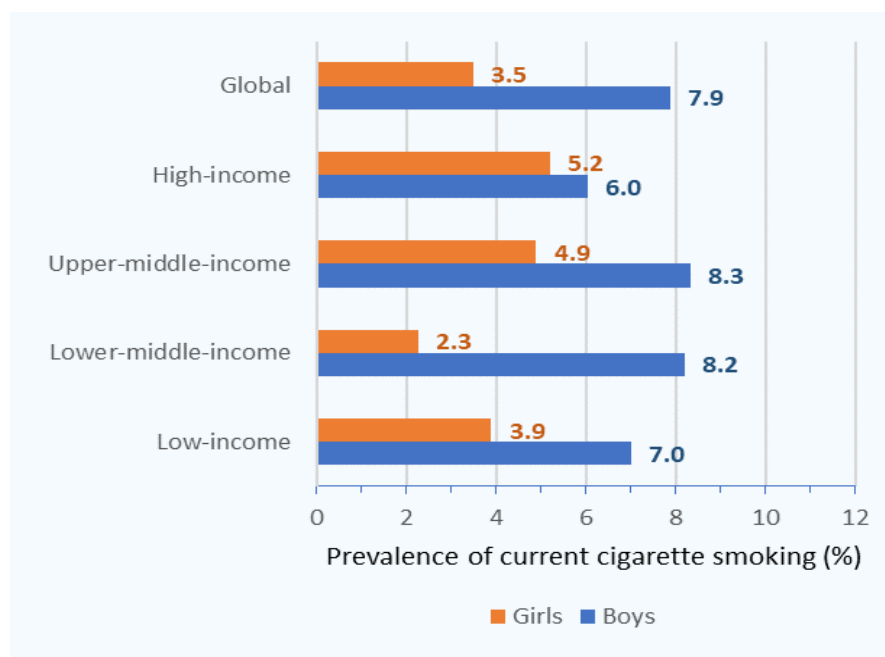
Note: The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country’s population in 2019. See Annex 3 for more information.

Globally an average of around 6% of adolescents aged 13–15 years report smoking cigarettes (8% of boys and 3% of girls).

The highest average rate of cigarette smoking among boys aged 13–15 years is slightly over 9% in the South-East Asia Region, closely followed by just under 9% in the European Region. The other four WHO regions have average rates among boys of around 7%.

Among girls aged 13–15 years, the Region of the Americas and the European Region share the highest average rate of cigarette smoking at around 7%.

Fig. 18: Average prevalence of current cigarette smoking, adolescents aged 13–15 years, by country income group



Note: The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010-2020 and applied to each country's population in 2019. See Annex 3 for more information.

There is little difference in average cigarette smoking rates among adolescents aged 13–15 years across the World Bank country income groups. The rates range between 5% and 7%.

High-income countries have the lowest average rate of all income groups for cigarette smoking among boys, but the highest average rate for girls. The contrast between boys' and girls' cigarette smoking rates in lower-middle-income countries was the widest, with 8% of boys but only 2% of girls reporting that they smoke cigarettes.

Table 15: 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

	Average prevalence rate (%)			Estimated number of cigarette smokers (millions)		
	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes
WHO region						
Global	7.9	3.5	5.8	15.2	6.3	21.4
African	6.9	3.9	5.4	2.6	1.4	4.1
Americas	7.4	7.1	7.3	1.7	1.6	3.3
South-East Asia	9.2	1.8	5.6	5.2	0.9	6.2
European	8.8	6.8	7.8	1.4	1.0	2.5
Eastern Mediterranean	7.3	2.4	4.9	1.5	0.5	2.0
Western Pacific	7.0	2.4	4.9	2.6	0.8	3.4
World Bank country income group						
Global	7.9	3.5	5.8	15.2	6.3	21.4
High-income	6.0	5.2	5.6	1.2	1.0	2.2
Upper-middle-income	8.3	4.9	6.7	4.4	2.4	6.8
Lower-middle-income	8.2	2.3	5.3	7.9	2.0	10.0
Low-income	7.0	3.9	5.5	1.6	0.9	2.5

The average estimates were constructed from surveys conducted in countries in the period 2010–2020 and applied to each country's population in 2019.

3.9 Use of electronic nicotine devices including e-cigarettes

Monitoring the use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) among both adults and adolescents is important for understanding the level of use in the population and changes in this level of use over time. 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 (7). Despite sometimes appearing similar, heated tobacco products (HTPs) – products that heat tobacco to create an aerosol – are not ENDS (11). Data on HTP use instead falls under the categories “smoked tobacco use” and “any tobacco use”, while ENDS use is a separate category to be monitored alongside tobacco use.

Countries began collecting data on current use of ENDS in 2013, and 55 countries now have nationally representative data available, meaning that 67% of the global adult population has now been surveyed at least once. To permit an estimate of global trends in ENDS use, more countries need to add ENDS questions to their population-based surveys.

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 (12). Data on ENDS use are now

available from GATS completed in China, Costa Rica, Greece, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.* Data on ENDS use are also available from STEPS surveys completed in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Ecuador, Nepal and United Arab Emirates.* The Eurobarometer Survey (13) periodically collects data from European Union countries on e-cigarette use and attitudes. Some countries monitor ENDS use in surveys unique to the country.

Population-based survey data on ENDS use are not yet available from enough countries to obtain a global estimate of ENDS use prevalence among adults. Instead, looking at the available surveys with age ranges 15+, 16+, 17+, 18+, 19+ or 20+, the highest prevalence reported is 8% among persons aged 18 years and older in Iceland in the 2017 Determinants of Health Survey by Gallup (14). The lowest rate of ENDS use seen in national surveys is 0% reported among persons aged 15 years and older in Romania's 2017 Eurobarometer Survey (15) – the only country that reported 0% among adults in 2017 or any year since.

Concerning ENDS use among young people, data are increasingly available from school-based surveys such as the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)* since 2013, the HBSC† since 2014, the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD)‡ since 2015, The Global School-Based Students Health Survey (GSHS)* since 2019, and other surveys run by countries. In total, 89 countries (46% of countries) now have nationally representative surveys that monitor ENDS use among adolescents at school. Of these 89 countries, 64 are monitoring the age group 13–15 years.

While survey data on adolescent ENDS use are not yet available from a critical mass of countries, there is no global estimate of ENDS use prevalence among young people. Instead, after removing all surveys that included people aged 18 or more, we can observe that the highest ENDS use rates among children was reported in Monaco (41% of children aged 15–16 years in 2019), followed by Lithuania (31% of children aged 15–16 years in 2019) and Poland (30% of children aged 15–16 years in 2019). The lowest rates from the year 2019 were reported in Viet Nam (2.6% of children aged 13–17), China (2.7% of children aged 13–15 years) and Kyrgyzstan (2.8% of children aged 13–15 years). Other countries' rates ranged from 3.5% to 23%. No country recorded 0% ENDS use among the children surveyed.

* 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, are available from the WHO microdata repository at <https://extranet.who.int/ncdsmicrodata/index.php/home>.

† Reports and data sets of the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey are available from <http://www.hbsc.org/>.

‡ Reports and data sets of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs are available from <http://espad.org/>.

4. Discussion

The downward trend in tobacco use seen at global level is encouraging and reflects the efforts being made in many countries to implement tobacco control measures. Already 146 countries have put in place at least one of the MPOWER demand-reduction measures of the WHO FCTC at best-practice level (7), and 150 countries are now seeing their tobacco use rates declining. Table 7 shows that 150 countries are currently achieving measurable declines in tobacco use, and 60 of them are already at or beyond a 30% reduction over the period 2010–2025. The 60 on-track countries represent 31% of the world's countries and contain 41% of the world's population. These 60 are spread across all six WHO regions, but 40 out of 60 are in the African Region or the Region of the Americas.

There are only six countries in the world where data show that tobacco use is still rising: four are in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Oman), one is in the African Region (Congo) and one is in the European Region (Republic of Moldova). There may be other countries experiencing rising tobacco use rates among the 29 countries that have insufficient data to measure the trend, but even in the unlikely scenario that all 29 have increasing rates, the total would be 35 countries, with only 5% of the world's population.

The previous report showed that the Region of the Americas was the only WHO region tracking towards achieving the NCD GAP target of a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use prevalence between 2010 and 2025. In just 2 years, two more WHO regions are now tracking towards meeting the target, the African Region and the South-East Asia Region. Yet progress is uneven within these regions, as not all countries are contributing to the steep reductions.

Since the previous report, the slowest average reduction in rates of tobacco use has shifted from the Eastern Mediterranean Region to the Western Pacific Region. An average relative reduction of just 8% is expected in the Western Pacific Region over the period 2010–2025. While women's tobacco use in the Western Pacific Region shares the lowest rate of all regions with the African Region (3% in 2020), the extremely high rates among men in this region – now projected to carry the highest average rate among males in 2025 of all regions, at 46% – are of concern. The average rates of the Western Pacific Region largely reflect China's data on all indicators, since 75% of the region's population aged 15 years or older lives in China. To note also, the data from the Eastern Mediterranean are collectively the least robust of all WHO regions, while the data from Western Pacific Region nations are generally of high quality and quantity.

While tobacco use rates are declining in all regions, population growth is preventing the rate reductions from translating into reduced numbers of users in three of the six WHO regions. The rate reductions need to be more dramatic to halt the continuing rise in the number of tobacco users in the African Region, Eastern Mediterranean Region, and Western Pacific Region. These three regions are projected to collectively add almost 8 million tobacco users to the global total between now and 2025. Already, these three regions have added 24 million users to the global total since 2010, while the three other WHO regions – the Region of the Americas, European Region and South-East Asia Region – together have reduced the global total by 67 million since 2010.

Trends among men and women are distinctively different. Prevalence among men is tracking towards a 19% relative reduction between 2010 and 2025, while women collectively are tracking towards a 41% reduction. There are large differentials between the sexes in all WHO regions except the Region of the Americas and the European Region. The Region of the Americas is the only region where the reduction among men is likely to exceed 30% by 2025. The European Region is the only region where women are unlikely to achieve a 30% relative reduction, being on track currently for a 13% reduction.

The age distribution of tobacco users indicates that, at global level, both initiation rates are in decline and quit rates are improving. The prevalence in younger age groups drops each year, as does the prevalence in the older age groups. Dropping prevalence rates among older people are a mix of quitting and death, and so are less indicative of policy success in helping tobacco users quit.

While the global target aims to reduce all tobacco use, there are important differences between the declines in smoking versus smokeless tobacco use. Smokeless tobacco use is still a concern in a number of countries where less attention has been paid to reducing demand for it through the use of policies that have proven effective for reducing smoking. This is particularly the case in the South-East Asia Region, Eastern Mediterranean Region and the Western Pacific Region. Reducing rates of smokeless tobacco use is clearly key to reducing rates of tobacco use in countries where smokeless tobacco products are very popular. Even in regions where smokeless tobacco use rates seem to be low, true levels of use are unknown because many countries do not monitor smokeless tobacco use.

The data set of national survey data behind this analysis of global, regional and national trends in prevalence improves every year, with 244 new national surveys being released by countries since the previous report. This monitoring effort undertaken by countries is critical for understanding the evolution of the tobacco epidemic. The estimates and trends in this report are recalculated each round after appending the new survey data to the previous data set, leading increasingly robust results. This means that the latest report results cannot be directly compared with earlier editions, since the data set is significantly improved each time, and all trend lines are recalculated for all countries.

Since the third edition of this report, the COVID-19 pandemic has swept the world and hugely disrupted the environments, activities and behaviours of people everywhere. It is reasonable to expect that current trends in tobacco use will be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The data in this report, with the exception of five surveys undertaken in 2020, all pre-date the pandemic, and so no COVID effect is apparent in this edition. Various small-scale studies undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic have found that the pandemic has both increased and decreased levels of tobacco use (16,17). Given the variety of responses, it will be difficult to guess the impact on national and global prevalence rates before the 2020 and 2021 survey results are published.

It is easy to understand why there is no uniform COVID-19 effect on people's tobacco use behaviour. More people may be thinking about their health during the pandemic, and also about quitting tobacco as a result (16–18). More people may be under financial strain and find tobacco less affordable. Cessation services – already insufficient or unavailable in much of the world – have been further neglected during the pandemic (19). For this reason, WHO launched several innovative initiatives in 2020 and 2021 including the World No Tobacco Day campaign “Commit to Quit” to help encourage people to give up tobacco.

WHO FCTC tobacco control measures work by lowering initiation rates and encouraging users to quit. The findings of the WHO FCTC Impact Assessment Expert Group link the global decline in smoking prevalence to stronger implementation of selected measures under the Convention (20).

As well as forging ahead to finish the work of strengthening tobacco control under the WHO FCTC (a specific target of the SDGs), countries also need to keep up the effort to monitor tobacco use and use of other nicotine products. While population-based survey coverage globally is high, many countries still do not have enough information to inform their policies going forward.

While global targets to reduce tobacco use are measured using data on 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 after forming the habit early on.

Around 10% of adolescents aged 13–15 years globally report using one or more types of tobacco product: 13% of boys and 7% of girls. Cigarettes (including roll-your-own) are one type of tobacco used commonly by adolescents aged 13–15 years, with prevalence rates around 8% among boys and 3% among girls. Around 2.6% of adolescents aged 13–15 years report current use of smokeless tobacco products: 3.2% of boys and 1.9% of girls. This means around 2% of boys and 2% of girls are not using cigarettes or smokeless tobacco (oral and nasal), but instead other forms of smoked tobacco such as waterpipe, bidis, kretek and heated tobacco products. In addition, some countries have found that adolescents in this age group have flocked to using e-cigarettes or other forms of ENDS (21). Studies have found that ENDS use during adolescence can be a gateway to later tobacco use (22–24).

The derivation of trend information from surveys of the adolescent population remains problematic. In many countries, survey results show an inconsistent pattern over time, with no trend in any one direction. 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 and filled out honestly by young respondents. The key message for policy-makers is that children aged 13–15 years in most countries are able to acquire tobacco and other nicotine products for their own use.

Limitations

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

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. To help readers understand how current the information is, Appendix Table A1.6 records the year of the most recent survey used in the trend estimate for each country.

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 2020, but indeed only five national surveys from 2020 were available when WHO calculated the trend estimates in this report. Therefore, almost all 2020 estimates are modelled based on older data.

Some countries model their own trends and projections, especially those with their own tobacco use reduction targets. Each model uses different methods and different data from the methods and data used here, and therefore can produce different results and conclusions. WHO estimates are not intended to challenge countries' own analyses, but to complement them by providing internationally comparable estimates for all WHO Member States.

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 that features in this 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, 2021* shows that countries continue to implement effective policies that help reduce tobacco use, even while facing the challenges of a global pandemic.

Countries should not wait for new products to take hold before starting to monitor and regulate. New and emerging products are not without harm, and there is mounting evidence that the tobacco and related industries are actively trying to derail tobacco control efforts using new products, with scant evidence of their potential risks and benefits, to confuse and confound regulators and legislators.

This report shows that the voluntary tobacco use reduction target in the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020 is not likely to be achieved in most countries. Instead of being on track towards a 30% reduction target by 2025, projections in this report show that a reduction of only 24% 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 a 19% relative reduction over the period 2010–2025. Tobacco use reductions among men are proving particularly difficult to achieve. Even in countries where tobacco control is at an advanced level, there are people left behind, specifically those from marginalized groups. A gender-sensitive and equity-sensitive response is needed.

No country has fully implemented the commitments made under the WHO FCTC (25). The results of this report add to the enormous body of evidence that MPOWER demand reduction measures (when put in place at the highest level of achievement) are effective in reducing tobacco use prevalence. 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. Every day of delay that passes results in more lives at risk of premature death and disability from tobacco.

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.

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 (26). 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 multisectoral response with new partners in government and the community jointly working towards goals in tobacco control. Together the world can achieve targets and save millions of people from tobacco-related diseases and death.



© WHO/Karen Reidy, Children playing in Balibo, Timor-Leste

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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 <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/theme-details/GHO/tobacco-control>.

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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 A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	36.7	7.8
AFRICAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	17.8	2.8
Algeria		16.2	21.5	26.9	31.7	42.0	52.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	21.0	41.3	0.7
Angola	
Benin		4.6	6.1	7.6	8.1	10.6	13.0	1.1	1.7	2.3	6.9	11.8	1.9
Botswana		14.4	18.5	22.5	23.9	30.4	36.9	5.9	7.7	9.5	19.4	30.4	8.3
Burkina Faso		9.2	13.8	18.4	15.2	21.8	28.4	3.4	6.0	8.7	14.3	22.1	6.4
Burundi		6.7	10.8	14.9	10.5	15.8	21.1	3.1	6.0	8.9	11.8	17.4	6.1
Cabo Verde		8.5	11.1	13.8	13.3	17.0	20.7	3.7	5.3	6.8	11.4	17.3	5.4
Cameroon		4.9	6.4	7.9	9.0	11.7	14.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	7.3	13.2	1.4
Central African Republic	
Chad		5.6	7.6	9.5	9.6	12.9	16.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	8.3	13.8	2.7
Comoros		13.1	19.1	25.2	20.4	27.7	35.0	5.7	10.5	15.3	20.3	29.5	11.1
Congo		9.0	14.4	19.8	16.8	26.9	37.1	1.4	2.1	2.8	14.5	26.8	2.1
Côte d'Ivoire		6.1	9.5	12.9	11.7	18.0	24.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	9.4	17.9	0.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo		8.7	12.0	15.3	15.8	21.4	27.1	1.8	2.8	3.8	12.8	22.7	2.9
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		5.1	7.6	10.1	10.2	15.1	20.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	7.5	14.7	0.2
Eswatini		5.8	8.2	10.6	10.9	15.3	19.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	9.2	16.5	1.8
Ethiopia		3.5	4.5	5.5	6.1	7.7	9.3	0.9	1.3	1.7	5.1	8.8	1.3
Gabon	
Gambia		7.8	10.2	12.6	15.4	20.1	24.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	11.1	21.4	0.8

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	17.8	2.8
Ghana		2.3	3.3	4.2	4.4	6.1	7.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.5	6.6	0.3
Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau		5.2	8.4	11.7	10.4	16.5	22.7	0.4	1.0	1.6	9.0	17.0	0.9
Kenya		7.5	9.7	11.9	13.5	17.4	21.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	11.1	19.5	2.7
Lesotho		17.8	23.3	28.8	32.8	42.0	51.2	3.5	5.3	7.2	24.3	43.1	5.4
Liberia		4.9	7.6	10.3	8.6	13.3	18.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	8.2	14.3	2.0
Madagascar		19.7	26.7	33.7	31.1	41.6	52.0	8.6	12.2	15.7	27.8	42.7	12.8
Malawi		6.4	8.2	10.0	11.5	14.4	17.3	1.6	2.4	3.2	10.8	17.5	4.1
Mali		5.9	7.9	9.8	11.4	15.0	18.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	8.3	15.6	1.0
Mauritania		7.2	11.4	15.7	12.9	20.7	28.4	1.4	2.2	3.0	10.7	19.3	2.1
Mauritius	²	14.3	19.9	25.6	27.2	37.6	48.0	1.8	2.9	4.0	20.2	37.3	3.0
Mozambique		7.0	13.4	19.8	11.8	22.2	32.7	2.8	5.5	8.2	14.3	23.0	5.6
Namibia		9.5	13.5	17.5	15.7	22.4	29.1	3.8	5.3	6.9	15.1	24.2	6.0
Niger		4.9	7.6	10.3	9.1	14.1	19.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	7.4	13.7	1.1
Nigeria		2.5	3.4	4.3	4.6	6.2	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	3.7	6.9	0.5
Rwanda		7.7	12.1	16.5	11.9	17.9	23.9	3.7	6.6	9.4	13.7	20.1	7.2
Sao Tome and Principe		3.5	5.3	7.0	6.3	9.3	12.3	0.8	1.3	1.8	5.7	10.1	1.3
Senegal		4.8	6.3	7.8	9.6	12.6	15.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	6.9	13.1	0.7
Seychelles		15.0	20.8	26.7	25.2	34.5	43.8	4.2	6.5	8.7	20.2	34.0	6.4
Sierra Leone		8.8	12.2	15.7	13.8	18.5	23.1	3.9	6.1	8.3	13.5	20.5	6.4
South Africa	²	15.0	20.2	25.4	25.7	34.6	43.5	4.9	6.5	8.2	20.3	34.0	6.5

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	17.8	2.8
South Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo		4.3	5.9	7.5	8.0	10.9	13.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	6.8	12.3	1.2
Uganda		4.6	6.0	7.3	7.7	9.8	12.0	1.7	2.3	2.9	8.4	13.0	3.7
United Republic of Tanzania		5.5	7.3	9.0	9.5	12.4	15.2	1.6	2.3	2.9	8.7	14.0	3.4
Zambia		9.3	12.0	14.6	17.0	21.4	25.9	2.0	3.0	3.9	14.4	25.1	3.7
Zimbabwe		7.1	9.6	12.1	14.7	19.7	24.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	11.7	21.8	1.5
REGION OF THE AMERICAS		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.3	21.3	11.3
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		19.0	24.0	28.9	23.3	29.5	35.7	15.0	18.8	22.7	24.5	29.4	19.6
Bahamas		7.3	10.5	13.8	13.4	19.2	25.0	1.6	2.5	3.4	10.6	18.8	2.4
Barbados		5.1	7.9	10.7	9.5	14.4	19.3	1.1	1.9	2.7	8.5	15.0	1.9
Belize	²	5.8	8.5	11.2	10.5	15.3	20.1	1.2	1.8	2.5	8.5	15.1	1.8
Bolivia		7.8	13.2	18.6	12.7	21.4	30.1	2.9	5.0	7.1	12.7	20.5	4.8
Brazil		9.6	13.1	16.5	12.3	16.6	20.9	7.1	9.7	12.3	12.8	16.2	9.4
Canada		10.4	12.5	14.6	12.2	14.8	17.4	8.7	10.2	11.8	13.0	15.3	10.7
Chile	²	23.1	28.9	34.6	25.5	31.7	38.0	20.8	26.1	31.4	29.2	31.6	26.8
Colombia		6.8	8.5	10.3	10.1	12.6	15.1	3.6	4.7	5.8	8.5	12.4	4.6
Costa Rica		6.3	8.9	11.4	9.5	13.1	16.8	3.2	4.6	6.1	8.8	12.9	4.6
Cuba		14.2	19.3	24.4	20.4	27.5	34.5	8.1	11.4	14.6	17.9	25.5	10.3
Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic		7.4	10.5	13.6	10.5	14.5	18.4	4.3	6.6	8.8	10.6	14.6	6.5
Ecuador		7.7	11.5	15.3	13.1	18.8	24.5	2.4	4.3	6.3	11.3	18.4	4.2

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
REGION OF THE AMERICAS (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.3	21.3	11.3
El Salvador	²	4.8	7.4	10.0	9.4	14.3	19.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	7.9	14.1	1.7
Grenada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala		7.1	11.1	15.0	13.7	21.1	28.5	1.0	1.6	2.3	10.9	20.1	1.6
Guyana		8.8	11.9	15.0	16.0	21.5	27.0	1.7	2.4	3.1	12.1	21.7	2.4
Haiti		5.0	6.9	8.9	8.2	11.2	14.1	2.0	3.0	3.9	7.7	12.2	3.1
Honduras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	²	5.8	9.7	13.6	9.6	15.6	21.7	2.2	3.9	5.6	9.4	15.0	3.8
Mexico		10.4	12.9	15.4	16.3	20.1	24.0	5.0	6.2	7.5	13.1	19.9	6.2
Nicaragua		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama		3.2	5.1	6.9	5.0	8.0	10.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	5.0	7.7	2.2
Paraguay	²	7.5	11.7	15.9	12.3	18.8	25.3	2.6	4.4	6.2	11.5	18.6	4.4
Peru	²	5.9	8.2	10.5	9.7	13.5	17.3	2.3	3.0	3.7	8.1	13.2	3.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America		17.7	21.9	26.2	22.3	27.5	32.6	13.2	16.5	19.9	23.0	28.4	17.5
Uruguay		16.9	20.4	23.8	20.2	24.1	28.0	14.0	17.0	20.0	21.5	24.4	18.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.0	46.6	11.3
	Bangladesh		27.1	33.5	40.0	42.0	51.3	60.7	11.9	15.5	19.0	34.7	52.2	17.1
	Bhutan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	²	13.2	17.6	22.0	27.4	36.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.8	0.0
	India		21.6	26.9	32.1	32.2	40.2	48.3	10.3	12.5	14.6	27.2	41.3	13.0
	Indonesia		30.0	37.9	45.9	57.1	72.1	87.2	2.9	3.7	4.4	37.6	71.4	3.7
	Maldives		25.4	33.3	41.3	36.6	47.2	57.8	3.3	6.1	9.0	25.2	44.4	6.0
	Myanmar		32.2	43.0	53.8	52.4	68.7	85.0	14.1	19.8	25.6	44.1	68.5	19.7
	Nepal		21.2	25.7	30.2	37.2	44.4	51.7	8.7	11.1	13.4	30.4	47.9	12.8
	Sri Lanka		15.9	22.1	28.4	31.6	43.7	55.8	1.9	2.9	3.9	22.0	41.4	2.6
	Thailand		16.8	22.3	27.8	31.9	42.5	53.1	2.7	3.5	4.3	22.1	41.3	2.9
	Timor-Leste		28.1	38.3	48.5	49.9	66.0	82.1	6.1	10.3	14.5	39.2	67.6	10.8
EUROPEAN REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	32.9	17.7
	Albania	²	17.3	23.4	29.4	30.2	39.8	49.3	4.2	6.6	9.1	22.4	38.8	6.0
	Andorra	²	16.3	29.1	41.8	19.6	34.3	49.0	13.2	24.1	35.0	31.8	35.3	28.3
	Armenia		18.9	24.0	29.2	40.1	50.9	61.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	25.5	49.4	1.5
	Austria	²	18.1	23.7	29.3	19.8	25.8	31.9	16.5	21.6	26.7	26.4	27.7	25.0
	Azerbaijan		18.7	24.2	29.7	38.2	49.3	60.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	24.0	47.9	0.1
	Belarus	²	19.7	24.4	29.1	34.1	42.2	50.3	7.6	9.5	11.4	30.5	47.4	13.5
	Belgium		16.7	21.6	26.6	19.2	24.7	30.2	14.3	18.7	23.1	23.4	25.8	21.0
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	²	19.6	35.5	51.3	25.1	43.4	61.7	14.4	28.0	41.5	35.0	42.0	28.0
	Bulgaria	²	25.1	34.3	43.5	28.7	39.1	49.5	21.7	29.8	37.9	39.0	40.9	37.1

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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 (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	32.9	17.7
Croatia	²	25.0	33.1	41.2	26.1	35.6	45.2	24.0	30.7	37.5	36.9	37.6	36.1
Cyprus	²	25.4	34.2	43.0	34.6	46.6	58.5	16.2	21.9	27.6	35.1	47.0	23.2
Czechia	²	22.8	28.3	33.9	26.7	33.4	40.1	19.0	23.5	28.0	30.7	35.0	26.4
Denmark	²	14.2	17.5	20.8	14.5	17.9	21.4	14.0	17.1	20.2	17.5	17.8	17.1
Estonia		22.0	26.9	31.8	29.5	35.7	41.9	15.5	19.3	23.0	29.7	36.3	23.0
Finland		15.9	19.2	22.5	20.9	24.9	29.0	11.0	13.6	16.2	21.6	26.9	16.3
France	²	23.1	28.7	34.3	25.4	31.3	37.2	21.0	26.3	31.7	33.4	34.9	31.9
Georgia		23.4	29.3	35.1	44.2	55.2	66.3	5.3	6.7	8.0	31.7	56.3	7.1
Germany	²	16.5	19.6	22.7	18.9	22.3	25.6	14.3	17.1	19.9	22.0	24.1	19.9
Greece		23.6	30.9	38.1	26.8	35.2	43.6	20.6	26.7	32.9	33.5	36.5	30.5
Hungary	²	22.5	29.3	36.1	26.8	34.6	42.5	18.6	24.5	30.3	31.8	35.8	27.8
Iceland	²	8.5	11.9	15.4	8.5	12.0	15.4	8.5	11.9	15.4	12.0	11.9	12.0
Ireland	²	15.8	19.8	23.9	17.1	21.6	26.1	14.5	18.1	21.7	20.8	22.5	19.0
Israel	²	15.0	20.8	26.6	20.4	28.7	37.0	9.7	13.1	16.6	21.2	28.9	13.5
Italy	²	17.3	21.2	25.0	20.9	25.3	29.7	14.0	17.3	20.7	23.1	26.6	19.5
Kazakhstan		18.8	23.0	27.1	33.7	41.1	48.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	23.2	39.6	6.7
Kyrgyzstan		19.2	26.9	34.5	36.9	51.6	66.3	2.4	3.4	4.5	25.4	48.0	2.8
Latvia		27.1	33.4	39.7	40.7	50.1	59.4	15.9	19.7	23.5	37.0	50.3	23.7
Lithuania		21.9	28.4	35.0	31.7	41.4	51.1	13.7	17.7	21.7	32.0	42.1	21.8
Luxembourg	²	16.1	20.4	24.6	17.3	21.8	26.3	15.0	19.0	22.9	21.1	22.4	19.8
Malta	²	16.3	21.9	27.6	19.0	25.2	31.4	13.6	18.7	23.8	24.0	26.4	21.6
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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 (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	32.9	17.7
Montenegro		19.5	32.4	45.3	19.7	31.5	43.2	19.2	33.2	47.3	31.4	31.6	31.1
Netherlands	²	17.3	21.0	24.7	19.4	23.5	27.5	15.3	18.6	21.9	22.2	24.4	19.9
North Macedonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	²	13.2	16.0	18.8	14.2	16.9	19.6	12.2	15.0	17.9	16.2	17.0	15.4
Poland		18.9	23.7	28.6	23.0	28.8	34.6	15.1	19.0	23.0	24.0	27.9	20.1
Portugal	²	16.9	21.0	25.2	22.2	27.4	32.6	12.1	15.4	18.7	25.4	30.5	20.2
Republic of Moldova		21.9	27.9	33.9	41.6	52.8	64.0	4.3	5.6	7.0	29.0	51.7	6.2
Romania		20.7	25.7	30.7	28.0	34.9	41.8	13.9	17.1	20.4	28.0	35.9	20.0
Russian Federation		21.0	25.0	29.0	35.5	42.0	48.6	8.9	10.9	12.8	26.8	40.8	12.8
San Marino		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	²	30.5	37.6	44.7	32.3	39.7	47.1	28.9	35.7	42.5	39.8	40.5	39.1
Slovakia	²	19.9	30.1	40.2	25.0	37.3	49.5	15.2	23.3	31.5	31.5	37.4	25.6
Slovenia	²	15.5	19.6	23.7	17.7	22.7	27.7	13.4	16.6	19.9	22.0	24.4	19.6
Spain	²	19.5	24.5	29.5	21.8	27.1	32.5	17.3	22.0	26.7	27.7	28.6	26.7
Sweden		18.7	23.5	28.3	23.1	29.3	35.5	14.3	17.7	21.1	24.0	29.8	18.2
Switzerland	²	18.8	23.5	28.1	21.0	26.4	31.9	16.7	20.5	24.4	25.5	28.1	22.9
Tajikistan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey		25.3	30.5	35.8	35.8	42.8	49.7	15.2	18.9	22.6	30.7	42.1	19.2
Turkmenistan		4.0	5.5	7.0	7.9	10.8	13.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.5	10.6	0.4
Ukraine		19.4	23.3	27.2	33.7	40.4	47.2	7.5	9.0	10.6	25.8	40.0	11.5
United Kingdom	²	11.9	14.3	16.8	13.5	16.2	18.9	10.3	12.5	14.7	15.4	17.3	13.5
Uzbekistan		13.2	17.2	21.1	26.0	33.7	41.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	17.6	34.0	1.1

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.6	33.0	4.2
Afghanistan		17.4	23.5	29.6	29.6	39.7	49.7	4.6	6.4	8.3	23.3	39.4	7.2
Bahrain	²	14.2	19.5	24.9	20.0	26.7	33.3	1.8	4.5	7.2	14.9	25.3	4.5
Djibouti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt		18.3	24.4	30.4	36.4	48.3	60.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	24.3	48.1	0.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		10.7	14.3	17.9	19.2	25.4	31.6	2.2	3.2	4.1	13.6	24.1	3.1
Iraq		10.1	18.9	27.7	19.1	36.1	53.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	18.5	35.1	1.8
Jordan	²	28.4	35.2	42.1	46.5	57.4	68.3	10.0	12.7	15.4	34.8	56.8	12.8
Kuwait		15.8	22.3	28.8	24.0	33.9	43.8	1.6	2.3	3.0	17.9	33.5	2.2
Lebanon		27.7	38.8	49.9	35.1	48.4	61.8	20.3	29.2	38.1	38.2	47.5	28.9
Libya		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco		10.9	14.5	18.1	21.7	28.7	35.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	14.5	28.2	0.8
Oman		9.2	11.7	14.2	13.0	16.5	20.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	8.0	15.5	0.4
Pakistan		14.7	18.9	23.1	24.1	30.6	37.0	4.8	6.6	8.4	20.2	33.0	7.3
Qatar		14.6	18.9	23.3	18.1	23.5	28.8	1.4	2.0	2.6	11.8	21.7	1.9
Saudi Arabia		13.1	17.5	22.0	20.8	27.8	34.8	1.4	2.0	2.6	14.3	26.5	2.0
Somalia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia		18.4	24.6	30.8	36.2	48.1	60.0	1.4	2.1	2.8	24.6	47.2	2.0
United Arab Emirates		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen		10.3	21.2	32.1	16.5	34.0	51.4	4.1	8.4	12.8	20.3	32.5	8.1

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	46.4	2.8
Australia	²	10.6	13.0	15.5	12.3	15.2	18.1	8.9	10.9	13.0	13.6	15.6	11.5
Brunei Darussalam	²	12.6	17.4	22.2	22.8	31.3	39.7	1.6	2.4	3.1	16.2	30.0	2.3
Cambodia		14.7	18.2	21.7	25.8	31.9	37.9	4.5	5.6	6.8	21.1	36.1	6.0
China	²	20.4	25.3	30.3	38.5	47.8	57.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	25.6	49.4	1.7
Cook Islands	²	18.7	24.2	29.6	21.8	28.0	34.2	15.7	20.3	24.9	24.0	27.7	20.3
Fiji	²	12.5	24.4	36.2	19.5	37.5	55.5	5.4	11.0	16.6	23.1	35.6	10.5
Japan	²	14.7	17.9	21.0	23.3	28.3	33.2	6.7	8.1	9.5	20.1	30.1	10.0
Kiribati	²	29.3	39.7	50.1	40.6	53.6	66.6	19.0	27.0	35.0	40.6	53.9	27.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic		23.6	30.3	37.0	39.7	51.0	62.3	7.6	9.7	11.9	31.8	53.3	10.3
Malaysia		18.2	23.5	28.8	34.6	44.7	54.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	22.5	43.8	1.1
Marshall Islands		22.1	29.0	35.9	37.8	49.4	61.1	6.2	8.4	10.6	28.5	48.7	8.3
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia		23.4	29.5	35.6	42.1	53.0	63.9	5.7	7.3	8.8	29.4	51.7	7.1
Nauru		35.8	49.3	62.7	36.1	48.7	61.4	35.6	49.8	64.0	48.5	47.8	49.1
New Zealand	²	10.7	12.7	14.6	11.9	14.1	16.3	9.6	11.3	13.1	13.7	15.0	12.3
Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	²	13.0	18.1	23.1	20.5	28.0	35.6	5.5	8.1	10.6	17.6	27.3	7.9
Papua New Guinea	²	30.7	40.5	50.3	42.5	55.2	67.9	18.6	25.4	32.2	39.3	53.5	25.1
Philippines	²	17.9	22.9	28.0	31.0	39.8	48.7	4.9	6.2	7.6	22.9	39.3	6.5

Table A1.1. Current tobacco use rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
		<i>Lower limit</i> ¹	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit</i> ¹	<i>Lower limit</i> ¹	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit</i> ¹	<i>Lower limit</i> ¹	Point estimate	<i>Upper limit</i> ¹	Point estimate	Point estimate	Point estimate
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	46.4	2.8
Republic of Korea	²	16.5	20.1	23.7	28.7	34.7	40.7	4.3	5.5	6.7	20.8	35.7	5.9
Samoa		18.3	25.6	32.8	25.9	35.9	45.9	10.2	14.5	18.9	25.3	36.1	14.5
Singapore	²	11.7	16.8	21.9	20.0	28.2	36.4	2.6	4.2	5.8	16.5	28.0	5.0
Solomon Islands	²	26.5	38.0	49.6	39.0	55.9	72.8	13.7	19.8	25.9	36.5	53.8	19.2
Tonga	²	24.0	30.9	37.9	36.3	47.1	57.9	12.1	15.3	18.6	31.0	46.7	15.3
Tuvalu	²	20.8	37.0	53.2	29.6	51.4	73.2	11.8	22.3	32.8	35.6	49.8	21.3
Vanuatu	²	10.7	19.1	27.4	20.0	35.3	50.7	1.4	2.7	4.1	17.8	33.0	2.6
Viet Nam		20.3	25.4	30.6	39.5	49.3	59.1	1.8	2.4	3.0	24.8	47.4	2.2

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

² 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 the country.

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	28.9	5.2
AFRICAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	15.3	1.5
Algeria		11.3	15.6	20.0	22.0	30.5	38.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	15.2	29.8	0.6
Angola	
Benin		3.1	4.2	5.4	5.5	7.3	9.2	0.8	1.2	1.7	4.7	8.2	1.2
Botswana		11.2	14.4	17.7	20.6	26.5	32.3	2.7	3.6	4.6	15.0	26.3	3.7
Burkina Faso		7.2	10.5	13.8	13.5	19.1	24.8	1.1	2.1	3.2	10.3	18.4	2.2
Burundi		4.9	7.6	10.3	9.0	13.5	18.1	1.0	1.9	2.7	8.4	14.8	2.0
Cabo Verde		5.6	7.7	9.8	9.3	12.7	16.1	2.0	2.7	3.5	7.8	12.8	2.7
Cameroon		3.8	5.0	6.2	7.4	9.7	11.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.7	11.0	0.4
Central African Republic	
Chad		4.5	6.2	8.0	8.0	11.1	14.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	6.8	11.9	1.6
Comoros		7.1	11.8	16.6	13.0	21.4	29.7	1.0	2.3	3.5	11.8	21.3	2.3
Congo		8.5	13.8	19.0	16.8	26.9	37.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	13.8	26.8	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire		6.0	9.4	12.8	11.7	18.0	24.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	11.1	21.5	0.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo		4.8	8.6	12.3	9.5	16.7	24.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	9.2	17.8	0.6
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		3.0	5.1	7.3	6.0	10.2	14.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.0	9.8	0.2
Eswatini		5.0	7.4	9.7	9.9	14.2	18.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	8.0	15.0	1.0
Ethiopia		2.4	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.5	6.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.7	6.4	0.9
Gabon	
Gambia		7.5	9.7	11.9	15.0	19.3	23.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	10.5	20.6	0.4

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	15.3	1.5
Ghana		1.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	4.4	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.6	4.8	0.3
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau		5.0	7.9	10.7	10.1	15.4	20.7	0.4	1.0	1.6	8.4	15.9	0.9
Kenya		6.0	8.1	10.2	11.7	15.6	19.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	8.9	16.9	0.9
Lesotho		15.3	19.1	23.0	30.9	38.6	46.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	20.0	39.6	0.4
Liberia		3.7	6.3	8.9	6.7	11.3	15.9	0.7	1.3	2.0	6.8	12.1	1.4
Madagascar		12.0	15.8	19.5	23.5	30.8	38.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	15.8	30.5	1.1
Malawi		5.4	7.2	8.9	10.3	13.1	15.8	0.8	1.6	2.4	9.2	16.0	2.4
Mali		5.0	6.6	8.1	9.7	12.7	15.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	6.8	12.8	0.8
Mauritania		5.7	8.8	12.0	10.5	16.3	22.1	0.8	1.4	2.0	8.1	14.8	1.3
Mauritius		14.3	19.9	25.6	27.2	37.6	48.0	1.8	2.9	4.0	20.2	37.3	3.0
Mozambique		6.3	12.2	18.1	11.8	22.2	32.7	1.4	3.2	5.0	13.2	23.0	3.3
Namibia		8.3	11.7	15.1	14.1	19.8	25.4	2.9	4.4	5.8	13.1	21.2	4.9
Niger		4.1	6.3	8.6	8.0	12.2	16.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	6.3	11.9	0.6
Nigeria		1.7	2.6	3.5	3.3	5.0	6.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.9	5.5	0.3
Rwanda		6.2	9.9	13.5	10.0	15.4	20.7	2.6	4.7	6.7	11.2	17.3	5.1
Sao Tome and Principe		2.5	4.5	6.5	4.8	8.4	11.9	0.3	0.7	1.1	4.8	8.8	0.7
Senegal		4.3	5.5	6.7	8.8	11.1	13.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	6.1	11.6	0.5
Seychelles		13.4	20.1	26.8	22.8	33.9	44.9	3.5	5.7	7.8	19.3	33.1	5.5
Sierra Leone		8.0	11.3	14.6	13.8	18.5	23.1	2.2	4.2	6.1	12.5	20.5	4.4
South Africa		15.0	20.2	25.4	25.7	34.6	43.5	4.9	6.5	8.2	20.3	34.0	6.5

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	15.3	1.5
South Sudan	
Togo		3.6	4.9	6.2	6.9	9.3	11.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.4	10.3	0.5
Uganda		3.6	4.7	5.7	6.4	8.2	10.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	7.1	11.9	2.3
United Republic of Tanzania		5.1	6.7	8.4	9.5	12.4	15.2	0.8	1.2	1.7	7.8	14.0	1.5
Zambia		8.6	10.8	13.0	16.2	20.2	24.1	1.2	1.8	2.3	13.1	23.3	2.8
Zimbabwe		6.4	9.1	11.8	13.4	18.8	24.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	10.8	20.6	0.9
REGION OF THE AMERICAS		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	19.3	10.9
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina		19.0	24.0	28.9	23.3	29.5	35.7	15.0	18.8	22.7	24.5	29.4	19.6
Bahamas		7.3	10.5	13.8	13.4	19.2	25.0	1.6	2.5	3.4	10.6	18.8	2.4
Barbados		3.8	6.8	9.7	6.8	12.1	17.4	1.1	1.9	2.7	7.1	12.2	1.9
Belize		5.8	8.5	11.2	10.5	15.3	20.1	1.2	1.8	2.5	8.5	15.1	1.8
Bolivia		7.8	13.2	18.6	12.7	21.4	30.1	2.9	5.0	7.1	12.7	20.5	4.8
Brazil		9.6	13.1	16.5	12.3	16.6	20.9	7.1	9.7	12.3	12.8	16.2	9.4
Canada		10.4	12.5	14.6	12.2	14.8	17.4	8.7	10.2	11.8	13.0	15.3	10.7
Chile		23.1	28.9	34.6	25.5	31.7	38.0	20.8	26.1	31.4	29.2	31.6	26.8
Colombia		6.8	8.5	10.3	10.1	12.6	15.1	3.6	4.7	5.8	8.5	12.4	4.6
Costa Rica		6.3	8.9	11.4	9.5	13.1	16.8	3.2	4.6	6.1	8.8	12.9	4.6
Cuba		14.2	19.3	24.4	20.4	27.5	34.5	8.1	11.4	14.6	17.9	25.5	10.3
Dominica	
Dominican Republic		6.7	9.0	11.3	9.6	12.6	15.6	3.7	5.4	7.0	9.1	12.7	5.4
Ecuador		7.7	11.5	15.3	13.1	18.8	24.5	2.4	4.3	6.3	11.3	18.4	4.2

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
REGION OF THE AMERICAS (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	19.3	10.9
El Salvador		4.8	7.4	10.0	9.4	14.3	19.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	7.9	14.1	1.7
Grenada	
Guatemala		7.1	11.1	15.0	13.7	21.1	28.5	1.0	1.6	2.3	10.9	20.1	1.6
Guyana		8.8	11.9	15.0	16.0	21.5	27.0	1.7	2.4	3.1	12.1	21.7	2.4
Haiti		5.0	6.9	8.9	8.2	11.2	14.1	2.0	3.0	3.9	7.7	12.2	3.1
Honduras	
Jamaica		5.8	9.7	13.6	9.6	15.6	21.7	2.2	3.9	5.6	9.4	15.0	3.8
Mexico		10.4	12.9	15.4	16.3	20.1	24.0	5.0	6.2	7.5	13.1	19.9	6.2
Nicaragua	
Panama		3.2	5.1	6.9	5.0	8.0	10.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	5.0	7.7	2.2
Paraguay		7.5	11.7	15.9	12.3	18.8	25.3	2.6	4.4	6.2	11.5	18.6	4.4
Peru		5.9	8.2	10.5	9.7	13.5	17.3	2.3	3.0	3.7	8.1	13.2	3.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Saint Lucia	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
United States of America		14.9	18.3	21.8	17.6	21.6	25.6	12.2	15.2	18.1	19.1	22.2	16.0
Uruguay		16.9	20.4	23.8	20.2	24.1	28.0	14.0	17.0	20.0	21.5	24.4	18.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	24.6	1.6
Bangladesh		14.9	18.6	22.2	29.3	36.4	43.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	18.5	36.4	0.6
Bhutan	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13.2	17.6	22.0	27.4	36.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.8	0.0
India		6.5	8.1	9.8	11.6	14.4	17.3	1.0	1.4	1.7	8.0	14.6	1.4
Indonesia		26.1	32.6	39.2	50.1	62.7	75.2	1.9	2.5	3.1	32.2	61.9	2.5
Maldives		24.9	32.3	39.6	36.6	47.2	57.8	1.9	2.9	3.9	23.7	44.4	2.9
Myanmar		14.9	19.7	24.5	28.8	37.5	46.2	2.3	3.6	4.9	20.4	37.2	3.5
Nepal		11.9	14.8	17.6	21.5	26.5	31.5	4.4	5.6	6.8	17.5	28.5	6.4
Sri Lanka		8.3	12.3	16.4	17.4	25.9	34.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	12.4	24.6	0.2
Thailand		15.3	19.4	23.4	30.3	38.2	46.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	19.4	37.2	1.6
Timor-Leste		24.3	31.5	38.6	45.3	57.7	70.0	3.0	4.9	6.8	32.1	59.1	5.1
EUROPEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	31.9	17.6
Albania		17.3	23.4	29.4	30.2	39.8	49.3	4.2	6.6	9.1	22.4	38.8	6.0
Andorra		16.3	29.1	41.8	19.6	34.3	49.0	13.2	24.1	35.0	31.8	35.3	28.3
Armenia		18.9	24.0	29.2	40.1	50.9	61.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	25.5	49.4	1.5
Austria		18.1	23.7	29.3	19.8	25.8	31.9	16.5	21.6	26.7	26.4	27.7	25.0
Azerbaijan		14.3	20.8	27.2	29.1	42.3	55.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	20.5	40.9	0.1
Belarus		19.7	24.4	29.1	34.1	42.2	50.3	7.6	9.5	11.4	25.8	40.7	10.9
Belgium		15.9	20.4	24.9	18.3	23.3	28.3	13.5	17.6	21.7	22.2	24.4	19.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina		19.6	35.5	51.3	25.1	43.4	61.7	14.4	28.0	41.5	35.0	42.0	28.0
Bulgaria		25.1	34.3	43.5	28.7	39.1	49.5	21.7	29.8	37.9	39.0	40.9	37.1

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	31.9	17.6
Croatia		25.0	33.1	41.2	26.1	35.6	45.2	24.0	30.7	37.5	36.9	37.6	36.1
Cyprus		25.4	34.2	43.0	34.6	46.6	58.5	16.2	21.9	27.6	35.1	47.0	23.2
Czechia		22.8	28.3	33.9	26.7	33.4	40.1	19.0	23.5	28.0	30.7	35.0	26.4
Denmark		14.2	17.5	20.8	14.5	17.9	21.4	14.0	17.1	20.2	17.5	17.8	17.1
Estonia		19.2	24.2	29.1	24.6	31.2	37.9	14.6	18.0	21.4	26.7	31.8	21.6
Finland		13.1	16.0	18.9	15.3	18.6	21.8	11.0	13.6	16.2	18.2	20.1	16.3
France		23.1	28.7	34.3	25.4	31.3	37.2	21.0	26.3	31.7	33.4	34.9	31.9
Georgia		23.4	29.3	35.1	44.2	55.2	66.3	5.3	6.7	8.0	31.7	56.3	7.1
Germany		16.5	19.6	22.7	18.9	22.3	25.6	14.3	17.1	19.9	22.0	24.1	19.9
Greece		23.6	30.9	38.1	26.8	35.2	43.6	20.6	26.7	32.9	33.5	36.5	30.5
Hungary		22.5	29.3	36.1	26.8	34.6	42.5	18.6	24.5	30.3	31.8	35.8	27.8
Iceland		8.5	11.9	15.4	8.5	12.0	15.4	8.5	11.9	15.4	12.0	11.9	12.0
Ireland		15.8	19.8	23.9	17.1	21.6	26.1	14.5	18.1	21.7	20.8	22.5	19.0
Israel		15.0	20.8	26.6	20.4	28.7	37.0	9.7	13.1	16.6	21.2	28.9	13.5
Italy		17.3	21.2	25.0	20.9	25.3	29.7	14.0	17.3	20.7	23.1	26.6	19.5
Kazakhstan		16.6	20.9	25.1	30.2	37.7	45.2	4.4	5.8	7.1	21.1	36.4	5.8
Kyrgyzstan		20.3	26.1	31.9	39.5	50.1	60.7	2.0	3.3	4.7	27.0	50.7	3.2
Latvia		24.9	31.3	37.7	37.6	46.7	55.7	14.6	18.7	22.9	35.0	47.1	22.8
Lithuania		18.8	23.9	29.1	28.1	35.6	43.2	11.0	14.2	17.4	27.4	36.7	18.1
Luxembourg		16.1	20.4	24.6	17.3	21.8	26.3	15.0	19.0	22.9	21.1	22.4	19.8
Malta		16.3	21.9	27.6	19.0	25.2	31.4	13.6	18.7	23.8	24.0	26.4	21.6
Monaco	

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	31.9	17.6
Montenegro		19.5	32.4	45.3	19.7	31.5	43.2	19.2	33.2	47.3	32.8	31.6	33.9
Netherlands		17.3	21.0	24.7	19.4	23.5	27.5	15.3	18.6	21.9	22.2	24.4	19.9
North Macedonia	
Norway		13.2	16.0	18.8	14.2	16.9	19.6	12.2	15.0	17.9	16.2	17.0	15.4
Poland		18.9	23.7	28.6	23.0	28.8	34.6	15.1	19.0	23.0	24.0	27.9	20.1
Portugal		16.9	21.0	25.2	22.2	27.4	32.6	12.1	15.4	18.7	25.4	30.5	20.2
Republic of Moldova		18.1	24.5	30.9	33.7	45.6	57.6	4.3	5.6	7.0	25.4	44.6	6.2
Romania		20.7	25.7	30.7	28.0	34.9	41.8	13.9	17.1	20.4	28.0	35.9	20.0
Russian Federation		21.0	25.0	29.0	35.5	42.0	48.6	8.9	10.9	12.8	26.8	40.8	12.8
San Marino	
Serbia		30.5	37.6	44.7	32.3	39.7	47.1	28.9	35.7	42.5	39.8	40.5	39.1
Slovakia		19.9	30.1	40.2	25.0	37.3	49.5	15.2	23.3	31.5	31.5	37.4	25.6
Slovenia		15.5	19.6	23.7	17.7	22.7	27.7	13.4	16.6	19.9	22.0	24.4	19.6
Spain		19.5	24.5	29.5	21.8	27.1	32.5	17.3	22.0	26.7	27.7	28.6	26.7
Sweden		12.4	15.3	18.1	12.7	16.0	19.2	12.1	14.6	17.0	15.6	16.1	15.0
Switzerland		18.8	23.5	28.1	21.0	26.4	31.9	16.7	20.5	24.4	25.5	28.1	22.9
Tajikistan	
Turkey		25.3	30.5	35.8	35.8	42.8	49.7	15.2	18.9	22.6	30.7	42.1	19.2
Turkmenistan		4.0	5.5	7.0	7.9	10.8	13.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.5	10.6	0.4
Ukraine		19.4	23.3	27.2	33.7	40.4	47.2	7.5	9.0	10.6	25.8	40.0	11.5
United Kingdom		11.9	14.3	16.8	13.5	16.2	18.9	10.3	12.5	14.7	15.4	17.3	13.5
Uzbekistan		7.5	10.6	13.8	14.6	20.6	26.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	10.6	20.3	0.9

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	26.6	2.4
Afghanistan		6.5	10.1	13.7	11.5	17.7	24.0	1.3	2.1	2.9	9.5	16.7	2.2
Bahrain		14.2	19.5	24.9	20.0	26.7	33.3	1.8	4.5	7.2	14.9	25.3	4.5
Djibouti	
Egypt		16.4	21.1	25.8	32.5	41.8	51.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	21.1	41.7	0.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		7.8	10.2	12.7	14.6	19.2	23.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	9.8	18.3	1.2
Iraq		10.1	18.9	27.7	19.1	36.1	53.1	1.1	1.7	2.2	18.5	35.1	1.8
Jordan		28.4	35.2	42.1	46.5	57.4	68.3	10.0	12.7	15.4	34.8	56.8	12.8
Kuwait		15.8	22.3	28.8	24.0	33.9	43.8	1.6	2.3	3.0	17.9	33.5	2.2
Lebanon		25.6	34.3	43.0	32.6	42.8	53.1	18.6	25.9	33.1	33.9	42.1	25.7
Libya	
Morocco		8.9	12.1	15.4	17.8	24.0	30.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	12.2	23.6	0.7
Oman		8.1	10.6	13.2	11.4	15.0	18.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	7.2	14.1	0.3
Pakistan		9.9	13.1	16.3	17.3	22.7	28.0	2.1	3.1	4.0	14.0	24.6	3.3
Qatar		12.2	16.2	20.2	15.2	20.1	25.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	10.2	18.6	1.7
Saudi Arabia		11.9	15.6	19.2	19.0	24.7	30.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	12.7	23.5	1.8
Somalia	
Sudan	
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tunisia		16.4	20.9	25.5	32.2	40.9	49.7	1.2	1.7	2.3	21.0	40.3	1.7
United Arab Emirates	
Yemen		8.4	17.1	25.7	13.2	27.4	41.7	3.6	6.7	9.8	16.5	26.3	6.6

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9	43.1	2.7
Australia		10.6	13.0	15.5	12.3	15.2	18.1	8.9	10.9	13.0	13.6	15.6	11.5
Brunei Darussalam		12.6	17.4	22.2	22.8	31.3	39.7	1.6	2.4	3.1	16.2	30.0	2.3
Cambodia		10.9	14.2	17.5	21.5	28.0	34.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	16.5	31.2	1.7
China		20.4	25.3	30.3	38.5	47.8	57.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	23.5	45.3	1.7
Cook Islands		18.7	24.2	29.6	21.8	28.0	34.2	15.7	20.3	24.9	24.0	27.7	20.3
Fiji		12.5	24.4	36.2	19.5	37.5	55.5	5.4	11.0	16.6	23.1	35.6	10.5
Japan		14.7	17.9	21.0	23.3	28.3	33.2	6.7	8.1	9.5	20.1	30.1	10.0
Kiribati		29.3	39.7	50.1	40.6	53.6	66.6	19.0	27.0	35.0	40.6	53.9	27.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic		19.5	25.0	30.6	35.5	45.0	54.6	3.6	5.2	6.8	26.3	47.0	5.5
Malaysia		16.2	21.9	27.6	31.1	42.1	53.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	20.8	41.0	0.5
Marshall Islands		17.8	23.8	29.7	32.7	43.3	53.8	2.9	4.1	5.4	23.2	42.2	4.1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	
Mongolia		21.1	26.2	31.3	38.2	47.1	56.1	5.0	6.4	7.8	26.2	46.0	6.3
Nauru		28.9	45.0	61.0	29.8	45.3	60.8	28.1	44.6	61.2	43.8	44.0	43.5
New Zealand		10.7	12.7	14.6	11.9	14.1	16.3	9.6	11.3	13.1	13.7	15.0	12.3
Niue	
Palau		13.0	18.1	23.1	20.5	28.0	35.6	5.5	8.1	10.6	17.6	27.3	7.9
Papua New Guinea		30.7	40.5	50.3	42.5	55.2	67.9	18.6	25.4	32.2	39.3	53.5	25.1
Philippines		17.9	22.9	28.0	31.0	39.8	48.7	4.9	6.2	7.6	22.9	39.3	6.5

Table A1.2. Current tobacco smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
WHO 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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9	43.1	2.7
Republic of Korea		16.5	20.1	23.7	28.7	34.7	40.7	4.3	5.5	6.7	20.8	35.7	5.9
Samoa		16.3	22.1	27.9	23.1	31.1	39.1	8.9	12.4	16.0	21.9	31.2	12.5
Singapore		11.7	16.8	21.9	20.0	28.2	36.4	2.6	4.2	5.8	16.5	28.0	5.0
Solomon Islands		26.5	38.0	49.6	39.0	55.9	72.8	13.7	19.8	25.9	36.5	53.8	19.2
Tonga		24.0	30.9	37.9	36.3	47.1	57.9	12.1	15.3	18.6	31.0	46.7	15.3
Tuvalu		20.8	37.0	53.2	29.6	51.4	73.2	11.8	22.3	32.8	35.6	49.8	21.3
Vanuatu		10.7	19.1	27.4	20.0	35.3	50.7	1.4	2.7	4.1	17.8	33.0	2.6
Viet Nam		18.7	23.8	28.9	37.3	47.3	57.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	23.3	45.4	1.1

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

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	26.4	4.6
AFRICAN REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	13.4	0.9
	Algeria		11.3	15.0	18.6	22.3	29.4	36.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	14.6	28.8	0.3
	Angola		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benin		2.5	3.2	3.9	4.8	6.1	7.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.6	6.8	0.4
	Botswana		9.7	13.0	16.4	18.6	24.8	30.9	1.6	2.4	3.3	13.4	24.2	2.5
	Burkina Faso		5.7	8.6	11.4	11.4	17.0	22.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	8.5	16.4	0.5
	Burundi		3.9	6.2	8.4	7.4	11.7	15.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	6.9	12.8	0.9
	Cabo Verde		4.1	5.8	7.4	7.5	10.4	13.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	5.8	10.4	1.1
	Cameroon		3.7	4.9	6.1	7.4	9.7	11.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.6	11.0	0.2
	Central African Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chad		3.7	5.1	6.5	7.2	9.8	12.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.5	10.4	0.6
	Comoros		6.2	9.4	12.7	11.7	17.5	23.3	0.6	1.3	2.1	9.5	17.6	1.4
	Congo		6.6	10.5	14.4	13.0	20.7	28.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	10.5	20.6	0.4
	Côte d'Ivoire		5.9	8.8	11.8	11.6	17.3	23.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	8.7	17.2	0.2
	Democratic Republic of the Congo		5.4	8.1	10.8	10.7	16.0	21.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	8.4	16.4	0.4
	Equatorial Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eritrea		2.1	4.2	6.3	4.2	8.4	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	8.1	0.1
	Eswatini		4.4	6.7	8.9	8.8	13.1	17.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	7.3	13.9	0.6
	Ethiopia		2.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.9	6.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	3.1	5.7	0.4
	Gabon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gambia		6.1	8.2	10.4	12.4	16.7	20.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.0	17.8	0.1

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	13.4	0.9
	Ghana		1.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.0	0.1
	Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guinea-Bissau		3.9	6.3	8.7	7.9	12.8	17.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	6.8	13.3	0.3
	Kenya		5.2	6.9	8.6	10.3	13.6	16.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	7.6	14.8	0.4
	Lesotho		13.8	17.6	21.4	28.0	35.7	43.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	18.3	36.4	0.2
	Liberia		3.1	5.1	7.2	5.9	9.8	13.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.4	10.3	0.5
	Madagascar		9.5	12.5	15.5	18.6	24.5	30.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	12.6	24.4	0.8
	Malawi		4.3	5.7	7.1	8.6	11.1	13.7	0.2	0.6	0.9	7.2	13.6	0.8
	Mali		4.6	5.8	7.1	9.1	11.5	13.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	6.0	11.6	0.3
	Mauritania		5.0	7.5	10.0	9.5	14.1	18.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	6.9	12.9	0.9
	Mauritius		12.8	18.0	23.3	24.4	34.1	43.8	1.6	2.6	3.6	18.5	34.2	2.7
	Mozambique		4.9	9.1	13.4	9.7	17.4	25.1	0.6	1.7	2.8	9.8	17.9	1.7
	Namibia		8.0	11.3	14.6	14.1	19.8	25.4	2.4	3.6	4.8	12.7	21.3	4.0
	Niger		3.5	5.3	7.2	7.0	10.7	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	10.3	0.0
	Nigeria		2.0	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.8	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	5.1	0.2
	Rwanda		3.4	5.2	7.1	6.5	10.0	13.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	6.0	11.2	0.8
	Sao Tome and Principe		1.7	3.2	4.7	3.3	6.1	9.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.4	6.4	0.4
	Senegal		4.0	5.1	6.2	8.2	10.4	12.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	5.5	10.7	0.3
	Seychelles		11.8	17.3	22.8	20.3	29.5	38.6	2.8	4.5	6.1	16.6	28.7	4.4
	Sierra Leone		7.2	9.7	12.2	12.4	16.2	20.1	2.1	3.2	4.4	10.7	18.1	3.2
	South Africa		12.2	16.6	20.9	21.0	28.3	35.6	3.8	5.4	7.0	16.6	27.7	5.4

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	13.4	0.9
South Sudan	
Togo		2.8	3.8	4.9	5.5	7.6	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.2	8.3	0.1
Uganda		3.1	3.9	4.8	5.8	7.4	9.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	6.0	10.8	1.2
United Republic of Tanzania		4.2	5.6	7.1	8.1	10.9	13.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	6.5	12.5	0.5
Zambia		7.5	9.5	11.4	14.8	18.6	22.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	11.4	21.5	1.3
Zimbabwe		5.5	7.6	9.7	11.9	16.4	20.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	9.1	18.0	0.2
REGION OF THE AMERICAS		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.7	17.3	10.1
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina		17.7	22.7	27.6	20.7	26.8	32.9	15.0	18.8	22.7	23.2	26.7	19.6
Bahamas		5.2	8.6	12.0	9.7	15.8	22.0	1.1	2.0	2.8	8.7	15.4	1.9
Barbados		2.4	5.5	8.6	4.1	9.8	15.5	0.9	1.6	2.3	5.7	9.9	1.5
Belize		4.8	7.1	9.5	8.6	13.0	17.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	7.1	12.7	1.4
Bolivia		5.3	10.9	16.5	7.9	17.2	26.4	2.7	4.6	6.6	10.4	16.4	4.4
Brazil		9.6	13.1	16.5	12.3	16.6	20.9	7.1	9.7	12.3	12.8	16.2	9.4
Canada		9.8	11.8	13.8	11.7	14.0	16.3	8.1	9.7	11.4	12.3	14.4	10.2
Chile		21.4	26.6	31.9	23.5	29.6	35.7	19.3	23.8	28.3	27.0	29.5	24.5
Colombia		5.4	7.5	9.7	7.9	11.1	14.2	2.9	4.2	5.4	7.6	11.0	4.1
Costa Rica		5.6	7.9	10.1	8.4	11.7	15.1	2.9	4.1	5.2	7.8	11.5	4.0
Cuba		12.4	17.0	21.6	18.0	24.4	30.7	6.9	9.8	12.7	15.8	22.8	8.8
Dominica	
Dominican Republic		4.6	6.8	9.1	6.6	9.6	12.5	2.7	4.2	5.7	7.0	9.7	4.2
Ecuador		5.7	8.8	12.0	10.2	15.4	20.7	1.3	2.3	3.4	8.7	15.2	2.2

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
REGION OF THE AMERICAS (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.7	17.3	10.1
El Salvador		4.4	6.6	8.8	8.6	12.7	16.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	7.1	12.6	1.5
Grenada	
Guatemala		6.7	9.9	13.1	12.8	19.0	25.1	0.9	1.3	1.8	9.7	18.1	1.3
Guyana		7.1	10.2	13.3	12.9	18.4	23.9	1.4	2.0	2.7	10.3	18.6	2.0
Haiti		4.5	6.4	8.3	7.8	11.0	14.2	1.4	2.1	2.8	7.0	11.7	2.2
Honduras	
Jamaica		5.1	8.5	11.9	8.2	13.8	19.3	2.1	3.4	4.8	8.3	13.3	3.3
Mexico		9.7	11.9	14.1	15.2	18.6	22.1	4.7	5.7	6.7	12.0	18.4	5.6
Nicaragua	
Panama		2.7	4.4	6.0	4.2	6.8	9.5	1.3	2.0	2.7	4.3	6.6	1.9
Paraguay		5.0	9.6	14.1	8.3	15.4	22.4	1.7	3.6	5.5	9.5	15.3	3.6
Peru		5.6	7.4	9.3	9.2	12.3	15.4	2.0	2.6	3.3	7.4	12.1	2.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Saint Lucia	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Suriname	
Trinidad and Tobago	
United States of America		13.2	15.8	18.4	15.0	18.1	21.1	11.5	13.7	15.9	16.6	18.6	14.5
Uruguay		15.2	18.9	22.6	18.0	22.5	27.1	12.6	15.6	18.6	20.0	22.9	17.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	20.3	0.9
	Bangladesh	11.3	14.4	17.5	22.3	28.4	34.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	14.3	28.4	0.2
	Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11.1	15.1	19.1	23.0	31.2	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	29.9	0.0
	India	4.1	5.3	6.5	7.6	9.7	11.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	5.2	9.8	0.6
	Indonesia	26.0	32.6	39.1	50.1	62.7	75.2	1.8	2.4	2.9	32.2	61.9	2.4
	Maldives	19.1	26.8	34.5	28.5	39.8	51.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	19.4	37.5	1.2
	Myanmar	11.3	15.2	19.1	22.8	30.0	37.3	0.9	1.8	2.7	15.8	29.8	1.7
	Nepal	10.5	13.2	15.9	18.9	23.7	28.6	3.9	4.9	6.0	15.6	25.6	5.6
	Sri Lanka	5.4	9.5	13.6	11.3	20.0	28.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	9.5	18.9	0.1
	Thailand	14.5	18.3	22.0	28.8	36.1	43.5	1.3	1.7	2.1	18.3	35.2	1.4
	Timor-Leste	24.2	31.1	37.9	45.3	57.7	70.0	2.7	4.1	5.4	31.8	59.1	4.4
EUROPEAN REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	29.7	16.4
	Albania	14.9	19.8	24.8	26.5	34.6	42.6	3.0	4.8	6.5	19.0	33.7	4.3
	Andorra	10.7	23.6	36.6	13.0	27.8	42.7	8.5	19.6	30.8	25.7	28.6	22.8
	Armenia	19.0	23.9	28.8	40.3	50.6	60.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	25.4	49.3	1.5
	Austria	16.9	22.0	27.1	19.1	24.3	29.6	14.7	19.7	24.7	24.4	26.0	22.7
	Azerbaijan	11.2	16.3	21.5	22.8	33.3	43.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	16.1	32.1	0.1
	Belarus	18.5	23.0	27.5	31.9	39.5	47.1	7.3	9.2	11.1	24.4	38.2	10.6
	Belgium	14.4	19.2	23.9	16.7	22.0	27.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	20.8	23.0	18.6
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.6	28.4	40.1	19.7	34.4	49.2	13.7	22.6	31.5	28.4	33.7	23.1
	Bulgaria	22.0	31.3	40.6	25.7	36.0	46.4	18.6	27.0	35.3	35.5	37.6	33.4

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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 (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	29.7	16.4
	Croatia	21.8	29.8	37.8	23.6	32.1	40.7	20.1	27.7	35.2	33.3	33.8	32.7
	Cyprus	19.3	28.5	37.7	27.0	39.6	52.3	11.7	17.5	23.3	29.2	40.0	18.3
	Czechia	18.9	24.2	29.5	22.3	28.7	35.1	15.6	19.9	24.1	26.2	30.1	22.3
	Denmark	12.5	15.6	18.8	12.0	15.3	18.6	12.9	16.0	19.0	15.6	15.2	15.9
	Estonia	17.8	22.1	26.4	23.5	29.1	34.7	12.9	16.0	19.2	24.5	29.7	19.3
	Finland	11.3	14.6	17.9	13.2	16.8	20.5	9.4	12.4	15.4	16.6	18.2	14.9
	France	19.7	26.1	32.5	21.6	28.7	35.8	18.0	23.7	29.5	30.5	32.1	28.9
	Georgia	21.0	26.2	31.4	39.6	49.2	58.9	4.8	6.2	7.5	28.4	50.1	6.6
	Germany	14.5	17.7	21.0	16.1	19.7	23.4	12.9	15.8	18.7	19.9	21.4	18.4
	Greece	20.1	28.4	36.7	23.5	32.7	41.9	16.9	24.4	31.8	30.9	33.9	27.8
	Hungary	20.6	27.2	33.8	24.8	32.2	39.6	17.0	22.8	28.7	29.7	33.4	26.0
	Iceland	5.5	9.3	13.0	5.3	9.0	12.7	5.7	9.5	13.3	9.3	8.9	9.6
	Ireland	14.3	18.1	22.0	15.8	19.9	23.9	12.7	16.4	20.2	18.9	20.6	17.2
	Israel	13.4	18.2	23.0	18.0	24.8	31.5	8.9	11.8	14.8	18.7	25.2	12.1
	Italy	17.3	20.7	24.1	20.8	24.5	28.3	14.0	17.1	20.2	22.5	25.7	19.3
	Kazakhstan	16.4	20.6	24.8	30.2	37.7	45.2	4.1	5.3	6.5	20.9	36.4	5.4
	Kyrgyzstan	16.4	23.5	30.6	31.9	45.3	58.7	1.7	2.8	3.9	23.6	44.4	2.7
	Latvia	20.8	27.8	34.8	31.0	41.3	51.7	12.6	16.8	21.0	31.1	41.8	20.4
	Lithuania	15.6	21.4	27.2	23.1	31.6	40.1	9.4	12.9	16.5	24.6	32.6	16.5
	Luxembourg	14.6	18.5	22.4	16.1	20.2	24.4	13.1	16.7	20.4	19.2	20.8	17.6
	Malta	14.1	19.5	24.9	17.2	23.2	29.3	11.1	15.8	20.5	21.3	24.3	18.3
	Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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 (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.0	29.7	16.4
Montenegro		16.2	29.8	43.3	16.8	28.7	40.6	15.7	30.8	45.8	27.9	27.2	28.6
Netherlands		13.4	18.0	22.6	14.6	19.9	25.2	12.3	16.1	20.0	19.0	20.7	17.3
North Macedonia	
Norway		7.4	12.1	16.7	7.7	12.6	17.5	7.2	11.5	15.8	12.3	12.6	11.9
Poland		17.0	22.0	27.0	20.9	26.6	32.3	13.5	17.7	22.0	22.3	25.8	18.7
Portugal		13.9	18.8	23.8	17.7	24.3	30.9	10.5	14.0	17.6	22.8	27.1	18.4
Republic of Moldova		18.0	24.0	29.9	33.8	44.9	56.0	3.9	5.2	6.5	24.9	44.0	5.8
Romania		20.0	24.9	29.7	28.1	34.8	41.4	12.6	15.7	18.9	27.0	35.7	18.2
Russian Federation		20.6	24.6	28.6	34.7	41.2	47.8	8.9	10.9	12.8	26.4	40.0	12.8
San Marino	
Serbia		28.5	34.6	40.6	30.5	36.6	42.7	26.5	32.6	38.7	36.6	37.4	35.8
Slovakia		16.0	25.3	34.6	20.8	31.7	42.6	11.6	19.4	27.2	26.6	31.8	21.3
Slovenia		13.9	18.4	22.8	16.3	21.5	26.6	11.5	15.3	19.1	20.6	23.1	18.1
Spain		17.4	22.6	27.9	19.9	25.2	30.5	15.0	20.2	25.3	25.6	26.7	24.5
Sweden		7.6	10.9	14.2	6.3	9.8	13.2	8.8	12.0	15.2	11.1	9.8	12.4
Switzerland		15.0	20.5	26.0	16.9	22.8	28.7	13.1	18.2	23.4	22.3	24.2	20.4
Tajikistan	
Turkey		23.8	29.0	34.3	33.0	40.4	47.8	15.0	18.2	21.3	29.2	39.9	18.4
Turkmenistan		3.4	4.8	6.3	6.7	9.5	12.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.9	9.3	0.4
Ukraine		18.5	22.3	26.1	31.7	38.3	44.9	7.5	9.0	10.6	24.7	37.9	11.5
United Kingdom		9.8	12.3	14.9	11.1	13.9	16.8	8.6	10.8	13.0	13.2	14.8	11.6
Uzbekistan		5.7	8.8	11.9	11.0	17.1	23.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	8.9	16.9	0.8

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	22.5	1.5
	Afghanistan		5.8	8.3	10.8	10.7	15.3	19.9	0.5	0.9	1.2	7.7	14.5	0.9
	Bahrain		9.4	14.9	20.4	13.7	21.4	29.2	0.4	1.2	2.0	10.7	20.1	1.2
	Djibouti		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Egypt		13.9	18.7	23.5	27.6	37.2	46.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	18.7	37.2	0.1
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		6.0	8.5	10.9	11.7	16.2	20.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	8.1	15.5	0.6
	Iraq		6.7	14.5	22.4	12.8	28.1	43.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	14.2	27.4	0.9
	Jordan		20.4	27.2	33.9	34.2	45.2	56.1	6.4	8.8	11.2	26.8	44.7	8.9
	Kuwait		9.5	18.7	27.9	14.7	28.8	43.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	14.7	28.1	1.2
	Lebanon		17.1	26.7	36.2	22.3	33.8	45.2	12.0	19.7	27.3	26.2	32.9	19.5
	Libya		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morocco		8.0	11.1	14.3	15.9	22.0	28.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	11.2	21.6	0.7
	Oman		6.4	9.2	12.0	9.1	13.1	17.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.1	12.0	0.1
	Pakistan		8.0	10.4	12.8	14.5	18.7	22.9	1.2	1.7	2.3	11.1	20.3	1.8
	Qatar		9.0	14.1	19.3	11.2	17.6	23.9	0.7	1.3	2.0	8.8	16.3	1.3
	Saudi Arabia		7.5	12.9	18.2	11.7	20.2	28.7	1.2	1.8	2.4	10.6	19.3	1.8
	Somalia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syrian Arab Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tunisia		15.4	19.7	24.0	30.7	38.9	47.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	19.8	38.3	1.2
	United Arab Emirates		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yemen		3.9	12.0	20.1	6.7	20.6	34.5	1.0	3.4	5.8	11.4	19.6	3.2

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

WHO region and country		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized 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			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	42.1	2.4
	Australia		6.8	10.6	14.4	7.9	12.3	16.6	5.7	9.0	12.2	11.1	12.7	9.5
	Brunei Darussalam		9.6	14.6	19.6	17.5	26.4	35.2	1.1	1.9	2.7	13.7	25.4	1.9
	Cambodia		10.4	13.6	16.7	20.6	26.8	32.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	15.7	29.9	1.5
	China		20.2	25.2	30.2	38.5	47.8	57.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	23.5	45.4	1.5
	Cook Islands		11.6	19.2	26.9	13.4	22.2	31.0	9.7	16.2	22.7	19.1	22.0	16.2
	Fiji		8.1	19.4	30.8	12.8	29.9	46.9	3.3	8.8	14.4	18.3	28.2	8.4
	Japan		14.3	17.2	20.1	22.7	27.2	31.6	6.4	7.8	9.2	19.3	28.9	9.6
	Kiribati		24.0	33.1	42.1	34.1	45.6	57.1	14.7	21.5	28.4	33.8	45.8	21.8
	Lao People's Democratic Republic		16.5	21.4	26.2	30.5	39.1	47.7	2.7	3.8	4.9	22.4	40.8	4.0
	Malaysia		12.4	18.6	24.8	23.9	35.8	47.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	17.6	34.8	0.4
	Marshall Islands		14.0	19.7	25.5	25.7	36.0	46.3	2.2	3.4	4.5	19.4	35.5	3.3
	Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mongolia		21.1	26.2	31.3	38.2	47.1	56.1	5.0	6.4	7.8	26.2	46.1	6.3
	Nauru		19.1	36.3	53.6	19.0	37.1	55.1	19.2	35.6	52.0	35.3	36.0	34.6
	New Zealand		9.9	12.1	14.3	11.0	13.5	16.0	8.8	10.8	12.8	13.0	14.3	11.7
	Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palau		8.4	14.3	20.3	13.2	22.3	31.4	3.5	6.3	9.1	13.9	21.7	6.1
	Papua New Guinea		22.5	30.7	39.0	29.2	40.0	50.7	15.5	21.3	27.0	29.9	38.7	21.0
	Philippines		15.8	20.8	25.9	27.6	36.4	45.2	4.1	5.4	6.7	20.8	35.8	5.7

Table A1.3. Current cigarette smoking rates among people aged 15 years and older, 2020 estimates (continued)

		Crude adjusted prevalence (%)									Age-standardized prevalence (%)		
		Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes	Male	Female
WHO 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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	42.1	2.4
Republic of Korea		15.2	19.2	23.2	26.3	33.2	40.1	4.1	5.2	6.3	19.9	34.2	5.6
Samoa		14.1	20.0	25.9	19.5	27.8	36.2	8.3	11.5	14.8	19.6	27.7	11.5
Singapore		10.3	14.8	19.3	17.6	24.9	32.3	2.4	3.7	5.0	14.6	24.9	4.3
Solomon Islands		22.5	31.5	40.4	33.5	46.9	60.3	11.3	15.8	20.3	30.4	45.4	15.4
Tonga		20.7	26.7	32.8	31.3	40.5	49.7	10.5	13.5	16.6	26.9	40.3	13.5
Tuvalu		16.5	29.5	42.4	23.9	42.0	60.2	9.0	16.6	24.3	28.4	40.8	16.0
Vanuatu		7.7	15.2	22.7	14.4	28.1	41.9	1.0	2.2	3.3	14.1	26.1	2.0
Viet Nam		13.8	18.5	23.2	27.6	36.9	46.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	18.0	35.3	0.7

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

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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		1 326 100	1 091 400	234 700	990 852	840 020	150 832
AFRICAN REGION		74 836	63 600	11 300	49 446	45 059	4 388
Algeria		6 527	6 418	109	4 742	4 648	94
Angola		...	...	...	...	...	...
Benin		427	367	60	298	255	<50
Botswana		289	226	63	226	196	<50
Burkina Faso		1 604	1 247	356	1 222	1 096	126
Burundi		702	503	199	494	432	62
Cabo Verde		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Cameroon		985	891	94	764	738	<50
Central African Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad		665	562	103	548	484	63
Comoros		101	74	<50	63	57	<50
Congo		467	433	<50	446	433	<50
Côte d'Ivoire		1 469	1 404	65	1 449	1 404	<50
Democratic Republic of the Congo		5 835	5 153	682	4 165	4 020	145
Equatorial Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea		158	156	<50	107	106	<50
Eswatini		60	54	<50	54	50	<50
Ethiopia		3 087	2 641	446	2 183	1 882	302
Gabon		...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia		138	133	<50	131	128	<50
Ghana		635	603	<50	462	436	<50
Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau		96	90	<50	90	84	<50
Kenya		3 187	2 823	365	2 664	2 535	129
Lesotho		338	299	<50	278	275	<50
Liberia		229	200	<50	190	170	<50
Madagascar		4 434	3 414	1 020	2 617	2 527	90
Malawi		897	761	136	784	692	92
Mali		846	798	<50	707	672	<50
Mauritania		320	289	<50	248	228	<50
Mauritius	¹	211	195	<50	211	195	<50
Mozambique		2 344	1 840	504	2 134	1 840	294
Namibia		216	171	<50	188	151	<50
Niger		924	854	69	772	736	<50
Nigeria		3 920	3 656	265	3 066	2 907	159
Rwanda		946	682	265	773	585	188
Sao Tome and Principe		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		74 836	63 600	11 300	49 446	45 059	4 388
Senegal		603	572	<50	530	507	<50
Seychelles		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Sierra Leone		583	437	145	537	437	100
South Africa	¹	8 537	7 120	1 418	8 537	7 120	1 418
South Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo		291	264	<50	239	227	<50
Uganda		1 470	1 175	295	1 159	980	179
United Republic of Tanzania		2 448	2 064	384	2 275	2 064	210
Zambia		1 233	1 076	157	1 107	1 014	93
Zimbabwe		832	783	<50	782	745	<50
REGION OF THE AMERICAS		137 216	89 000	48 200	118 085	74 427	43 658
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		8 181	4 840	3 340	8 181	4 840	3 340
Bahamas		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Barbados		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Belize	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Bolivia		1 074	868	206	1 074	868	206
Brazil		21 996	13 611	8 385	21 996	13 611	8 385
Canada		3 972	2 326	1 646	3 972	2 326	1 646
Chile	¹	4 455	2 396	2 059	4 455	2 396	2 059
Colombia		3 375	2 414	961	3 375	2 414	961
Costa Rica		357	263	94	357	263	94
Cuba		1 838	1 290	548	1 838	1 290	548
Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic		825	564	261	705	491	214
Ecuador		1 475	1 195	280	1 475	1 195	280
El Salvador	¹	354	308	<50	354	308	<50
Grenada		...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala		1 322	1 221	100	1 322	1 221	100
Guyana		68	61	<50	68	61	<50
Haiti		535	418	117	535	418	117
Honduras		...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	¹	220	175	<50	220	175	<50
Mexico		12 366	9 271	3 094	12 366	9 271	3 094
Nicaragua		...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama		162	125	<50	162	125	<50
Paraguay	¹	593	482	110	593	482	110

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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
REGION OF THE AMERICAS (continued)		137 216	89 000	48 200	118 085	74 427	43 658
Peru	¹	2 034	1 659	376	2 034	1 659	376
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname		...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago		...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America		59 241	36 489	22 752	49 465	28 618	20 848
Uruguay		563	317	246	563	317	246
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION		416 261	347 100	69 100	197 981	186 590	11 391
Bangladesh		40 451	31 188	9 263	22 409	22 096	313
Bhutan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	¹	3 639	3 639	<50	3 639	3 639	<50
India		273 664	212 326	61 338	82 894	76 236	6 657
Indonesia		76 852	73 146	3 706	66 078	63 555	2 523
Maldives		145	136	<50	140	136	<50
Myanmar		17 441	13 218	4 223	7 979	7 212	767
Nepal		5 335	4 046	1 289	3 067	2 413	654
Sri Lanka		3 615	3 365	250	2 017	1 996	<50
Thailand		12 979	11 912	1 066	11 283	10 718	565
Timor-Leste		319	277	<50	262	242	<50
EUROPEAN REGION		181 475	115 300	66 200	176 202	113 567	62 635
Albania	¹	557	479	78	557	479	78
Andorra	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Armenia		564	542	<50	564	542	<50
Austria	¹	1 825	974	850	1 825	974	850
Azerbaijan		1 877	1 872	<50	1 609	1 604	<50
Belarus	¹	1 908	1 505	403	1 908	1 505	403
Belgium		2 081	1 169	912	1 961	1 102	859
Bosnia and Herzegovina	¹	995	591	403	995	591	403
Bulgaria	¹	2 034	1 115	918	2 034	1 115	918
Croatia	¹	1 160	596	564	1 160	596	564
Cyprus	¹	344	233	111	344	233	111
Czechia	¹	2 557	1 471	1 086	2 557	1 471	1 086
Denmark	¹	849	430	419	849	430	419
Estonia		298	184	114	268	161	106
Finland		893	570	323	748	424	323

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)		181 475	115 300	66 200	176 202	113 567	62 635
France	¹	15 423	8 039	7 384	15 423	8 039	7 384
Georgia		932	818	113	932	818	113
Germany	¹	14 151	7 886	6 265	14 151	7 886	6 265
Greece		2 778	1 543	1 235	2 778	1 543	1 235
Hungary	¹	2 419	1 345	1 073	2 419	1 345	1 073
Iceland	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Ireland	¹	775	416	359	775	416	359
Israel	¹	1 298	881	417	1 298	881	417
Italy	¹	11 130	6 419	4 711	11 130	6 419	4 711
Kazakhstan		3 054	2 589	465	2 777	2 372	405
Kyrgyzstan		1 180	1 103	77	1 147	1 071	76
Latvia		526	355	171	493	331	163
Lithuania		654	432	222	551	372	179
Luxembourg	¹	108	58	<50	108	58	<50
Malta	¹	83	<50	<50	83	<50	<50
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro		167	79	87	167	79	87
Netherlands	¹	3 037	1 680	1 356	3 037	1 680	1 356
North Macedonia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	¹	716	382	335	716	382	335
Poland		7 616	4 435	3 181	7 616	4 435	3 181
Portugal	¹	1 865	1 135	729	1 865	1 135	729
Republic of Moldova		947	846	101	832	731	101
Romania		4 177	2 732	1 445	4 177	2 732	1 445
Russian Federation		29 756	22 647	7 109	29 756	22 647	7 109
San Marino		...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	¹	2 782	1 423	1 358	2 782	1 423	1 358
Slovakia	¹	1 386	829	557	1 386	829	557
Slovenia	¹	346	198	148	346	198	148
Spain	¹	9 809	5 289	4 520	9 809	5 289	4 520
Sweden		1 955	1 216	740	1 270	662	608
Switzerland	¹	1 726	960	766	1 726	960	766
Tajikistan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey		19 595	13 388	6 207	19 595	13 388	6 207
Turkmenistan		230	220	<50	230	220	<50
Ukraine		8 551	6 735	1 816	8 551	6 735	1 816
United Kingdom	¹	8 003	4 443	3 560	8 003	4 443	3 560
Uzbekistan		4 093	3 957	136	2 537	2 421	116

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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		91 632	83 100	8 500	71 893	66 348	5 545
Afghanistan		5 322	4 616	705	2 296	2 064	232
Bahrain	¹	271	251	<50	271	251	<50
Djibouti		...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt		16 489	16 349	140	14 252	14 135	118
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		9 049	8 057	992	6 475	6 082	393
Iraq		4 740	4 531	209	4 740	4 531	209
Jordan	¹	2 415	1 984	431	2 415	1 984	431
Kuwait		748	719	<50	748	719	<50
Lebanon		1 982	1 233	750	1 754	1 090	664
Libya		...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco		3 916	3 797	119	3 284	3 183	101
Oman		463	459	<50	421	417	<50
Pakistan		27 169	22 546	4 623	18 879	16 734	2 145
Qatar		471	461	<50	404	395	<50
Saudi Arabia		4 599	4 389	210	4 082	3 891	192
Somalia		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia		2 202	2 107	95	1 873	1 793	79
United Arab Emirates		...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen		3 866	3 096	770	3 114	2 501	613
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		424 632	393 200	31 400	377 244	354 030	23 215
Australia	¹	2 683	1 544	1 139	2 683	1 544	1 139
Brunei Darussalam	¹	59	55	<50	59	55	<50
Cambodia		2 099	1 761	339	1 642	1 546	96
China	¹	299 872	287 820	12 052	299 872	287 820	12 052
Cook Islands	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Fiji	¹	155	120	<50	155	120	<50
Japan	¹	19 789	15 162	4 627	19 789	15 162	4 627
Kiribati	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1 500	1 259	241	1 240	1 111	129
Malaysia		5 821	5 682	139	5 420	5 356	64
Marshall Islands		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia		667	583	84	592	518	74
Nauru		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
New Zealand	¹	492	266	226	492	266	226

Table A1.4. Number of tobacco users and tobacco smokers aged 15 years and older, 2020 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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)		424 632	393 200	31 400	377 244	354 030	23 215
Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Papua New Guinea	¹	2 349	1 623	726	2 349	1 623	726
Philippines	¹	17 592	15 197	2 394	17 592	15 197	2 394
Republic of Korea	¹	9 001	7 764	1 237	9 001	7 764	1 237
Samoa		<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Singapore	¹	861	758	103	861	758	103
Solomon Islands	¹	157	116	<50	157	116	<50
Tonga	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Tuvalu	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Vanuatu	¹	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Viet Nam		18 999	18 090	909	17 812	17 353	459

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 the country.

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		45.5	44.5	43.4	42.4	42.0	41.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	23.9	23.1	22.4	21.8	21.5	21.2
Angola	
Benin		25.1	20.1	16.2	13.1	10.6	8.6	4.6	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	14.4	11.6	9.3	7.5	6.1	4.9
Botswana		38.0	35.9	34.0	32.0	30.4	28.7	23.3	17.3	13.1	10.1	7.7	5.8	30.2	26.2	23.1	20.3	18.5	16.7
Burkina Faso		36.3	31.9	28.0	24.7	21.8	19.4	21.4	15.5	11.2	8.2	6.0	4.5	28.5	23.4	19.4	16.3	13.8	11.9
Burundi		28.9	24.2	20.7	17.9	15.8	13.9	16.2	12.5	9.6	7.6	6.0	4.7	22.3	18.2	15.1	12.7	10.8	9.2
Cabo Verde		26.8	23.8	21.1	18.9	17.0	15.4	12.6	10.0	8.0	6.5	5.3	4.3	19.2	16.6	14.5	12.7	11.1	9.9
Cameroon		18.9	16.5	14.5	13.0	11.7	10.5	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	11.1	9.5	8.2	7.3	6.4	5.7
Central African Republic	
Chad		20.1	18.0	16.0	14.4	12.9	11.6	5.6	4.5	3.6	2.9	2.3	1.9	12.8	11.2	9.7	8.6	7.6	6.7
Comoros		38.2	34.9	32.2	29.8	27.7	25.7	35.2	25.8	19.0	14.1	10.5	7.9	36.7	30.3	25.6	22.0	19.1	16.8
Congo		18.1	19.8	22.0	24.4	26.9	30.1	5.3	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.6	11.6	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.4	15.8
Côte d'Ivoire		35.1	29.5	24.9	21.1	18.0	15.4	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	19.8	16.3	13.5	11.3	9.5	8.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo		28.4	26.2	24.6	22.8	21.4	20.0	7.8	6.0	4.6	3.6	2.8	2.2	17.9	15.9	14.5	13.1	12.0	11.0
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea		25.8	22.2	19.5	17.1	15.1	13.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	13.0	11.2	9.8	8.6	7.6	6.6
Eswatini		17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.3	15.0	4.3	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	10.4	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.0
Ethiopia		10.2	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2
Gabon	
Gambia		39.3	32.9	27.6	23.5	20.1	17.4	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	21.1	17.3	14.3	12.1	10.2	8.8
Ghana		11.4	9.6	8.2	7.1	6.1	5.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	6.2	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.8

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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau		33.2	27.4	23.0	19.4	16.5	14.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	16.8	13.8	11.6	9.9	8.4	7.2
Kenya		27.1	24.0	21.6	19.4	17.4	15.6	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	15.6	13.7	12.2	10.8	9.7	8.6
Lesotho		44.5	43.1	42.6	42.4	42.0	41.7	14.4	11.1	8.6	6.8	5.3	4.2	28.4	26.2	24.9	24.2	23.3	22.7
Liberia		24.7	20.9	18.0	15.4	13.3	11.5	5.9	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.5	15.2	12.6	10.6	8.9	7.6	6.5
Madagascar		56.7	52.3	48.1	44.7	41.6	38.7	33.5	26.0	20.2	15.6	12.2	9.6	45.0	39.0	34.0	30.0	26.7	24.0
Malawi		30.1	24.4	20.2	17.0	14.4	12.2	8.4	6.0	4.3	3.2	2.4	1.8	19.0	15.0	12.0	9.9	8.2	6.9
Mali		27.2	23.5	20.3	17.5	15.0	13.0	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	15.1	12.8	10.9	9.3	7.9	6.8
Mauritania		38.1	32.7	28.0	23.9	20.7	17.8	7.2	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	22.3	18.8	15.9	13.4	11.4	9.7
Mauritius	¹	47.6	44.9	42.1	39.6	37.6	35.8	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	25.9	24.3	22.6	21.2	19.9	18.8
Mozambique		42.7	35.6	30.2	25.6	22.2	19.4	14.5	11.3	8.9	6.9	5.5	4.3	27.5	22.6	18.9	15.7	13.4	11.5
Namibia		29.4	27.5	25.7	23.8	22.4	21.1	14.9	11.6	9.0	6.9	5.3	4.2	21.7	19.1	16.9	14.9	13.5	12.2
Niger		16.9	16.0	15.2	14.6	14.1	13.7	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	9.7	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3
Nigeria		15.2	12.0	9.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	8.5	6.6	5.3	4.2	3.4	2.7
Rwanda		30.0	25.6	22.7	20.1	17.9	16.0	13.3	10.9	9.0	7.7	6.6	5.6	21.3	18.0	15.6	13.7	12.1	10.7
Sao Tome and Principe		10.3	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.1	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0
Senegal		25.2	21.0	17.6	14.8	12.6	10.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	13.0	10.7	8.8	7.4	6.3	5.3
Seychelles		43.8	41.0	38.7	36.7	34.5	32.8	14.7	11.9	9.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	29.0	26.3	24.7	22.7	20.8	19.3
Sierra Leone		56.8	42.6	32.1	24.3	18.5	14.0	22.0	15.8	11.4	8.3	6.1	4.5	39.2	29.1	21.7	16.3	12.2	9.2
South Africa	¹	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.6	34.4	11.2	9.6	8.4	7.4	6.5	5.8	22.6	21.6	21.0	20.6	20.2	19.7
South Sudan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo		20.6	17.4	14.8	12.7	10.9	9.4	4.3	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	12.3	10.1	8.4	7.0	5.9	5.0

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	
AFRICAN REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda		27.0	20.6	16.1	12.6	9.8	7.8	8.9	6.2	4.4	3.2	2.3	1.7	17.6	13.2	10.0	7.7	6.0	4.6	
United Republic of Tanzania		41.6	30.3	22.4	16.5	12.4	9.2	5.0	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	23.0	16.9	12.7	9.5	7.3	5.5	
Zambia		26.3	24.7	23.4	22.5	21.4	20.3	6.9	5.5	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.4	16.4	14.9	13.7	12.8	12.0	11.2	
Zimbabwe		32.9	28.7	25.1	22.4	19.7	17.4	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	17.3	14.5	12.4	11.0	9.6	8.5	
REGION OF THE AMERICAS		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Antigua and Barbuda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina		39.8	37.0	34.2	31.7	29.5	27.3	27.7	25.2	22.8	20.8	18.8	17.1	33.5	30.8	28.3	26.0	24.0	22.0	
Bahamas		18.2	18.4	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.7	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	
Barbados		17.3	16.4	15.6	15.0	14.4	13.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.5	
Belize	¹	27.4	23.7	20.4	17.6	15.3	13.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	15.5	13.3	11.4	9.8	8.5	7.4	
Bolivia		39.0	33.1	28.4	24.5	21.4	18.8	28.2	18.1	11.7	7.7	5.0	3.4	33.6	25.6	20.1	16.1	13.2	11.1	
Brazil		29.2	25.3	21.9	19.0	16.6	14.4	17.6	15.2	13.1	11.2	9.7	8.4	23.3	20.1	17.4	15.0	13.1	11.3	
Canada		30.3	25.3	21.2	17.7	14.8	12.3	25.8	20.5	16.4	13.0	10.2	8.1	28.0	22.9	18.8	15.3	12.5	10.2	
Chile	¹	52.5	46.2	40.6	35.7	31.7	27.6	42.7	37.8	33.4	29.5	26.1	22.8	47.5	41.9	36.9	32.5	28.9	25.2	
Colombia		22.6	19.4	16.7	14.5	12.6	11.1	8.0	7.0	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.2	15.0	13.0	11.2	9.8	8.5	7.5	
Costa Rica		26.6	22.2	18.6	15.6	13.1	11.1	10.1	8.3	6.8	5.6	4.6	3.8	18.3	15.2	12.7	10.6	8.9	7.4	
Cuba		53.0	44.9	38.0	32.4	27.5	23.4	31.7	24.6	19.0	14.7	11.4	8.8	42.2	34.6	28.4	23.4	19.3	16.0	
Dominica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic		19.2	17.7	16.5	15.5	14.5	13.7	14.0	11.6	9.5	7.9	6.6	5.5	16.6	14.7	13.0	11.7	10.5	9.6	
Ecuador		29.8	26.3	23.6	21.0	18.8	16.8	7.9	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.8	18.8	16.5	14.7	12.9	11.5	10.2	
El Salvador	¹	27.9	23.4	19.8	16.8	14.3	12.3	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	15.1	12.5	10.5	8.8	7.4	6.4	
Grenada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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
REGION OF THE AMERICAS (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala		26.4	24.8	23.5	22.2	21.1	20.1	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	14.4	13.3	12.5	11.7	11.1	10.5
Guyana		52.4	42.4	33.5	26.6	21.5	17.5	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	28.6	23.3	18.3	14.7	11.9	9.8
Haiti		16.0	14.4	13.1	12.1	11.2	10.4	5.7	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	10.7	9.4	8.4	7.6	6.9	6.4
Honduras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	¹	26.9	23.3	20.3	17.8	15.6	13.9	8.3	6.8	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.3	17.4	14.9	12.9	11.1	9.7	8.5
Mexico		35.9	31.0	26.8	23.2	20.1	17.4	12.9	10.8	9.1	7.5	6.2	5.2	24.0	20.5	17.6	15.1	12.9	11.1
Nicaragua		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama		22.1	17.1	13.2	10.2	8.0	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	13.5	10.5	8.2	6.5	5.1	4.1
Paraguay	¹	43.4	34.9	28.1	22.9	18.8	15.3	13.7	10.2	7.7	5.8	4.4	3.4	28.7	22.7	18.1	14.5	11.7	9.4
Peru	¹	55.2	38.6	27.0	18.9	13.5	9.6	13.3	9.1	6.3	4.3	3.0	2.1	33.9	23.7	16.5	11.5	8.2	5.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America		40.6	36.9	33.7	30.3	27.5	25.0	26.3	23.5	21.0	18.7	16.5	14.8	33.3	30.0	27.2	24.4	21.9	19.8
Uruguay		40.5	35.7	31.3	27.5	24.1	21.1	27.5	24.3	21.6	19.1	17.0	15.1	33.7	29.7	26.2	23.1	20.4	18.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Region and country		Male						Female						Both sexes					
		Notes	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh		62.0	59.0	56.2	53.6	51.3	49.1	38.6	30.6	24.1	19.2	15.5	12.6	50.7	45.2	40.4	36.6	33.5	30.9
Bhutan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	¹	56.3	50.8	45.4	40.6	36.4	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	24.4	21.9	19.6	17.6	15.9
India		63.7	56.7	50.5	45.3	40.2	36.0	32.7	25.7	20.1	15.8	12.5	9.8	48.7	41.7	35.8	31.1	26.9	23.4
Indonesia		63.7	65.9	68.1	69.9	72.1	73.9	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.3	34.7	35.5	36.3	37.0	37.9	38.6
Maldives		58.5	55.0	52.0	49.3	47.2	44.1	18.4	13.7	10.3	7.9	6.1	4.7	38.5	35.4	33.3	33.5	33.3	29.0
Myanmar		81.1	78.2	75.6	72.1	68.7	66.1	41.8	35.5	29.7	24.3	19.8	16.2	60.5	55.8	51.4	47.0	43.0	39.9
Nepal		67.4	62.2	56.2	49.5	44.4	41.5	44.1	33.2	23.1	15.7	11.1	8.0	55.5	47.3	39.0	30.4	25.7	23.5
Sri Lanka		47.1	46.3	45.5	44.8	43.7	42.5	8.4	6.4	4.9	3.8	2.9	2.2	27.5	25.9	24.4	23.3	22.1	21.1
Thailand		58.3	54.0	49.9	46.2	42.5	39.0	5.9	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	31.5	28.9	26.5	24.4	22.3	20.3
Timor-Leste		82.4	78.7	74.2	69.9	66.0	62.6	19.9	16.9	14.2	12.1	10.3	8.9	51.4	48.0	44.4	41.2	38.3	35.9
EUROPEAN REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	¹	59.4	53.0	47.9	43.6	39.8	36.5	10.9	9.5	8.5	7.4	6.6	5.9	35.3	31.1	28.0	25.6	23.4	21.4
Andorra	¹	42.0	39.8	38.0	36.0	34.3	33.1	27.1	26.4	25.7	24.7	24.1	23.7	34.4	33.0	31.7	30.2	29.1	28.3
Armenia		61.7	57.5	54.9	52.7	50.9	47.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	29.2	27.3	25.8	24.9	24.0	22.6
Austria	¹	56.3	46.1	38.1	31.3	25.8	21.2	43.4	36.4	30.8	25.7	21.6	18.0	49.6	41.1	34.3	28.4	23.7	19.6
Azerbaijan		59.1	56.4	53.6	51.5	49.3	47.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	28.3	27.3	26.1	25.1	24.2	23.3
Belarus	¹	63.7	57.0	51.3	46.6	42.2	37.5	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	9.0	35.2	31.8	29.0	26.6	24.4	22.0
Belgium		38.5	34.4	30.9	27.8	24.7	22.1	25.5	23.7	21.8	20.2	18.7	17.3	31.8	28.9	26.3	23.9	21.6	19.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	¹	59.5	54.3	50.0	46.6	43.4	40.4	35.1	32.9	30.8	29.6	28.0	26.8	46.9	43.3	40.1	37.9	35.5	33.4
Bulgaria	¹	58.0	52.3	47.6	43.0	39.1	35.7	31.8	31.2	30.8	30.2	29.8	29.6	44.4	41.4	38.9	36.4	34.3	32.6

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 (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croatia	¹	41.1	39.5	38.2	36.8	35.6	34.6	24.7	26.2	27.5	29.0	30.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.7	33.1	33.5
Cyprus	¹	61.9	57.5	53.5	49.8	46.6	43.5	21.0	21.2	21.7	21.9	21.9	22.3	41.5	39.5	37.4	35.8	34.2	32.9
Czechia	¹	39.9	38.3	36.5	34.6	33.4	32.0	26.7	26.0	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.9	33.1	31.9	30.7	29.3	28.3	27.3
Denmark	¹	41.4	33.7	27.3	22.1	17.9	14.6	34.4	29.0	24.4	20.4	17.1	14.3	37.8	31.3	25.9	21.2	17.5	14.4
Estonia		62.1	54.7	47.5	41.1	35.7	31.2	27.1	25.2	23.1	21.1	19.3	17.9	43.1	38.7	34.2	30.3	26.9	24.1
Finland		46.4	39.8	34.2	29.2	24.9	21.4	22.2	19.7	17.6	15.4	13.6	12.0	33.9	29.4	25.6	22.1	19.2	16.6
France	¹	37.0	35.6	34.2	32.7	31.3	30.2	26.6	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	31.6	31.0	30.1	29.4	28.7	28.2
Georgia		60.1	59.0	57.5	56.4	55.2	54.0	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	30.6	30.4	29.9	29.7	29.3	29.0
Germany	¹	40.8	34.8	29.8	25.7	22.3	19.3	28.7	25.3	22.1	19.4	17.1	14.9	34.5	29.9	25.8	22.5	19.6	17.1
Greece		65.5	56.2	47.9	41.1	35.2	30.3	41.4	37.3	33.3	29.8	26.7	24.1	53.3	46.6	40.4	35.3	30.9	27.2
Hungary	¹	42.6	40.7	38.6	36.6	34.6	32.9	29.2	27.8	26.8	25.5	24.5	23.4	35.5	33.8	32.3	30.7	29.3	27.9
Iceland	¹	33.5	25.8	20.0	15.4	12.0	9.3	27.9	22.4	18.1	14.8	11.9	9.8	30.7	24.1	19.1	15.1	11.9	9.5
Ireland	¹	35.5	31.8	28.1	24.6	21.6	19.2	35.5	30.5	25.7	21.6	18.1	15.2	35.5	31.1	26.9	23.1	19.8	17.2
Israel	¹	39.5	36.5	33.6	31.1	28.7	26.6	23.9	20.5	17.6	15.2	13.1	11.3	31.5	28.3	25.4	22.9	20.8	18.9
Italy	¹	32.4	30.6	28.7	26.9	25.3	23.6	18.3	18.3	18.0	17.7	17.3	16.9	25.1	24.2	23.1	22.2	21.2	20.2
Kazakhstan		56.7	51.4	47.4	43.9	41.1	37.1	11.2	9.9	8.7	7.6	6.6	5.7	32.6	29.5	27.1	24.8	23.0	20.6
Kyrgyzstan		56.7	54.6	53.2	52.2	51.6	50.7	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.1	30.2	29.1	28.1	27.4	26.9	26.2
Latvia		61.4	57.9	55.0	52.6	50.1	47.3	23.7	23.0	22.0	20.7	19.7	18.9	40.6	38.7	36.8	35.0	33.4	31.7
Lithuania		58.5	53.8	49.2	45.0	41.4	37.9	22.7	21.6	20.3	19.0	17.7	16.5	39.0	36.3	33.3	30.7	28.4	26.2
Luxembourg	¹	36.4	31.8	28.0	24.7	21.8	19.0	24.4	22.6	21.4	20.1	19.0	17.7	30.3	27.1	24.7	22.4	20.4	18.4
Malta	¹	42.1	37.0	32.5	28.7	25.2	22.3	24.9	23.3	21.4	20.1	18.7	17.5	33.4	30.0	26.9	24.4	21.9	19.9
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montenegro		40.9	38.0	35.7	33.6	31.5	29.9	36.4	35.5	34.7	33.9	33.2	33.1	38.6	36.7	35.2	33.7	32.4	31.5
Netherlands	¹	37.1	33.0	29.6	26.1	23.5	21.0	30.8	27.3	24.0	21.1	18.6	16.2	33.9	30.1	26.8	23.6	21.0	18.6
North Macedonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	¹	44.8	35.2	27.6	21.5	16.9	13.2	42.4	32.8	25.3	19.4	15.0	11.5	43.6	34.0	26.4	20.4	16.0	12.3
Poland		46.4	41.0	36.4	32.5	28.8	25.3	32.8	28.6	24.9	21.8	19.0	16.4	39.3	34.5	30.4	26.9	23.7	20.7
Portugal	¹	35.1	33.1	31.0	29.1	27.4	25.7	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	16.1	23.6	23.1	22.3	21.5	21.0	20.6
Republic of Moldova		45.8	46.8	48.5	50.7	52.8	54.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	24.2	24.9	25.9	27.0	27.9	28.5
Romania		46.4	43.5	40.6	37.7	34.9	32.5	21.7	20.6	19.4	18.2	17.1	16.2	33.7	31.6	29.6	27.6	25.7	24.1
Russian Federation		55.0	50.7	47.8	45.2	42.0	38.7	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.6	31.3	29.3	27.9	26.6	25.0	23.3
San Marino		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	¹	51.1	47.8	44.9	41.9	39.7	37.1	37.6	37.2	36.6	36.0	35.7	35.3	44.1	42.3	40.6	38.9	37.6	36.2
Slovakia	¹	44.0	42.1	40.5	38.8	37.3	35.8	20.1	20.8	21.6	22.4	23.3	24.3	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.3	30.1	29.9
Slovenia	¹	26.8	25.7	24.9	23.7	22.7	21.6	21.4	20.1	18.9	17.7	16.6	15.6	24.0	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.6	18.6
Spain	¹	43.7	39.4	35.0	30.7	27.1	23.6	26.1	25.5	24.6	23.3	22.0	20.8	34.6	32.3	29.7	26.9	24.5	22.2
Sweden		48.7	43.0	37.7	33.4	29.3	25.7	38.0	31.6	26.0	21.6	17.7	14.6	43.2	37.2	31.8	27.4	23.5	20.1
Switzerland	¹	32.3	30.8	29.2	28.0	26.4	25.0	22.1	21.7	21.3	21.0	20.5	19.9	27.0	26.1	25.1	24.4	23.5	22.5
Tajikistan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey		52.1	49.8	47.6	45.1	42.8	40.5	14.8	15.9	16.9	18.0	18.9	19.8	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.2	30.5	29.9
Turkmenistan		23.6	19.2	15.7	13.0	10.8	9.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.8	9.6	7.9	6.6	5.5	4.6
Ukraine		61.5	55.1	49.4	44.9	40.4	36.0	12.0	11.3	10.6	9.8	9.0	8.3	34.6	31.3	28.2	25.7	23.3	20.9
United Kingdom	¹	38.0	30.7	24.8	20.0	16.2	13.1	34.4	26.7	20.8	16.2	12.5	9.7	36.1	28.6	22.7	18.1	14.3	11.4
Uzbekistan		46.9	42.5	39.0	36.1	33.7	31.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	23.7	21.5	19.8	18.4	17.2	16.0

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

Region and country		Male						Female						Both sexes						
		Notes	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Afghanistan		56.6	51.6	47.2	43.1	39.7	36.7	17.0	13.2	10.4	8.1	6.4	5.1	37.4	33.1	29.3	26.2	23.5	21.3	
Bahrain	¹	37.7	34.4	31.5	28.8	26.7	24.5	7.3	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	25.5	24.0	22.5	20.4	19.5	17.9	
Djibouti	
Egypt		46.4	46.0	47.0	47.6	48.3	48.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	23.6	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		30.9	28.7	27.4	26.6	25.4	24.0	6.9	5.5	4.5	3.8	3.2	2.6	19.1	17.3	16.0	15.3	14.3	13.3	
Iraq		36.6	36.0	36.0	35.6	36.1	36.5	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	21.4	20.2	19.6	18.9	18.9	19.0	
Jordan	¹	51.6	52.8	54.2	55.7	57.4	58.4	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.7	13.6	31.6	32.4	33.2	34.1	35.2	36.3	
Kuwait		39.2	38.8	37.7	35.8	33.9	32.8	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0	25.7	25.4	23.9	22.8	22.3	21.3	
Lebanon		45.2	46.5	47.0	47.5	48.4	49.3	34.1	32.5	31.3	30.0	29.2	28.7	39.6	39.7	39.3	38.7	38.8	39.1	
Libya	
Morocco		44.6	39.9	35.7	32.1	28.7	25.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	22.9	20.3	18.1	16.2	14.5	13.1	
Oman		14.4	14.8	15.0	15.8	16.5	16.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	8.8	9.0	9.7	11.1	11.7	11.9	
Pakistan		49.2	43.1	38.2	34.1	30.6	27.7	18.4	14.1	10.8	8.4	6.6	5.2	34.3	29.0	24.9	21.6	18.9	16.7	
Qatar		25.3	24.8	24.4	23.8	23.5	23.1	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	18.7	18.6	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	
Saudi Arabia		26.6	26.9	27.2	27.5	27.8	27.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	16.6	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.5	17.3	
Somalia	
Sudan	
Syrian Arab Republic	
Tunisia		64.2	59.8	55.5	51.5	48.1	44.3	5.1	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	34.5	31.6	29.0	26.5	24.6	22.6	
United Arab Emirates	
Yemen		39.7	38.0	36.4	35.2	34.0	33.1	15.9	13.4	11.4	9.8	8.4	7.3	27.8	25.7	23.9	22.5	21.2	20.2	

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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	¹	26.6	23.0	20.0	17.4	15.2	13.2	21.8	18.4	15.4	13.0	10.9	9.1	24.2	20.7	17.7	15.2	13.0	11.1
Brunei Darussalam	¹	31.2	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.3	31.2	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	18.0	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.4	17.2
Cambodia		50.8	44.4	39.3	35.2	31.9	28.5	16.1	12.2	9.3	7.2	5.6	4.3	32.4	27.4	23.6	20.6	18.2	16.0
China	¹	51.1	49.7	49.2	48.6	47.8	46.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	27.5	26.6	26.2	25.8	25.3	24.6
Cook Islands	¹	53.0	45.0	38.2	32.4	28.0	23.8	39.8	33.6	28.2	24.0	20.3	17.0	46.6	39.4	33.3	28.3	24.2	20.4
Fiji	¹	49.5	45.9	42.6	39.7	37.5	35.4	15.0	13.8	12.8	11.8	11.0	10.3	32.4	30.1	27.9	25.9	24.4	22.9
Japan	¹	51.4	44.5	38.1	33.0	28.3	24.3	13.1	11.6	10.3	9.1	8.1	7.2	31.7	27.6	23.8	20.7	17.9	15.5
Kiribati	¹	80.6	73.2	65.7	59.3	53.6	48.5	52.0	43.8	37.0	31.2	27.0	23.1	65.7	58.0	50.8	44.7	39.7	35.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic		68.9	63.9	58.2	54.6	51.0	47.6	26.0	20.0	15.5	12.2	9.7	7.7	47.0	41.4	36.4	33.3	30.3	27.6
Malaysia		56.4	53.2	50.0	47.1	44.7	42.2	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	30.5	28.6	26.8	25.0	23.5	22.0
Marshall Islands		50.0	49.7	49.2	49.2	49.4	49.5	10.4	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.0	29.9	29.6	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.8
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia		57.2	55.3	54.2	53.9	53.0	51.2	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.9	32.6	31.4	30.6	30.2	29.5	28.4
Nauru		59.6	56.7	53.9	51.0	48.7	46.4	71.2	64.9	59.4	54.4	49.8	45.6	65.5	60.8	56.7	52.7	49.3	46.0
New Zealand	¹	29.7	24.4	20.4	16.9	14.1	11.8	28.0	22.5	17.9	14.2	11.3	8.9	28.9	23.4	19.1	15.5	12.7	10.3
Niue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	¹	41.2	37.0	33.4	30.4	28.0	25.8	14.7	12.6	10.8	9.3	8.1	7.1	27.8	24.7	22.1	19.9	18.1	16.4
Papua New Guinea	¹	73.9	68.9	63.8	59.2	55.2	51.2	37.1	33.5	30.5	27.8	25.4	23.4	55.7	51.4	47.3	43.7	40.5	37.5
Philippines	¹	57.2	52.2	47.7	43.5	39.8	36.8	11.3	9.7	8.4	7.2	6.2	5.4	34.2	30.8	28.0	25.3	22.9	21.0

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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republic of Korea	¹	65.0	56.0	48.0	41.1	34.7	29.7	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.2	35.7	31.1	27.0	23.4	20.1	17.4
Samoa		54.2	49.1	44.0	39.7	35.9	32.5	22.9	20.4	18.2	16.3	14.5	13.0	39.2	35.2	31.5	28.4	25.6	23.1
Singapore	¹	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	17.0	16.7	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.6
Solomon Islands	¹	62.8	60.2	58.6	57.0	55.9	54.6	27.4	25.2	23.2	21.5	19.8	18.5	45.5	42.9	41.0	39.3	38.0	36.7
Tonga	¹	53.3	51.4	49.9	48.5	47.1	46.0	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.7	33.8	32.7	32.0	31.4	30.9	30.7
Tuvalu	¹	69.8	64.7	59.8	55.3	51.4	48.1	30.1	27.6	25.6	23.8	22.3	21.0	50.4	46.5	42.9	39.7	37.0	34.7
Vanuatu	¹	50.2	45.5	41.4	38.2	35.3	33.1	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	27.6	24.9	22.3	20.6	19.1	17.8
Viet Nam		52.7	51.4	50.3	50.2	49.3	47.8	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	27.8	26.9	26.2	26.0	25.4	24.6

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 the country.

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
GLOBAL						
AFRICAN REGION						
Algeria		2017	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Angola	¹	2016	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benin		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Botswana		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso		2013	25–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi		2017	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cabo Verde		2020	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cameroon		2018	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	¹	2010	25–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chad		2015	15+	Yes	No	Yes
Comoros		2012	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Congo		2015	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire		2016	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo		2018	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	¹	2011	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Eritrea		2010	25–74	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eswatini		2014	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Ethiopia		2016	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gabon	¹	2012	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Gambia		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana		2018	15–49	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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)						
Guinea	1	2018	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau		2019	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Kenya		2015	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Lesotho		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liberia		2013	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Madagascar		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malawi		2017	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Mali		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritania		2015	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Mauritius		2015	18–74	No	Yes	Yes
Mozambique		2011	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Namibia		2013	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Niger		2012	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Nigeria		2018	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Rwanda		2015	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe		2014	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Senegal		2017	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seychelles		2013	25–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone		2017	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
South Africa		2016	15+	No	Yes	No
South Sudan		—	—	—	—	—
Togo		2017	15–49	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
AFRICAN REGION (continued)						
Uganda		2016	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania		2018	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zambia		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe		2015	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
REGION OF THE AMERICAS						
Antigua and Barbuda		—	—	—	—	—
Argentina		2018	18+	No	No	Yes
Bahamas		2019	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Barbados		2012	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Belize		2015	15–49	Yes	No	No
Bolivia		2019	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Brazil		2019	18+	Yes	Yes	No
Canada		2019	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile		2018	12–64	No	No	Yes
Colombia		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Costa Rica		2015	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba		2019	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominica	¹	2008	15–64	Yes	Yes	No
Dominican Republic		2013	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Ecuador		2018	18–69	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
REGION OF THE AMERICAS (continued)						
El Salvador		2015	20+	No	Yes	No
Grenada	¹	2011	25–64	No	Yes	Yes
Guatemala		2015	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Guyana		2016	18–69	No	Yes	Yes
Haiti		2017	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	¹	2012	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Jamaica		2017	15+	No	Yes	No
Mexico		2018	20+	No	No	Yes
Nicaragua	¹	2001	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Panama		2013	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay		2011	15–74	No	Yes	Yes
Peru		2019	15+	No	No	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	¹	2008	25–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saint Lucia	¹	2012	25–64	Yes	Yes	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	¹	2014	18–69	No	Yes	No
Suriname	¹	2013	12–65	No	No	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	¹	2011	15–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
United States of America		2019	18+	Yes	No	Yes
Uruguay		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	¹	2011	18–65	Yes	No	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
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION						
Bangladesh		2018	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Bhutan	¹	2014	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
India		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indonesia		2018	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Maldives		2017	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Myanmar		2016	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Nepal		2019	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka		2015	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Thailand		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Timor-Leste		2016	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
EUROPEAN REGION						
Albania		2018	15–59	No	Yes	Yes
Andorra		2011	15+	No	Yes	No
Armenia		2016	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Austria		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Azerbaijan		2018	15+	No	No	Yes
Belarus		2019	16+	No	Yes	No
Belgium		2018	15+	No	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2012	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
Bulgaria		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	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
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)						
Croatia		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus		2019	15–64	No	Yes	No
Czechia		2019	15+	No	Yes	Yes
Denmark		2019	15–79	No	Yes	Yes
Estonia		2018	16–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finland		2018	20–64	Yes	Yes	No
France		2019	18–75	No	Yes	No
Georgia		2019	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany		2018	18–64	No	Yes	Yes
Greece		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Hungary		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Iceland		2019	18–79	No	Yes	No
Ireland		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Israel		2018	21+	No	Yes	No
Italy		2019	15+	No	No	Yes
Kazakhstan		2019	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan		2013	25–64	Yes	Yes	Yes
Latvia		2018	15–74	No	Yes	No
Lithuania		2020	18–74	No	Yes	No
Luxembourg		2018	18+	No	No	Yes
Malta		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	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
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)						
Montenegro		2017	15–64	No	Yes	No
Netherlands		2019	18+	No	Yes	Yes
North Macedonia	¹	2017	15–64	No	Yes	No
Norway		2019	16–74	No	Yes	No
Poland		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Portugal		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Republic of Moldova		2017	18–69	No	Yes	No
Romania		2018	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Russian Federation		2019	15+	Yes	Yes	No
San Marino	¹	2013	15+	No	Yes	No
Serbia		2019	18+	No	No	Yes
Slovakia		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Slovenia		2018	15–64	No	Yes	No
Spain		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Sweden		2019	16+	Yes	Yes	No
Switzerland		2017	15+	No	Yes	No
Tajikistan	¹	2017	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Turkey		2019	15+	No	Yes	No
Turkmenistan		2018	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine		2020	18+	No	Yes	No
United Kingdom		2019	18+	No	Yes	No
Uzbekistan		2019	18–69	Yes	Yes	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
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION						
Afghanistan		2019	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahrain		2019	18+	No	Yes	No
Djibouti	1	2012	10+	Yes	No	No
Egypt		2017	15–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		2016	18+	No	Yes	Yes
Iraq		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jordan		2019	18–69	No	Yes	No
Kuwait		2014	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lebanon		2017	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Libya	1	2009	25–64	No	Yes	Yes
Morocco		2017	18–69	No	Yes	No
Oman		2017	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Pakistan		2018	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Qatar		2013	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saudi Arabia		2019	15+	Yes	Yes	No
Somalia		—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	1	2016	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	1	2003-02	15–65	No	Yes	No
Tunisia		2018	15–49	Yes	No	Yes
United Arab Emirates		2018	18+	No	Yes	Yes
Yemen		2013	10+	No	Yes	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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION						
Australia		2019	14+	No	Yes	No
Brunei Darussalam		2016	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
Cambodia		2014	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
China		2018	15+	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook Islands		2016	15+	No	Yes	No
Fiji		2011	25–64	No	Yes	No
Japan		2019	20+	No	Yes	No
Kiribati		2019	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic		2017	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia		2019	15–75	No	Yes	No
Marshall Islands		2018	18+	Yes	No	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	¹	2012	12–98	No	No	Yes
Mongolia		2019	18–69	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nauru		2016	18–69	Yes	Yes	No
New Zealand		2020	15+	No	Yes	No
Niue	¹	2017	15+	No	No	Yes
Palau		2016	18–97	No	Yes	No
Papua New Guinea		2018	15–49	No	Yes	Yes
Philippines		2017	15–49	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
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)						
Republic of Korea		2018	19+	No	No	Yes
Samoa		2020	15–49	Yes	Yes	No
Singapore		2017	18–69	No	Yes	No
Solomon Islands		2015	15–49	No	No	Yes
Tonga		2019	15–49	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tuvalu		2015	18–69	No	Yes	No
Vanuatu		2011	25–64	No	Yes	No
Viet Nam		2015	15+	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.

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU ^a	Reduction target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data ^b
GLOBAL				
AFRICAN REGION				
Algeria		5.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Angola		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Benin		47.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Botswana		28.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Burkina Faso		39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Burundi		39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Cabo Verde		32.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Cameroon		30.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Central African Republic		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Chad		31.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Comoros		34.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Congo		-26.0	Likely to experience an increase in prevalence.	More reliable
Côte d'Ivoire		40.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Democratic Republic of the Congo		24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Equatorial Guinea		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Eritrea		33.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Eswatini		9.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Ethiopia		18.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Gabon		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Gambia		38.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Ghana		36.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU ^a	Reduction target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data ^b
AFRICAN REGION (continued)				
Guinea		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Guinea-Bissau		38.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Kenya		30.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Lesotho		9.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Liberia		39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Madagascar		29.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Malawi		43.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Mali		38.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Mauritania		39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Mauritius	¹	17.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Mozambique		39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Namibia		28.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Niger		13.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Nigeria		49.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Rwanda		31.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Sao Tome and Principe		15.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Senegal		40.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Seychelles		22.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Sierra Leone		58.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
South Africa	¹	6.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
South Sudan		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Togo		40.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU ^a	Reduction target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data ^b
AFRICAN REGION (continued)				
Uganda		54.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
United Republic of Tanzania		57.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Zambia		18.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Zimbabwe		31.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
REGION OF THE AMERICAS				
Antigua and Barbuda		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Argentina		22.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Bahamas		0.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Barbados		14.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Belize	¹	35.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Bolivia		45.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Brazil		35.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Canada		46.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Chile	¹	32.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Colombia		33.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Costa Rica		42.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Cuba		44.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Dominica		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Dominican Republic		26.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Ecuador		31.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
El Salvador	¹	39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Grenada		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
REGION OF THE AMERICAS				
Guatemala		16.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Guyana		46.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Haiti		24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Honduras		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Jamaica	1	34.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Mexico		37.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Nicaragua		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Panama		50.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Paraguay	1	48.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Peru	1	65.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Saint Kitts and Nevis		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Saint Lucia		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Suriname		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Trinidad and Tobago		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
United States of America		27.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Uruguay		31.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION				
Bangladesh		24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Bhutan		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	¹	27.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
India		35.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Indonesia		-6.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Maldives		13.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Myanmar		22.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Nepal		40.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Sri Lanka		14.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Thailand		23.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Timor-Leste		19.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
EUROPEAN REGION				
Albania	¹	24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Andorra	¹	11.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Armenia		12.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Austria	¹	43.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Azerbaijan		11.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Belarus	¹	24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Belgium		25.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	¹	17.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Bulgaria	¹	16.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)				
Croatia	1	-3.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Cyprus	1	12.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Czechia	1	11.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Denmark	1	44.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Finland		35.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
France	1	6.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Georgia		3.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Germany	1	34.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Greece		33.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Hungary	1	14.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Iceland	1	50.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Ireland	1	36.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Israel	1	26.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Italy	1	13.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Kazakhstan		24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Kyrgyzstan		7.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Latvia		14.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Lithuania		21.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Luxembourg	1	26.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Malta	1	26.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Monaco		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
EUROPEAN REGION (continued)				
Montenegro		11.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Netherlands	1	31.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
North Macedonia		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Norway	1	53.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Poland		32.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Portugal	1	8.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Republic of Moldova		-10.0	Likely to experience an increase in prevalence.	More reliable
Romania		19.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Russian Federation		16.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
San Marino		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Serbia	1	11.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Slovakia	1	3.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Slovenia	1	15.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Spain	1	25.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Sweden		37.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Switzerland	1	10.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Tajikistan		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Turkey		6.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Turkmenistan		42.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	Less reliable
Ukraine		26.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
United Kingdom	1	50.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Uzbekistan		19.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION		—	—	—
Afghanistan		27.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Bahrain	1	20.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Djibouti		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Egypt		-3.0	Likely to experience an increase in prevalence.	More reliable
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		17.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Iraq		3.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Jordan	1	-9.0	Likely to experience an increase in prevalence.	More reliable
Kuwait		11.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Lebanon		1.0	Likely to experience an increase in prevalence.	More reliable
Libya		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Morocco		28.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Oman		-23.0	Likely to experience an increase in prevalence.	More reliable
Pakistan		33.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Qatar		9.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Saudi Arabia		-2.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Somalia		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Sudan		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Syrian Arab Republic		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Tunisia		22.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
United Arab Emirates		. . .	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Yemen		15.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION		—	—	—
Australia	1	37.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Brunei Darussalam	1	3.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Cambodia		32.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
China	1	6.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Cook Islands	1	39.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Fiji	1	18.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Japan	1	35.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Kiribati	1	31.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Lao People's Democratic Republic		24.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Malaysia		18.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Marshall Islands		2.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	Less reliable
Micronesia (Federated States of)		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Mongolia		7.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Nauru		19.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
New Zealand	1	46.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Niue		. . .	Has insufficient data to calculate a trend.	More reliable
Palau	1	26.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Papua New Guinea	1	21.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Philippines	1	25.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable

Table A1.7. Current tobacco use relative reduction category, 2020 (continued)

WHO region and country	Notes	Expected relative reduction in current tobacco use rate 2010-2025 under BAU#	Target assessment category	Indication of the reliability of the assessment based on the quality of the underlying data*
WESTERN PACIFIC REGION (continued)				
Republic of Korea	1	36.0	Likely to achieve a 30% relative reduction.	More reliable
Samoa		27.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Singapore	1	3.0	Unlikely to experience a significant change in prevalence.	More reliable
Solomon Islands	1	10.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Tonga	1	4.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Tuvalu	1	19.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
Vanuatu	1	20.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	Less reliable
Viet Nam		6.0	Likely to achieve a decrease in prevalence but less than 30%.	More reliable
<p>^a Business as usual (BAU) means countries continuing to implement policies at the same rate they have in the past.</p> <p>^b "More reliable" means at least three surveys were completed in different years between 1990 and 2020, and at least one survey was in the field since 2013, and at least one survey reported prevalence rates disaggregated by age and by sex.</p> <p>"Less reliable" means one or more of the criteria for "More reliable" was not met. Regard these results with caution.</p> <p>"Not applicable" refers to the fact that no assessment was possible due to insufficient data.</p> <p>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 the country.</p>				

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

This annex provides data sources and explanations of the methods used to calculate the estimates in this report, including details of the various country groupings used: the World Bank grouping of countries by income; WHO's regional grouping of countries; and the analysis grouping of countries.

This Annex includes the following tables

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020.

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020.

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use, smoking or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020.

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

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 that 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 analysis group (see Section 3.7) in which the country is located stand in for the country's own rate. Analysis groups take into account the volume and quality of available data in the constituent countries to ensure at least 50% of the pooled population of the group is represented in the estimates.

3.2 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 2010–2020 that reported rates of smokeless tobacco use. Surveys used are listed in Table A3.1 below. Reports and data sets of the Global Adult Tobacco Surveys and STEPS Surveys are available from the WHO microdata repository at <https://extranet.who.int/ncdsmicrodata/index.php/home>. Eurobarometer surveys are available from <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/screen/home>. Demographic and Health Surveys are available from <https://www.dhsprogram.com/>. Country-specific surveys are generally available on the websites of the Ministry of Health in the country.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects, 2019 revision, medium fertility variant*, population estimates by sex and year for 2018. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>. For some small countries, an age-breakdown of their total population figure is not published, and an unofficial estimate is provided to WHO by the Population Division.

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 (groups specified below). 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. Some surveys published a rate of smokeless tobacco use for both sexes only, not sex disaggregated; in these countries, the both-sexes rate was assumed to apply to both males and females separately.

Data coverage: A total of 132 countries (68% of countries) had surveyed smokeless tobacco use among their national populations in this period. The global population coverage of these surveys was 91%. The missing 9% 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 modal survey year was 2018 – 38% of the population covered in the 132 surveys compiled were surveyed in 2018. Countries without a published survey reporting smokeless tobacco use in the period 2010–2020 were assumed to have no smokeless tobacco users. At least 58% 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 A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Afghanistan	STEPS Survey	2019	18-69
Albania	...	...	...
Algeria	STEPS Survey	2016–17	18–69
Andorra	...	...	...
Angola	Demographic and Health Survey	2015–16	15–49
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...
Argentina	...	...	...
Armenia	STEPS Survey	2016	18–69
Australia	...	...	...
Austria	Eurobarometer – Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Azerbaijan	National study of risk factors for noncommunicable diseases in Azerbaijan	2011	18+
Bahamas	STEPS Survey	2012	25–64
Bahrain	...	...	...
Bangladesh	STEPS Survey	2018	18–69
Barbados	...	...	...
Belarus	STEPS Survey	2016–17	18–69
Belgium	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Belize	...	...	...
Benin	Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Bénin	2017–18	15–49
Bhutan	STEPS Survey	2014	18–69
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...
Botswana	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2017	15+
Brazil	Pesquisa Nacional de Saúde (National Health Survey)	2013	18+
Brunei Darussalam	STEPS Survey	2015–16	18-69
Bulgaria	Eurobarometer – Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Burkina Faso	Enquête STEPS sur les facteurs de risque des maladies non transmissibles	2013	25–64

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Burundi	Demographic and Health Survey	2016–17	15–59 (men) 15–49 (women)
Cabo Verde	...	...	...
Cambodia	National Adult Tobacco Survey of Cambodia	2014	15+
Cameroon	Demographic and Health Survey	2018	15–64
Canada	Canadian Tobacco and Nicotine Survey	2019	15+
Central African Republic	STEPS survey (subnational, Bangui only)	2010	25–64
Chad	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...
China	Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2018	15+
Colombia	...	...	...
Comoros	STEPS Survey	2011	25–64
Congo	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Costa Rica	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2015	15+
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...
Croatia	Eurobarometer – Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Cuba	...	...	...
Cyprus	Eurobarometer – Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Czechia	The use of tobacco and alcohol in the Czech Republic	2019	15+
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	National Adult Tobacco Survey	2017	15+
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...
Denmark	Monitorering af danskernes rygevaner [Monitoring smoking habits in the Danish population]	2019	15–79
Djibouti	...	...	...
Dominica	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	...	...	...
Ecuador	STEPS Survey	2018	18–69
Egypt	STEPS Survey	2016–17	15–69

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
El Salvador	...	...	...
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...
Eritrea	STEPS survey	2010	25–74
Estonia	Health Behaviour among Estonian Adult Population	2018	16–64
Eswatini	STEPS Survey	2014	15–69
Ethiopia	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2016	15+
Fiji	...	...	...
Finland	National FinSote Survey	2018	20–64
France	...	...	...
Gabon	...	...	...
Gambia	STEPS Survey	2010	25–64
Georgia	STEPS Survey	2016	18–69
Germany	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Ghana	Demographic and Health Survey	2014	15–49
Greece	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Grenada	STEPS Survey	2010–11	25–64
Guatemala	...	...	...
Guinea	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...
Haiti	Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services en Haïti	2016–17	15–64
Honduras	...	...	...
Hungary	...	...	...
Iceland	Tóbakskönnun by Gallup	2020	18+
India	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2016–17	15+
Indonesia	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	...

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Iraq	STEPS Survey	2015	18+
Ireland	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...
Jamaica	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...
Jordan	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2019	15+
Kenya	STEPS Survey	2015	18–69
Kiribati	STEPS Survey	2015–16	18–69
Kuwait	STEPS Survey	2014	18–69
Kyrgyzstan	STEPS Survey	2013	25–64
Lao People's Democratic Republic	National Adult Tobacco Survey	2015	15+
Latvia	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Lebanon	...	...	...
Lesotho	Demographic and Health Survey	2014	15–59 (men) 15–49 (women)
Liberia	STEPS Survey	2011	25–64
Libya	...	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...
Madagascar	Recherche avancée sur le nicotine et le tabac publié	2013	15–54 (men) 15–49 (women)
Malawi	STEPS Survey	2017	18–69
Malaysia	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...
Mali	Demographic and Health Survey	2018	15–59 (men) 15–49 (women)

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Malta	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Marshall Islands	Hybrid Household Survey of NCD risk factors and substance use	2017–18	18+
Mauritania	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	...	...
Mexico	...	...	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...
Monaco	...	...	...
Mongolia	STEPS Survey	2019	15–69
Montenegro	...	...	...
Morocco	...	...	...
Mozambique	...	...	...
Myanmar	Demographic and Health Survey	2015–16	15–49
Namibia	...	...	...
Nauru	STEPS Survey	2015–16	18–69
Nepal	STEPS Survey	2019	15–69
Netherlands	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...
Nicaragua	...	...	...
Niger	Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples au Niger	2012	15–59 (men) 15–49 (women)
Nigeria	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2012	15+
Niue	STEPS Survey	2011	15+
North Macedonia	...	...	...
Norway	Statistics Norway Smoking Habits Survey	2019	16–74
Oman	STEPS Survey	2017	15+
Pakistan	Demographic and Health Survey	2017–18	15–49
Palau	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)	2012	18+

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Panama	Encuesta Nacional de Salud	2019	15+
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...
Paraguay	STEPS Survey	2011	15–74
Peru	...	...	...
Philippines	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2015	15+
Poland	Nationwide survey on attitudes to smoking (GIS, Kantar Public)	2019	15+
Portugal	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+
Qatar	...	...	...
Republic of Korea	...	...	...
Republic of Moldova	STEPS Survey	2013	18–69
Romania	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2018	15+
Russian Federation	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2016	15+
Rwanda	STEPS Survey	2012	15–64
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	STEPS Survey	2012	25–64
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	National Health and Nutrition Survey	2013–14	18–69
Samoa	STEPS Survey	2013	18–64
San Marino	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Health Information Survey	2014	15+
Senegal	Enquête Démographique et de Santé à Indicateurs Multiples (EDS-MICS)	2017	15–59 (men) 15–49 (women)
Serbia	...	...	...
Seychelles	The Seychelles Heart Study IV	2013	25–64
Sierra Leone	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...
Slovakia	Eurobarometer - Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes	2017	15+

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Slovenia	CINDI Health Monitor Survey	2020	18–74
Solomon Islands	STEPS Survey	2015	18–69
Somalia	...	...	...
South Africa	Demographic and Health Survey	2016	15+
South Sudan	...	...	...
Spain	Encuesta Europea de Salud en España	2020	15+
Sri Lanka	STEPS Survey	2014–15	18–69
Sudan	STEPS Survey	2016	18–69
Suriname	...	...	...
Sweden	Swedish Living Conditions Survey	2018–19	16+
Switzerland	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	...	...	...
Tajikistan	STEPS Survey	2016–17	18–69
Thailand	The Smoking and Drinking Behaviour Survey	2017	15+
Timor-Leste	Demographic and Health Survey	2016	15–49
Togo	STEPS Survey	2010–11	15–64
Tonga	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	STEPS Survey	2011	15–64
Tunisia	...	...	...
Turkey	STEPS Survey	2017	15+
Turkmenistan	STEPS Survey	2018	18–69
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Uganda	Uganda NCD Risk Factors Survey	2014	18–69
Ukraine	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2017	15+
United Arab Emirates	National Health Survey (STEPS Survey)	2017–18	18–69
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2018	15+

Table A3.1 Most recent national population-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco use, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
United States of America	SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health	2019	18+
Uruguay	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2016–17	15+
Uzbekistan	STEPS Survey	2019	18–69
Vanuatu	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General	2011	18–65
Viet Nam	Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)	2015	15+
Yemen	Demographic and Health Survey	2013	15+
Zambia	Demographic and Health Survey	2018	15–59 (men) 15–49 (women)
Zimbabwe	...	...	...

3.3 Estimated prevalence rates and numbers of adolescents aged 13–15 years who use smokeless tobacco.

Source of prevalence rates: the most recent Global Youth Tobacco Survey completed in each country in the period 2010–2020, if any. If the country had surveyed smokeless tobacco use in a recent Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey (HBSC), this survey was used. Specific surveys used are listed in Table A3.2. Reports and data sets of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey and the Global School-Based Students Health Survey are available from the WHO microdata repository at <https://extranet.who.int/ncdsmicrodata/index.php/home>. Reports and data sets of the HBSC survey are available from <http://www.hbsc.org/>.

Canada: Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CSTADS), available from <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/canadian-student-tobacco-alcohol-drugs-survey/2018-2019-summary.html>.

Colombia: Encuesta Nacional de Tabaquismo en Jóvenes, report available on request.

Malaysia: National health and morbidity survey - adolescent health survey, available from https://iku.moh.gov.my/images/IKU/Document/REPORT/NHMS2017/AHS2017_MALAYSIA_FACTSHEET_25092018.pdf.

South Africa: National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey, available from <http://www.hsrb.ac.za/en/research-data/view/6874>.

USA: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 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 2019. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019. Available from <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>.

Unpublished population figures from *World Population Prospects*, 2019 revision supplied to WHO by the United Nations Population Division were used for Andorra, Cook Islands, Dominica, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, and Tuvalu.

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

The modal survey year in terms of population coverage was 2019, 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 years was represented by a survey in this analysis. WHO regions and World Bank country income groups that are poorly represented (under 50% of their populations surveyed) are the African Region (40%), European Region (48%) and the World Bank low-income country group (41%). Estimates for these for groups cannot be considered representative. The number of smokeless tobacco users aged 13–15 years was summarized by World Bank country 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 years. The method results in a global underestimate of smokeless tobacco users aged 13–15 years 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 years, 2010–2020

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Afghanistan	...	...	...
Albania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Algeria	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Andorra	...	...	...
Angola	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Argentina	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Armenia	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Bahamas	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Bahrain	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Bangladesh	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Barbados	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Belarus	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Belgium	...	...	...
Belize	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Benin	...	...	...
Bhutan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018–19	13–15
Botswana	...	...	...
Brazil	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Bulgaria	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Burkina Faso	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Cabo Verde	...	...	...
Cambodia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Cameroon	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Canada	Canadian Student Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs Survey (CSTADS)	2018–19	Grades 7–9
Central African Republic	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...
Chile	...	...	...
China	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Colombia	Encuesta Nacional de Tabaquismo en Jóvenes	2017	13–15
Comoros	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Congo	...	...	...
Cook Islands	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Costa Rica	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Côte d'Ivoire	...	...	...
Croatia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Cuba	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Cyprus	...	...	...
Czechia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...
Djibouti	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Dominica	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Ecuador	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Egypt	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
El Salvador	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...
Eritrea	...	...	...
Estonia	...	...	...
Eswatini	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...
Fiji	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Finland	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2012	13–15
France	...	...	...
Gabon	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Gambia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Georgia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Germany	...	...	...
Ghana	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Greece	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Grenada	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Guatemala	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Guinea	...	...	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	...
Guyana	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Haiti	...	...	...
Honduras	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Hungary	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Iceland	...	...	...
India	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Indonesia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Iraq	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Ireland	...	...	...
Israel	...	...	...
Italy	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Jamaica	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Japan	...	...	...
Jordan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Kazakhstan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Kenya	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Kiribati	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Kuwait	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Kyrgyzstan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Latvia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Lebanon	...	...	...
Lesotho	...	...	...
Liberia	...	...	...
Libya	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15
Lithuania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Luxembourg	...	...	...
Madagascar	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Malawi	...	...	...
Malaysia	National Health and Morbidity Survey - Adolescent Health Survey	2017	13–17
Maldives	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Mali	...	...	...
Malta	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Mauritania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Mauritius	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Mexico	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2011	13–15
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Monaco	...	...	...
Mongolia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Montenegro	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Morocco	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Mozambique	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Myanmar	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Namibia	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...
Nepal	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2011	13–15
Netherlands	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...
Nicaragua	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Niger	...	...	...
Nigeria	...	...	...
Niue	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
North Macedonia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Norway	...	...	...
Oman	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Pakistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Palau	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Panama	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Papua New Guinea	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Paraguay	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Peru	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Philippines	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Poland	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Portugal	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Qatar	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Republic of Korea	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Republic of Moldova	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Romania	...	...	...
Russian Federation	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Rwanda	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Samoa	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
San Marino	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Sao Tome and Principe	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15
Senegal	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Serbia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Seychelles	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Sierra Leone	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Singapore	...	...	...
Slovakia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Slovenia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Solomon Islands	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...
South Africa	South African National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey	2011	14–14

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
South Sudan	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Sudan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Suriname	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Sweden	...	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15
Tajikistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Thailand	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Timor-Leste	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Togo	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Tonga	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Tunisia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Turkey	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Tuvalu	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Uganda	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Ukraine	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
United Arab Emirates	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
United States of America	National Youth Tobacco Survey	2020	High-school
Uruguay	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Uzbekistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Vanuatu	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15

Table A3.2 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of smokeless tobacco among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Viet Nam	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Yemen	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Zambia	...	...	...
Zimbabwe	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15

3.4 Estimated prevalence rates and numbers of adolescents aged 13–15 years who use tobacco and estimated prevalence rates and numbers of adolescents aged 13–15 years who smoke cigarettes.

Source of prevalence rates: the most recent school-based survey completed in each country in the period 2010–2020 that reported rates for the age group 13–15 years, if any. For most countries, this was the *Global youth tobacco survey* (GYTS), *Global school-based students health survey* (GSHS) or *Health behaviour in school-aged children survey* (HBSC). For two countries where the age group 13–15 years was not reported, equivalent age ranges were selected: Japan (junior high) and USA (middle school). The exact survey selected is named in the table below. Reports and data sets of specific GYTS and GSHS surveys are available from the WHO microdata repository at <https://extranet.who.int/ncdsmicrodata/index.php/home>; reports and data sets of the HBSC survey are available from <http://www.hbsc.org/>.

Brazil: *Pesquisa nacional de saúde do escolar (PENSE)*, available from <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/p/pesquisa-nacional-de-saude-do-escolar-pense>

Colombia: *Encuesta nacional de tabaquismo en jóvenes*, report available on request

Japan: *National survey on underage smoking and drinking*, report available on request

Malaysia: *Tobacco and e-cigarette survey among Malaysian adolescents (TECMA)*, available from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315754587_Tobacco_E_Cigarette_Survey_among_Malaysian_Adolescent_2016_TECMA

USA: *National youth tobacco survey*, 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 2019. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019.

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

Unpublished population figures from *World Population Prospects*, 2019 revision supplied to WHO by the United Nations Population Division were used for Andorra, Cook Islands, Dominica, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, and Tuvalu.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current cigarette smokers and current tobacco users aged 13–15 years was calculated using the prevalence rates published in the appropriate survey and multiplying by the population aged 13–15 years for the appropriate sex. Countries without a survey were included in region and global averages by having the average prevalence rate for the analysis group (see Section 3.7) 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 years 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 years in each region.

Between 2010–2020, 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 routinely report both tobacco use rates and cigarette smoking rates, the HBSC 2017–18 reports cigarette smoking rates only. For this analysis, the cigarette smoking rates stand in also both tobacco use rates in countries that ran the HBSC, on the assumption that almost all tobacco use among adolescents in these countries is cigarette use. 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 years was calculated for this report using the mean of the two prevalence rates and multiplying by the population aged 13–15 years, separately for each sex.

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Afghanistan	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2014	13–15
Albania	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Algeria	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Antigua and Barbuda	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Argentina	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Armenia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Austria	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Azerbaijan	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Bahamas	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2013	13–15
Bahrain	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Bangladesh	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2014	13–15
Barbados	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Belarus	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Belize	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Benin	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Bhutan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Brazil	Pesquisa Nacional de Saúde do Escolar (PENSE)	2015	13–15
Brunei Darussalam	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Bulgaria	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Cambodia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Cameroon	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Canada	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Chile	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2013	13–15
China	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Colombia	Encuesta Nacional de Tabaquismo en Jóvenes	2017	13–15
Comoros	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Cook Islands	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Costa Rica	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Croatia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Cuba	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Cyprus	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2011	13–15
Czechia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Denmark	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Djibouti	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Dominican Republic	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Ecuador	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Egypt	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
El Salvador	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Estonia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Fiji	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Finland	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
France	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Gabon	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Gambia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Georgia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Germany	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Ghana	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Greece	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Grenada	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Guatemala	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Guyana	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Honduras	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Hungary	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2020	13–15
Iceland	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
India	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Indonesia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Iraq	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Ireland	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Italy	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Jamaica	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
Japan	National survey on underage smoking and drinking	2017	13–15
Jordan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Kazakhstan	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Kenya	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Kiribati	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Kuwait	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Kyrgyzstan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Latvia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Lebanon	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
Liberia	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
Libya	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15
Lithuania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Luxembourg	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Madagascar	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Malaysia	Tobacco and E-Cigarette Survey Among Malaysian Adolescents (TECMA)	2016	13–15
Maldives	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Malta	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Marshall Islands	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Mauritania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Mauritius	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
Mexico	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2011	13–15
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Mongolia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Montenegro	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Morocco	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Mozambique	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2015	13–15
Myanmar	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Namibia	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2013	13–15
Nauru	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2011	13–15
Nepal	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2015	13–15
Netherlands	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Nicaragua	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Niue	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
North Macedonia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Norway	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Oman	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Pakistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Palau	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Panama	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Papua New Guinea	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
Paraguay	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Peru	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Philippines	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2015	13–15
Poland	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Portugal	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Qatar	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Republic of Korea	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Republic of Moldova	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Romania	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Russian Federation	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15
Saint Lucia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Samoa	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
San Marino	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Sao Tome and Principe	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15
Saudi Arabia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2010	13–15

Table A3.3 Most recent national school-based survey that reports rates of tobacco use or cigarette smoking among adolescents aged 13–15 years, 2010–2020 (continued)

COUNTRY	TITLE OF SURVEY	YEAR	AGE GROUP (YEARS)
Senegal	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Serbia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Seychelles	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2015	13–15
Sierra Leone	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Slovakia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Slovenia	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Solomon Islands	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2011	13–15
South Africa	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2011	13–15
Spain	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Sri Lanka	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Sudan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Suriname	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
Sweden	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Switzerland	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
Syrian Arab Republic	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2010	13–15
Tajikistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Thailand	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2015	13–15
Timor-Leste	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Togo	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Tonga	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
Trinidad and Tobago	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2017	13–15
Tunisia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Turkey	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Turkmenistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2015	13–15
Tuvalu	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Uganda	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2018	13–15
Ukraine	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children	2018	13–15
United Arab Emirates	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2016	13–15
United Republic of Tanzania	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2016	13–15
United States of America	National Youth Tobacco Survey	2020	13–15
Uruguay	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Uzbekistan	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2013	13–15
Vanuatu	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2017	13–15
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2019	13–15
Viet Nam	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15
Yemen	Global School-Based Student Health Survey	2014	13–15
Zambia	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2011	13–15
Zimbabwe	Global Youth Tobacco Survey	2014	13–15

3.5 World Bank grouping of countries by income (2020)

High-income

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

Upper middle-income

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cook Islands[§], Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Niue^{**}, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)^{††}.

Lower middle-income

Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Low-income

Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Yemen.

Source: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>, accessed 30/08/2021.

[§]Cook Islands, Niue and Venezuela 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.

3.6 World Health Organization regional grouping of countries

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.

Region of the Americas

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.

3.7 Analysis grouping of countries

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, Norway, Sweden.

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, Ireland and United Kingdom

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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