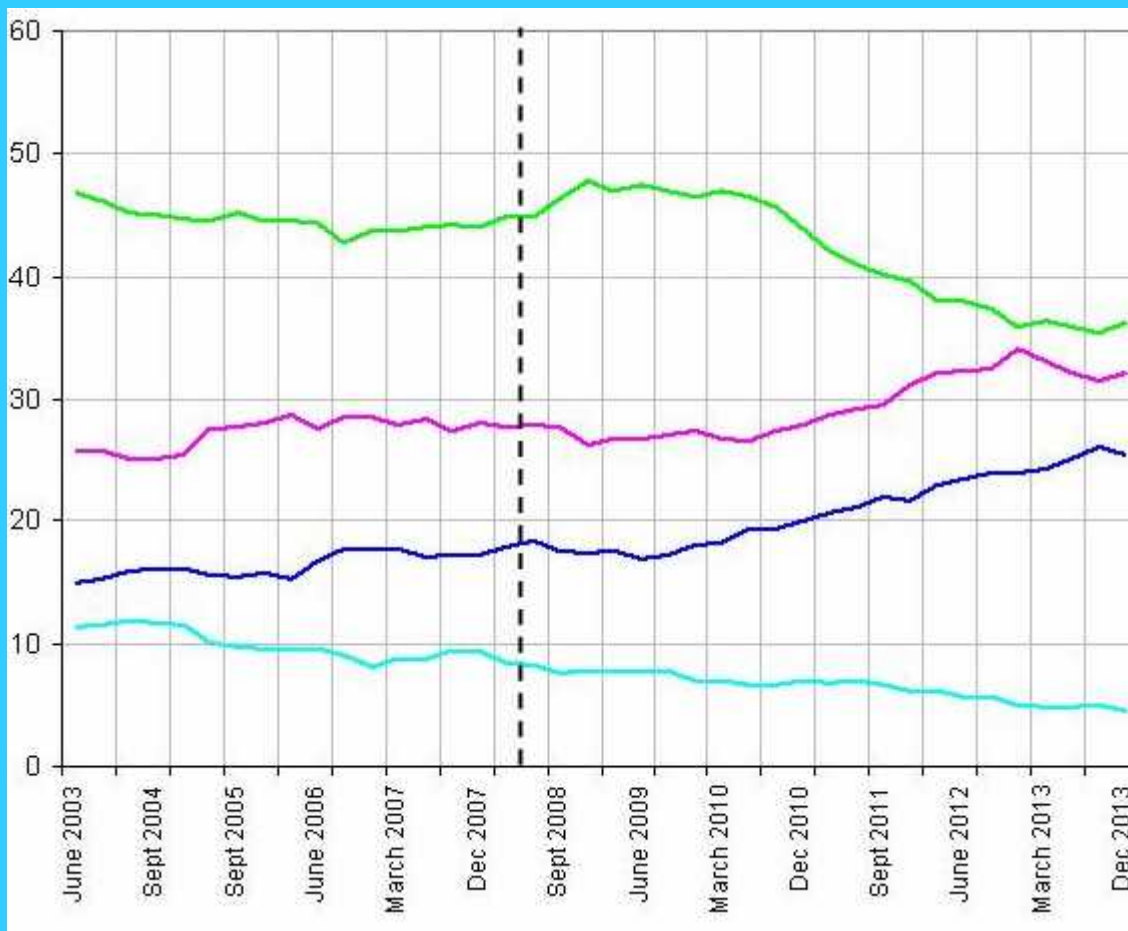


# SMOKING IN IRELAND 2013:

## SYNOPSIS OF KEY PATTERNS AND TRENDS



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# **SMOKING IN IRELAND 2013: SYNOPSIS OF KEY PATTERNS AND TRENDS**

By

National Tobacco Control Office  
Health Service Executive

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July 2014

Published by Health Service Executive

ISBN: 978-1-898098-62-1

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We would like to thank the staff of Ipsos MRBI for collecting the data on behalf of the HSE. In particular we would like to acknowledge the support and assistance of Aisling Corcoran and Rebecca Gildea in compiling this report. We wish to acknowledge the input of Dougie Beaton, Gerardine Sayers, Anne O Farrell, and Dave Molloy in reviewing and editing this report. We also wish to thank Fiona Kavanagh and Claire Dunne for proof reading, printing and for assistance throughout the project.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Tobacco Control (OTC) initiated a smoking prevalence tracker survey (Smoking Tracker Survey) in July 2002. The survey was continued by the OTC until the Office was dissolved in 2010. At that stage many of the functions of the OTC transferred to the Health Service Executive who have continued the survey.

The smoking prevalence tracker survey involves a monthly nationally representative telephone poll of 1000 people (randomly selected) aged 15 years and over. The smoking prevalence question in the survey is, "*Do you smoke one or more cigarettes each week, whether packaged or roll your own?*"

The survey includes a range of sociodemographic characteristics that facilitate analysis by gender, age cohort, social socioeconomic group and region. The outputs from the smoking prevalence tracker survey provide a unique dataset for assessing trends in smoking prevalence in Ireland since 2002.

Basic information obtained from the survey has been published on the OTC and HSE websites over the years. To improve accessibility to the dataset this concise downloadable report is being published for the first time.

### **12 month prevalence**

The analysis of smoking patterns for 2013 established that:

- The overall prevalence of cigarette smoking in 2013 was 21.5%. This is similar to 2012 (21.7%) and is a reduction of 1.6% on the 2010 figure of 23.1%.
- A higher percentage of men (22.9%) reported being smokers than women (20.2%).

- Smoking rates were highest among young adults (18-34 years), reaching 30.7% in the 18-24 year old age group. Prevalence was lowest among the 65+ age group at 9.7%.
- The highest cigarette smoking prevalence rates were in the lower socio economic groups (C2, 24.6%, DE, 25.9%) The lowest smoking rates (15.5% and 13%) were among farmers (F) and higher socio economic groups (AB).
- Smoking rates were lowest in Connaught/Ulster (21.1%), with marginally higher rates in Munster (21.3%) and Dublin (21.4%) and highest in Rest of Leinster at (22%).

### **Trends in Smoking Prevalence 2003-2013**

Analysis of smoking trends (using 12 month moving averages) indicates:

- Overall smoking prevalence has declined 6.8% to 21.48% at December 2013 compared to 28.28% in 2003. Compared to 2003 there are more than 100,000 fewer smokers in Ireland.
- Since the tracker began, a higher proportion of men have smoked every year.
- All age groups have shown a decline in smoking prevalence since 2003. The largest decline was in the 25-34 group (16.13%), while the smallest decline was in the 15-17 group (1.48%)
- All socioeconomic groups have shown a downward trend since 2003, although patterns have varied between groups. The largest decreases have been in the C2 group (11.12%) and the AB group (10.25%) while the lowest decrease has been for farmers (0.73%)

- All regions have shown a decline in prevalence since 2003 with the largest reduction experienced by Dublin (11.3%).
- Although regular smokers (11-20 cigarettes per day) have consistently comprised the greatest proportion of smokers since 2003, the general trend has been a shift towards lower consumption levels among smokers.

### **Profile of Smokers**

The analysis of current smokers for 2013 established that:

- 52.1% of smokers are male with 47.9% female.
- 47% of smokers are aged between 25 and 44 years with 17% aged 55+.
- The DE socioeconomic group accounts for 36.5% of smokers. A quarter of smokers are from the C1 (25%) and C2 (25.3%) categories respectively.
- All regions have shown a decline in prevalence since 2003 with the largest reduction experienced by Dublin (11.3%).
- 36.8% of all smokers were regular smokers (11-20 cigarettes per day), while 58.5% were occasional to light smokers (10 or less cigarettes per day) with 4.7% being heavy smokers (21+ cigarettes per day).

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## ***1.1 Background***

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death worldwide, killing over five million people annually. In Ireland, it is estimated that 5200 people die annually from smoking related diseases. Although Ireland has made significant advances in reducing the impact of smoking on health, death rates from smoking related diseases remain 9% higher than the European average.

To help combat the harmful effects of smoking, it is important that smoking prevalence and behaviour are carefully monitored. Such data can be utilised to assess the impact of existing initiatives and inform decision making in terms of future policy direction. The importance of national population based monitoring data has been recognised by the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.<sup>1</sup> In addition, The Health Service Executive (HSE) Tobacco Control Framework<sup>2</sup> also stresses the importance of comprehensive tobacco monitoring. Although a number of national surveys have been undertaken over the last decade in Ireland,<sup>3-5</sup> the time interval between surveys limits their usefulness as ongoing planning and decision making tools. As such, the Office of Tobacco Control developed its monthly smoking prevalence surveys which commenced in July 2002. Many of the functions of the Office transferred to the National Tobacco Control Office of the HSE in 2010. A nationally representative survey of 1000 people (aged 15 years and over) is undertaken every month to obtain data on smoking prevalence. The survey is undertaken for the HSE by Ipsos MRBI (as part of their Omnipoll omnibus survey). Respondents are randomly selected by telephone (using random digit dialling) and asked a series of questions about smoking behaviours, in addition to background socio-demographic information. The data is weighted by gender, age, social class (socioeconomic group) and region using estimates from the Central Statistics Office.



## ***1.2. Methodological Changes May 2008***

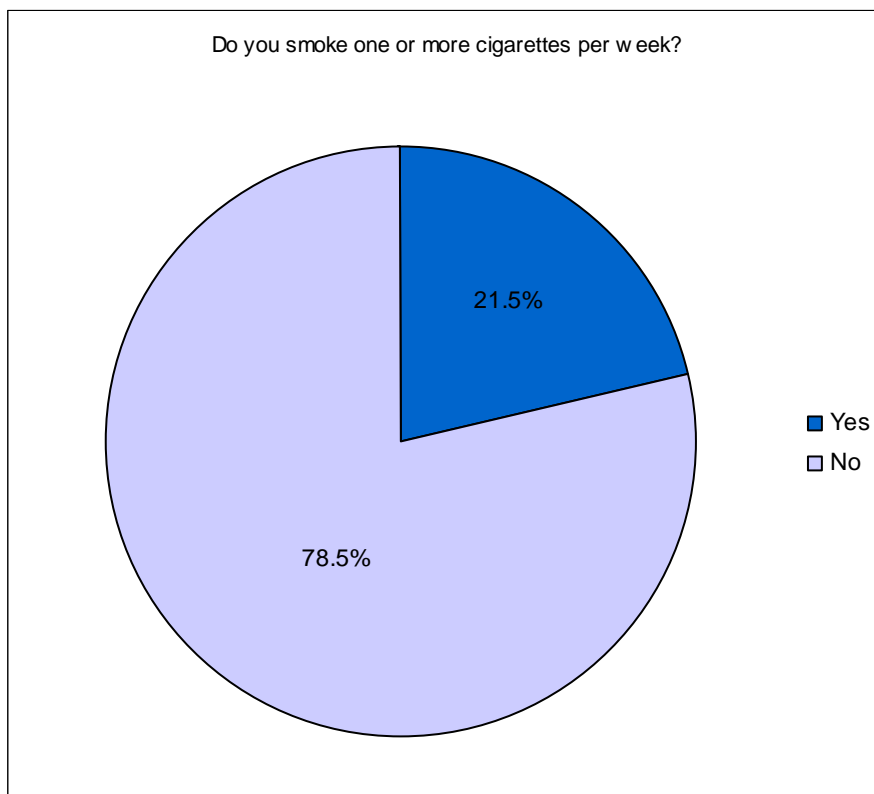
Prior to May 2008, the survey was conducted with respondents via landline telephone numbers only. From May 2008 the data collection methodology was updated to include mobile telephone users. The sample population is now drawn from a combination of both landline and mobile phone numbers. While the questionnaire and quota controls are unchanged, some population subgroups that may previously have been difficult to contact are now better represented in the sample. This methodological change method resulted in an increase in prevalence (of about 3%) from May 2008. The pre-May 2008 data shown in the trend analysis (section 3) have therefore been re-calibrated. After seasonally adjusting the data, the recalibration involved a comparison of the data six months prior to the change in method with data collected six months after the change to isolate the impact of the change in methodology. The smoking prevalence figures prior to May 2008 were subsequently adjusted accordingly, on the assumption that the change in sampling approach was the only difference in smoking prevalence between the two 6 month periods.

## 2. 12 MONTH PREVALENCE CHARTS

### 2.1 Overall Prevalence

Smoking was defined as responding “yes” to the question “Do you smoke one or more cigarettes each week, whether packaged or roll your own?” Figure 2.1 shows that the overall prevalence of cigarette smoking in Ireland in 2013 was 21.5%. This is similar to the level recorded in 2012 (21.7%) and is a reduction of 1.6%.on the 2010 figure of 23.1%.

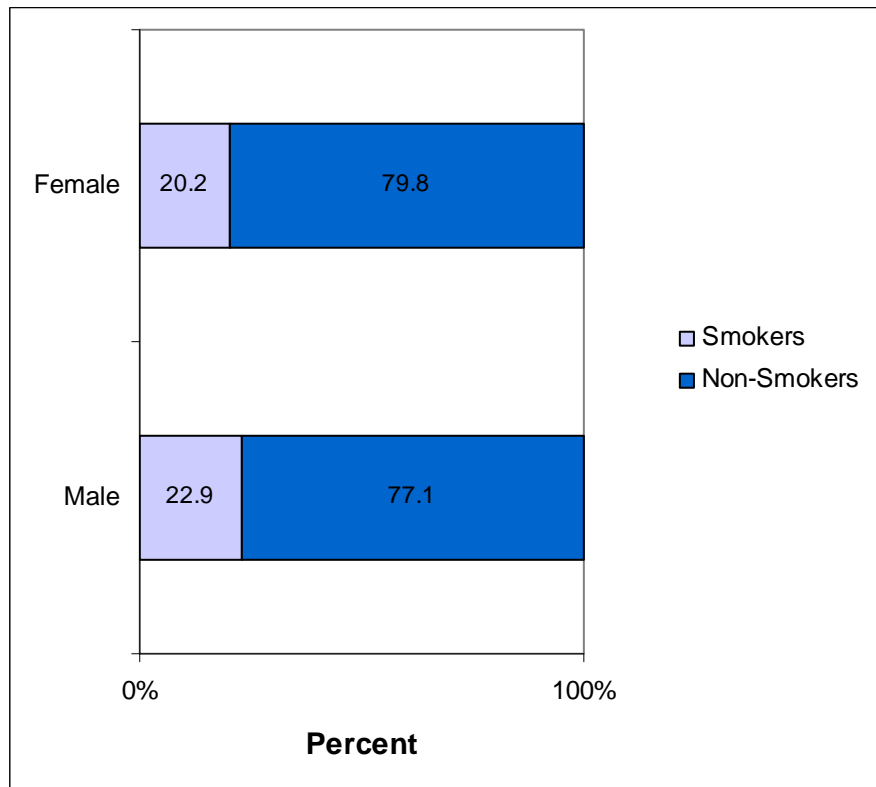
**Figure 2.1: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence  
(January to December 2013)**



## 2.2 Smoking by Gender

Figure 2.2 shows that a higher percentage of men (22.9%) reported being smokers than women (20.2%).

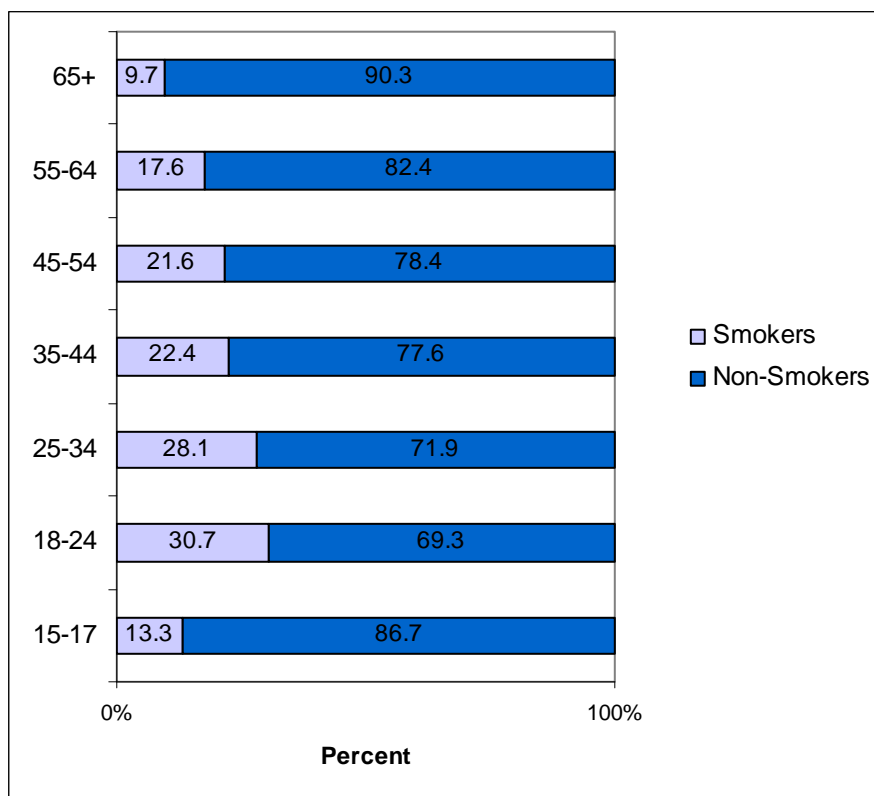
**Figure 2.2: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Gender (January to December 2013)**



### 2.3 Smoking by Age

From figure 2.3 it can be seen that smoking rates were highest among young adults (18-34 years), reaching 30.7% in the 18-24 year old age group. Prevalence was lowest among the 65+ age group at 9.7%. Just over one in eight 15-17 year olds (13.3%) reported smoking.

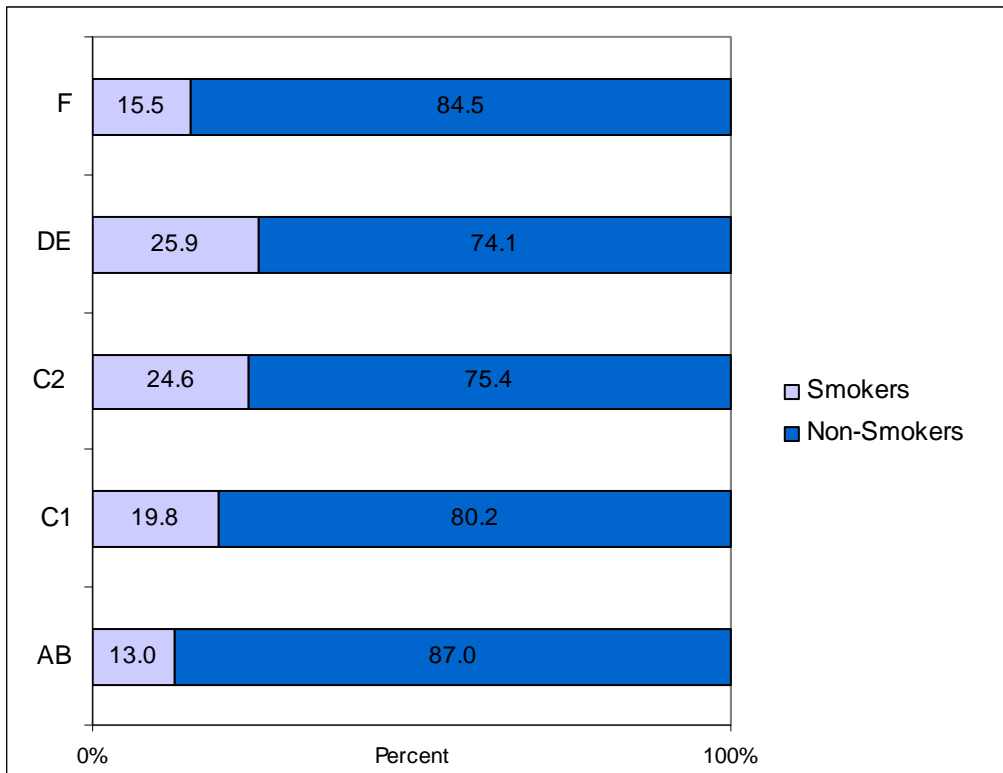
**Figure 2.3: Cigarette Smoking prevalence by Age (January to December 2013)**



## 2.4 Smoking by Socio Economic Group

Figure 2.4 shows that the highest cigarette smoking prevalence rates were in the lower socio economic groups (C2 and DE Categories) The lowest smoking rates (15.5% and 13%) were among farmers (F) and higher socio economic groups.

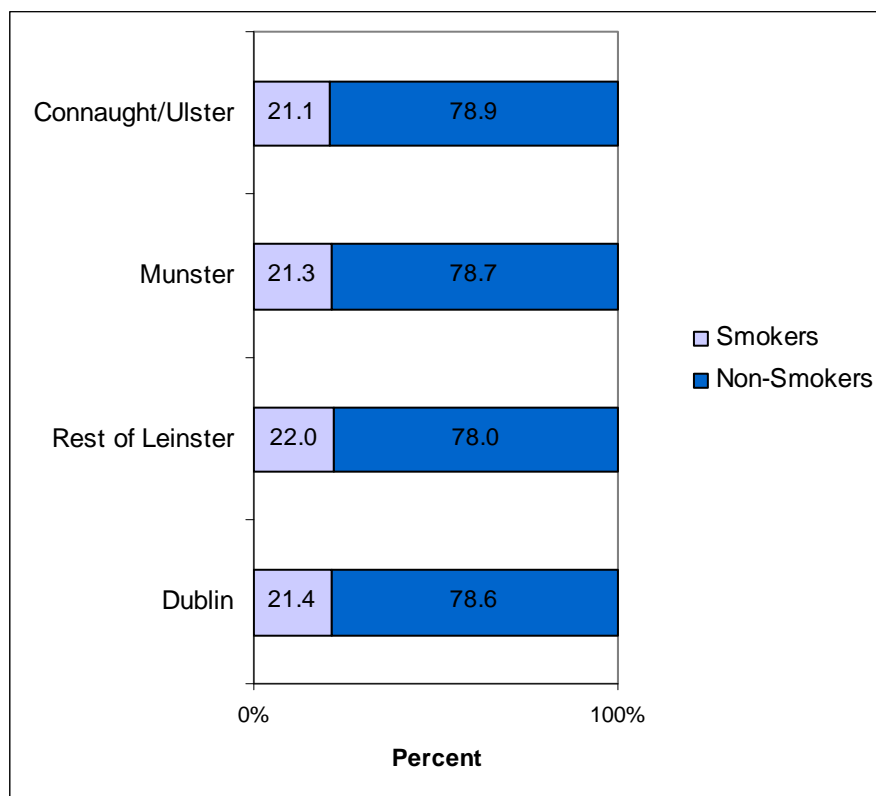
**Figure 2.4: Cigarette Smoking prevalence by Socioeconomic Group (January to December 2013)**



## 2.5 Smoking by Region

Figure 2.5 shows cigarette smoking rates by region. There was very little difference in smoking rates in the different regions. Smoking rates were lowest in Connaught/Ulster (21.1%), with marginally higher rates in Munster (21.3%) and Dublin (21.4%) and highest in Rest of Leinster at (22%).

**Figure 2.5: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Region (January to December 2013)**



### 3. TRENDS

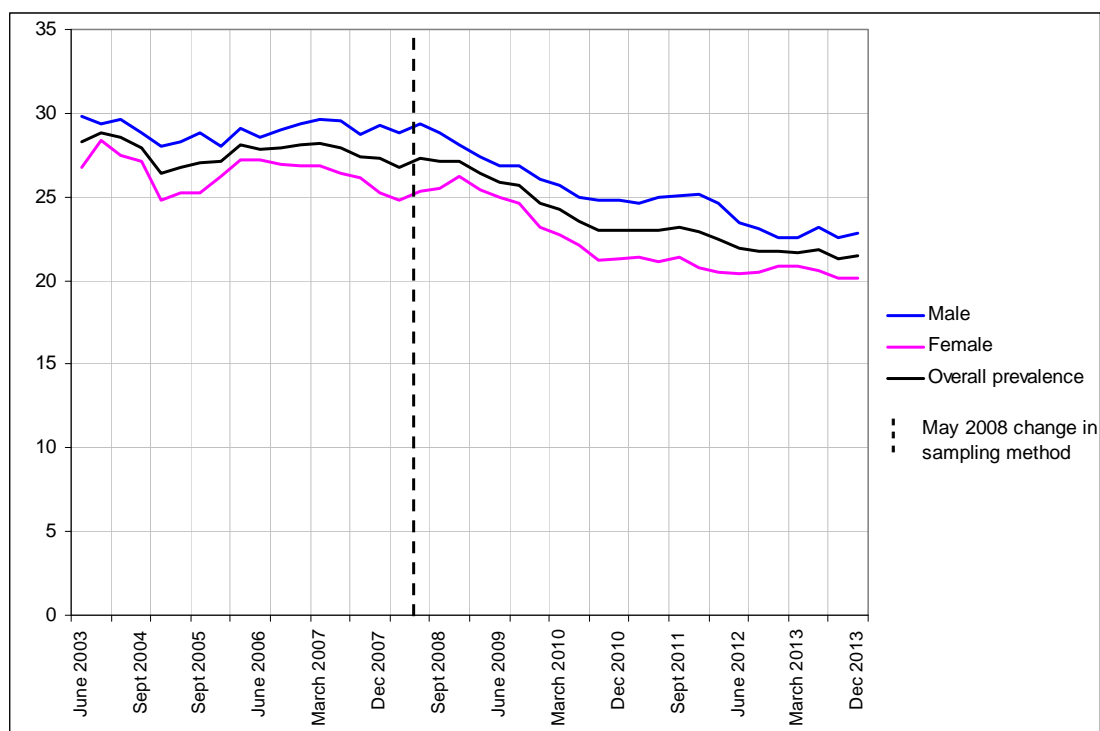
#### 3. Introduction

An analysis of trends has been undertaken to provide an overview of smoking behaviour between June 2003 and December 2013. Prevalence rates are presented as 12 month moving averages to smooth the data and provide more stable estimates. The data is presented in tabular form in appendix 1.

#### 3.1 Trend by Gender

Figure 3.1 shows that overall smoking prevalence has declined from 28.28% in June 2003 to 21.48% in December 2013. At a population level, this equates to more than 104,000 fewer smokers in Ireland compared to 2003 (using population data from the Central Statistics Office<sup>6, 7</sup>). Since the tracker began, a higher proportion of men have smoked every year. Male and female smoking have declined in the last two years to 22.85% and 20.17% respectively.

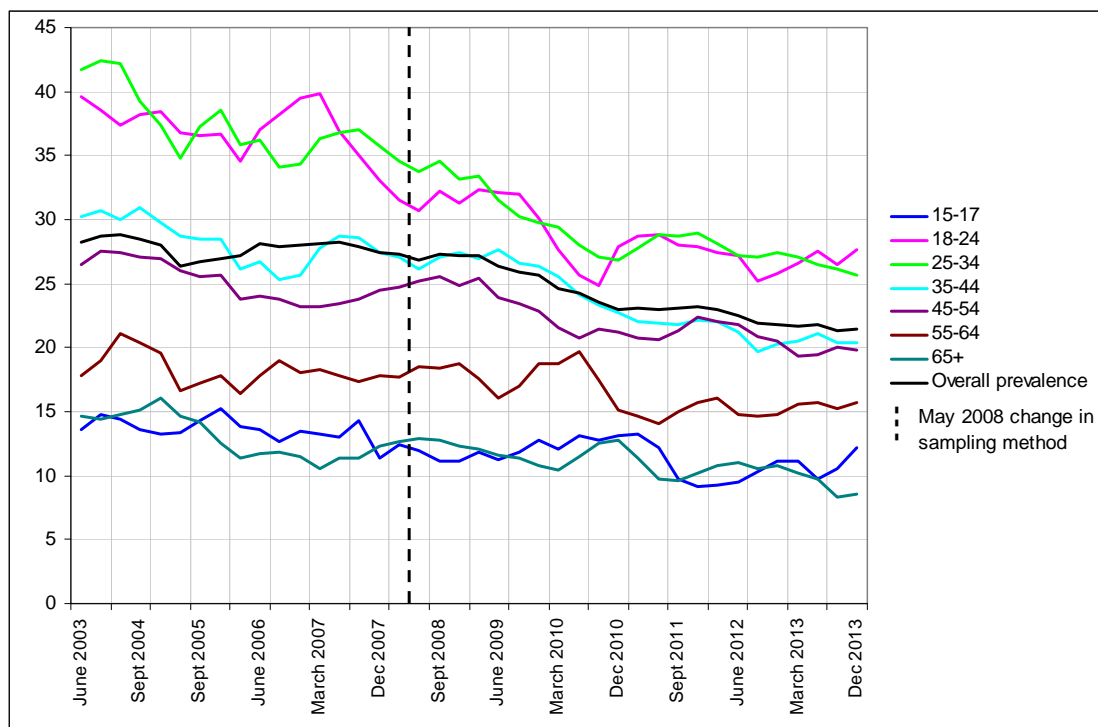
**Figure 3.1: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Gender (12 month moving average)**



### 3.2 Trend by Age

The trends for the various age groups are shown in Figure 3.2. All age groups have shown a decline in smoking prevalence since 2003. The largest decline was in the 25-34 group (16.13%), while the smallest decline was in the 15-17 group (1.48%). The 15-17 group have increased by 2.93% since Dec 2011, while in the same two year period the 18-24 group have increased by 0.21%. The 55-64 group have shown an overall decline over the two year period by 0.29%. The 25-34 age group displayed the largest decline in smoking rates over two years with a decrease of 2.56% while the 65+ grouping showed a decline of 2.28%.

**Figure 3.2: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Age (12 month moving average)**

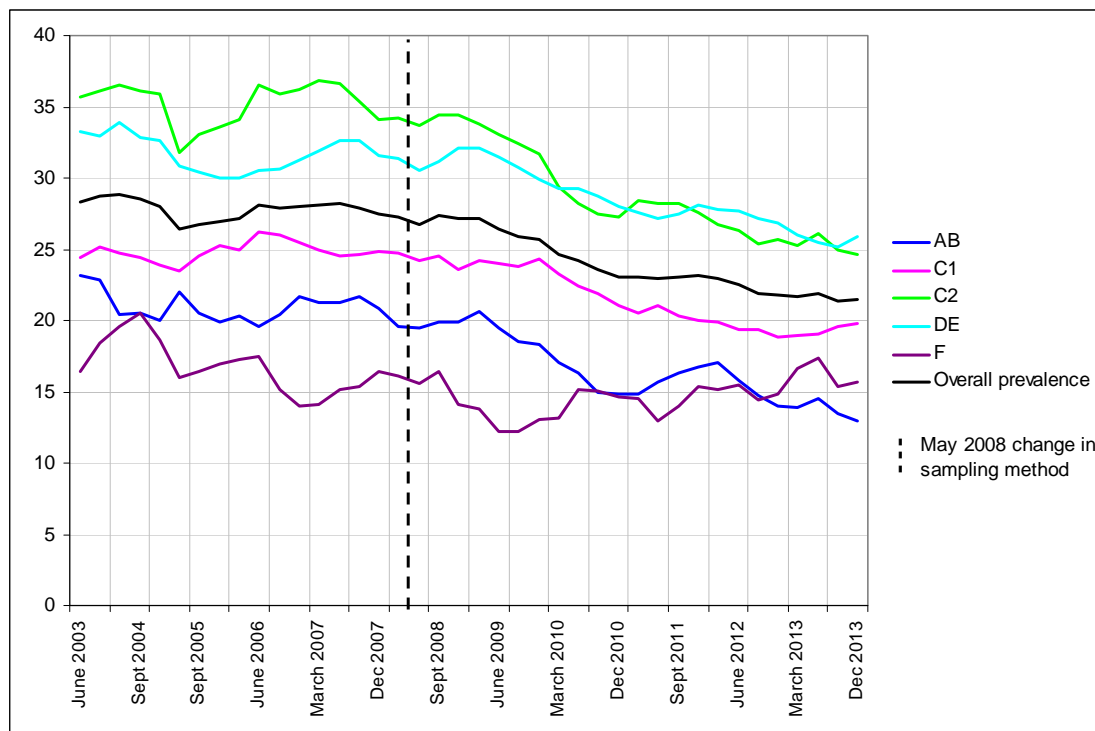




### 3.3 Trend by Socioeconomic Group

Cigarette smoking trends by socioeconomic group are shown in Figure 3.3. All socioeconomic groups have shown a downward trend since 2003, although patterns have varied between groups. The largest decreases have been in the C2 group (11.12%) and the AB group (10.25%) while the lowest decrease has been for farmers (0.73%). Over the last two years, the largest decrease was in the AB group (4.15%). There were decreases in the C2 group of 2.17% and in the DE group of 1.97%.

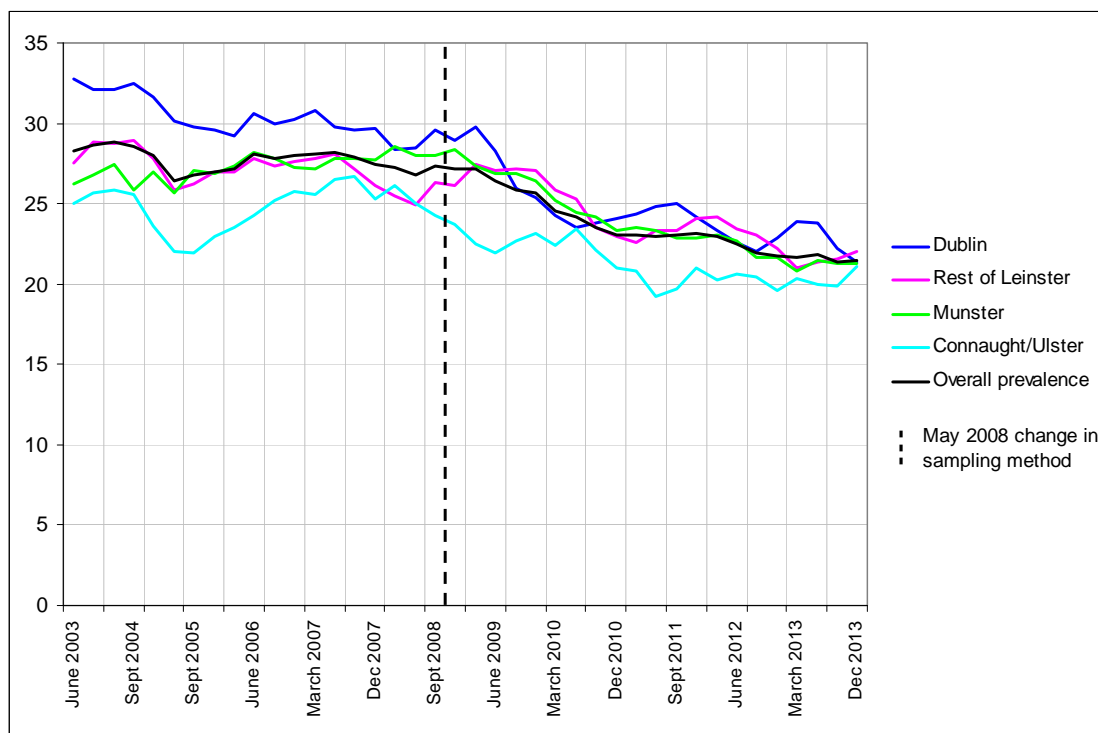
**Figure 3.3: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Socioeconomic Group (12 month moving average)**



### 3.4 Trend by Region

Cigarette smoking by region is outlined in Figure 3.4. All regions have shown a decline in prevalence since 2003 with the largest reduction experienced by Dublin (11.3%). Over the past two years Leinster outside of Dublin (2.14%), Dublin (1.87%) and Munster (1.81%), all showed a decline while Connaught (0.81%) showed an increase.

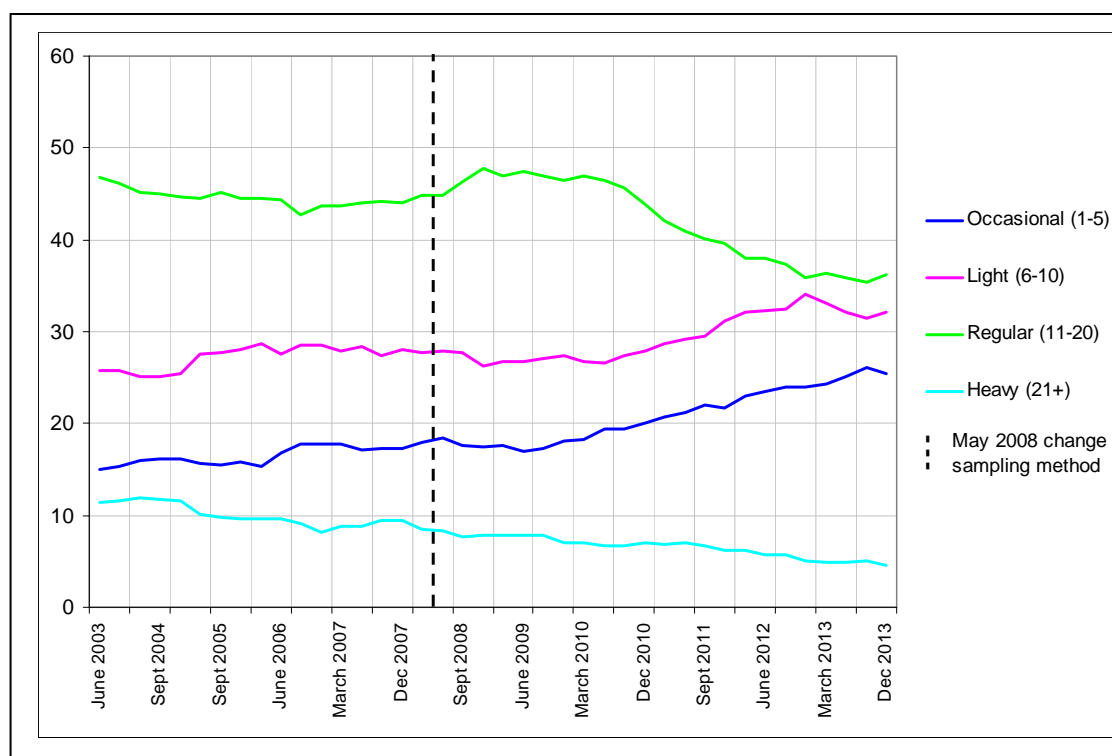
**Figure 3.4: Cigarette Smoking Prevalence by Region (12 month moving average)**



### 3.5 Trend by Daily Consumption

The National Tobacco Control Office also monitors the reported number of cigarettes smoked daily by smokers. There are four categories tracked in Figure 3.5. Although regular smokers have consistently comprised the greatest proportion of smokers since 2003, the general trend has been a shift towards lower consumption levels among smokers. In 2013, occasional and light smokers comprise 57.49% of all smokers. In the last two years there has been a decrease in the proportion of regular smokers from 39.76% to 36.22%. Occasional and light smokers have increased by 2.89% and 1.67% respectively and there is a 1.85% decline in those categorised as heavy smokers.

**Figure 3.5: Trends in Number of Cigarettes consumed per day by Smokers (12 month moving average)**



## 4. PROFILE OF SMOKERS

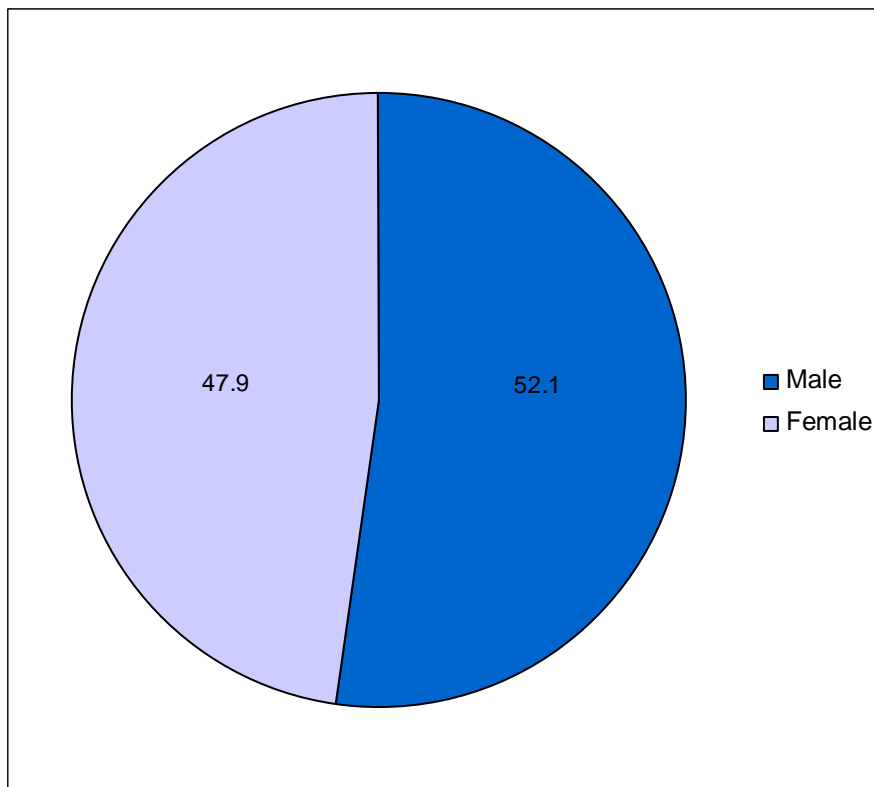
### 4. Introduction

The following charts focus on smokers only for 2013. These percentages reflect the frequency of the various demographic groups within the population as well as the prevalence of smoking within the demographic groups.

### 4.1 Smokers by Gender

Figure 4.1 shows the breakdown of smokers by gender for 2013. Just over half (52.1%) of the smoking population are male.

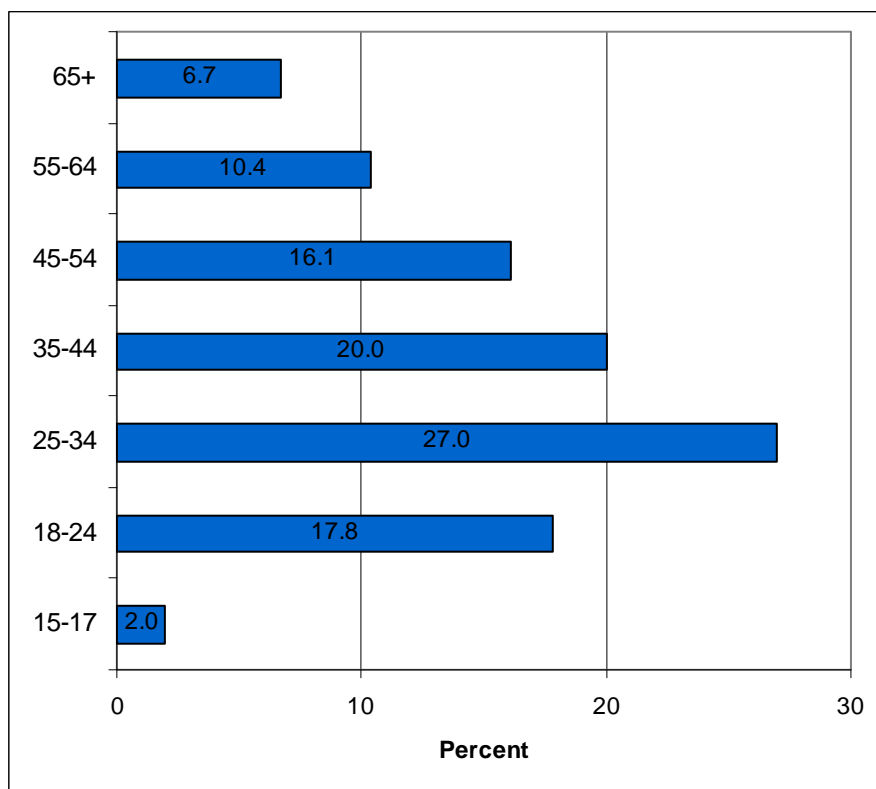
**Figure 4.1: Proportion of Cigarette Smokers by Gender (January to December 2013)**



## 4.2 Smokers by Age

Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of smokers across age groups. Just under half of smokers (47%) are aged between 25 and 44 years (25-34 years, 27% and 35-44 years, 20%). Those aged 55+ years account for 17.1% of the smokers. Two percent of the smokers were less than 18 years of age.

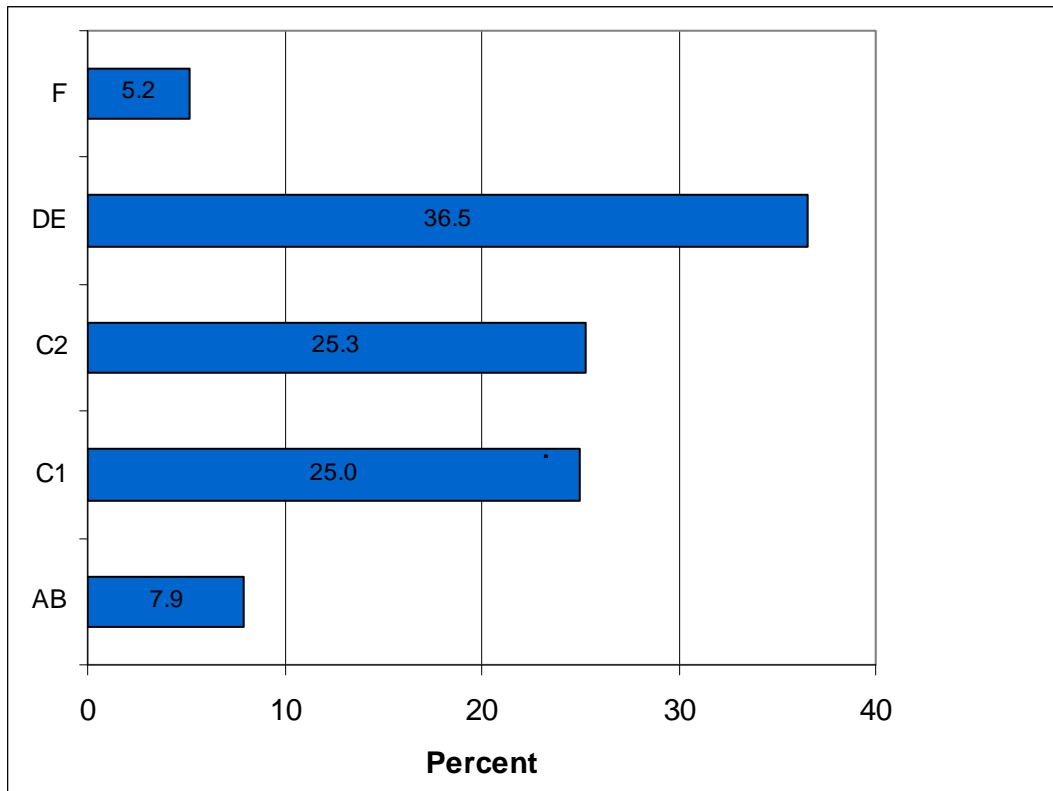
**Figure 4.2: Proportion of Cigarette Smokers by Age (January to December 2013)**



### 4.3 Smokers by Socioeconomic Group

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of smokers by socioeconomic group. The DE group (semi-skilled, unskilled, or unemployed) alone accounts for just over one third of the smoking population (36.5%). The C1 (25%) and C2 (25.3%) categories each comprise a quarter of the smoking population. Smokers who are farmers (5.2%) or who are in category AB (7.9%) reflects both the smaller size of these demographics and their lower smoking rates.

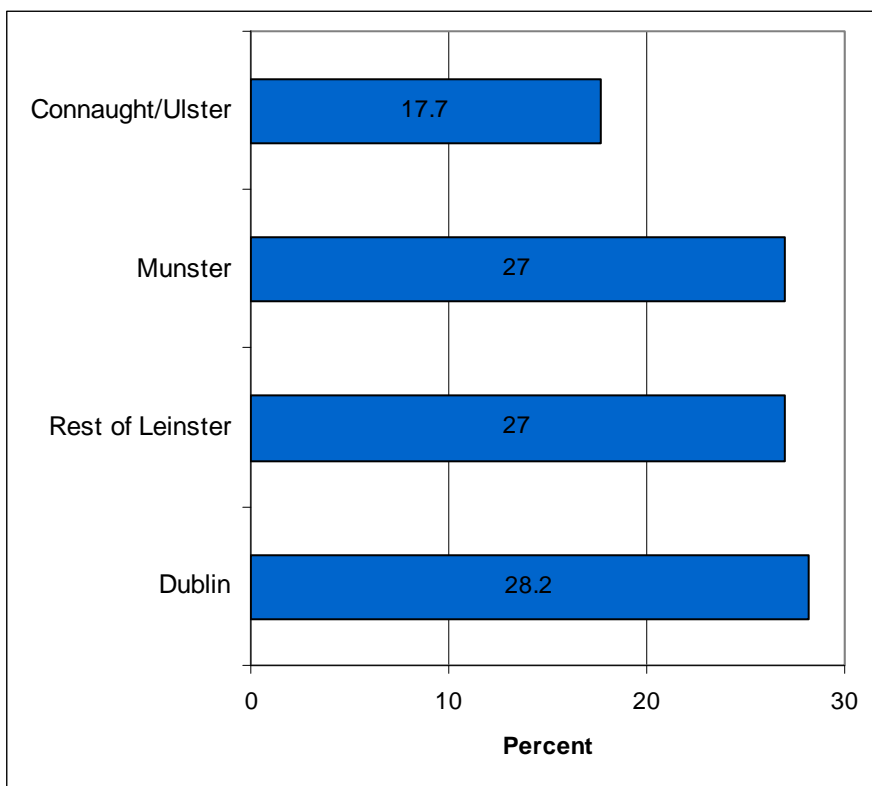
**Figure 4.3: Proportion of Cigarette Smokers by Socioeconomic Group (January to December 2013)**



#### 4.4 Smokers by Region

The percentage of smokers by region are shown in Figure 4.4. Munster and the rest of Leinster account for similar proportions of smokers, with Dublin showing the highest percentage at 28.2%. The Connaught/Ulster region contains 17.7% of smokers. These smoking patterns reflect the population distribution by region in Ireland.

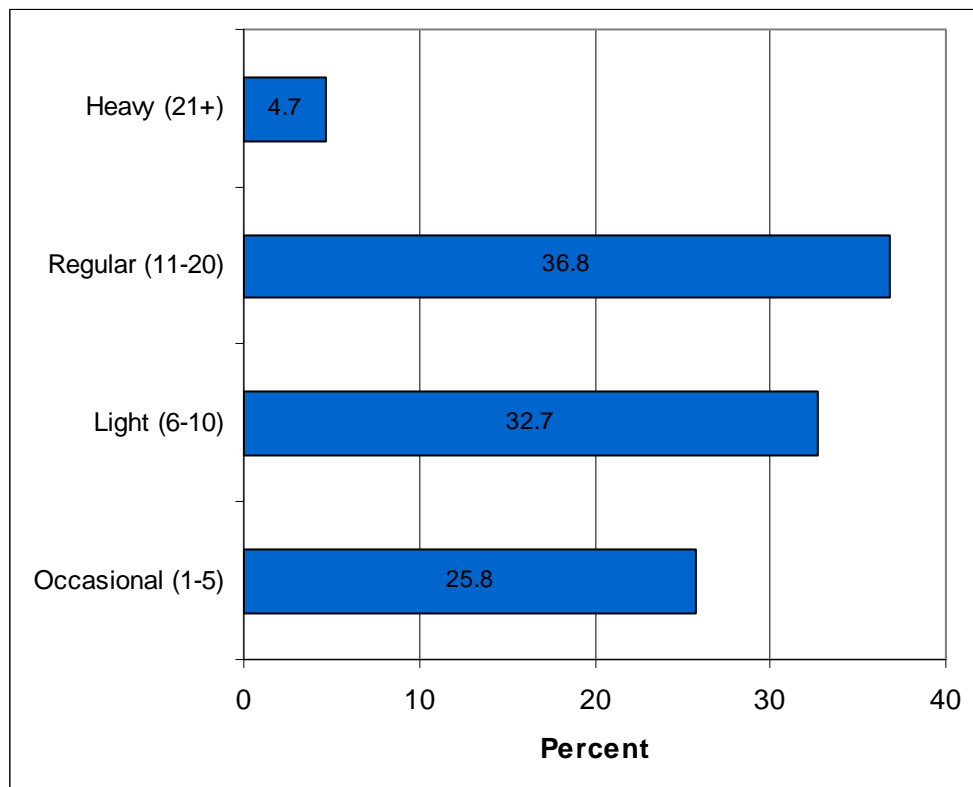
**Figure 4.4: Proportion of Cigarette Smokers by Region (January to December 2013)**



#### 4.5 Smokers by Daily Consumption

Figure 4.5 depicts the number of cigarettes smoked daily by all reported smokers. Over a third (36.8%) of all smokers indicated that they were regular smokers (11-20 cigarettes per day), while 58.5% were occasional to light smokers (10 or less cigarettes) and 4.7% reported being heavy smokers (21+ cigarettes per day). On average 11.81 cigarettes are smoked per day.

**Figure 4.5: Proportion of Smokers by Daily Cigarette Consumption (January to December 2013)**





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6. Central Statistics Office, Quarterly National Household Survey, Third Quarter 2003, 2003. Central Statistics Office: Dublin.
7. Central Statistics Office, Quarterly National Household Survey, Quarter 4 2013, 2013. Central Statistics Office: Dublin.

## APPENDIX 1

## Cigarette Smoking (%) by Gender

Date	Smoking Prevalence (12 Month Moving Averages)		
	Male	Female	Total
June 2003	29.85	26.75	28.28
March 2004	29.35	28.39	28.86
June 2004	29.60	27.47	28.52
Sept 2004	28.86	27.11	27.97
March 2005	28.03	24.80	26.39
June 2005	28.33	25.22	26.75
Sept 2005	28.85	25.21	27.00
Dec 2005	28.04	26.25	27.13
March 2006	29.09	27.18	28.12
June 2006	28.53	27.21	27.86
Sept 2006	29.02	26.94	27.97
Dec 2006	29.32	26.88	28.09
March 2007	29.63	26.82	28.21
June 2007	29.50	26.42	27.94
Sept 2007	28.76	26.14	27.43
Dec 2007	29.29	25.27	27.26
March 2008	28.78	24.83	26.78
June 2008	29.32	25.35	27.32
Sept 2008	28.78	25.52	27.13
Dec 2008	28.11	26.22	27.16
March 2009	27.41	25.42	26.40
June 2009	26.87	24.95	25.90
Sept 2009	26.81	24.62	25.70
Dec 2009	26.06	23.15	24.59
March 2010	25.72	22.75	24.22
June 2010	24.99	22.15	23.55
Sept 2010	24.83	21.22	23.01
Dec 2010	24.79	21.33	23.04
March 2011	24.62	21.42	23.00
June 2011	24.98	21.13	23.03
Sept 2011	25.06	21.38	23.19
Dec 2011	25.11	20.80	22.92
March 2012	24.59	20.49	22.51
June 2012	23.48	20.44	21.93
Sept 2012	23.12	20.47	21.77
Dec 2012	22.58	20.87	21.71
March 2013	22.53	20.82	21.66
June 2013	23.19	20.57	21.86
Sept 2013	22.59	20.14	21.34
Dec 2013	22.85	20.17	21.48

## Cigarette Smoking (%) by Age Group

Date	Smoking Prevalence (12 Month Moving Averages)							Overall prevalence
	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
June 2003	13.63	39.58	41.75	30.21	26.48	17.82	14.68	28.28
Sept 2003	14.79	38.56	42.40	30.69	27.55	18.97	14.44	28.69
March 2004	14.43	37.35	42.20	29.99	27.46	21.04	14.80	28.86
June 2004	13.61	38.26	39.29	30.99	27.10	20.36	15.10	28.52
Sept 2004	13.21	38.40	37.41	29.71	26.99	19.61	16.00	27.97
March 2005	13.33	36.78	34.84	28.70	26.06	16.63	14.60	26.39
June 2005	14.24	36.54	37.21	28.51	25.56	17.28	14.21	26.75
Sept 2005	15.26	36.64	38.53	28.46	25.70	17.81	12.55	27.00
Dec 2005	13.82	34.55	35.87	26.13	23.83	16.46	11.40	27.13
March 2006	13.57	37.05	36.21	26.67	23.97	17.82	11.70	28.12
June 2006	12.68	38.18	34.05	25.36	23.78	18.96	11.80	27.86
Sept 2006	13.51	39.55	34.29	25.64	23.21	17.99	11.52	27.97
Dec 2006	13.24	39.88	36.38	27.75	23.15	18.25	10.55	28.09
March 2007	13.05	36.90	36.78	28.71	23.49	17.87	11.31	28.21
June 2007	14.33	35.08	37.01	28.60	23.77	17.36	11.39	27.94
Sept 2007	11.38	32.99	35.77	27.47	24.54	17.83	12.25	27.43
Dec 2007	12.43	31.53	34.59	27.02	24.76	17.68	12.64	27.26
March 2008	11.98	30.76	33.77	26.15	25.14	18.46	12.92	26.78
June 2008	11.12	32.17	34.54	27.09	25.53	18.36	12.74	27.32
Sept 2008	11.12	31.24	33.22	27.42	24.89	18.70	12.28	27.13
Dec 2008	11.82	32.40	33.39	26.91	25.44	17.53	12.06	27.16
March 2009	11.23	32.10	31.56	27.62	23.92	16.02	11.56	26.40
June 2009	11.81	31.95	30.23	26.61	23.49	16.96	11.32	25.90
Sept 2009	12.74	30.06	29.72	26.35	22.82	18.79	10.78	25.70
Dec 2009	12.05	27.70	29.43	25.53	21.62	18.70	10.48	24.59
March 2010	13.16	25.72	28.06	24.11	20.71	19.67	11.51	24.22
June 2010	12.76	24.90	27.11	23.35	21.48	17.41	12.58	23.55
Sept 2010	13.07	27.92	26.84	22.72	21.24	15.12	12.72	23.01
Dec 2010	13.30	28.73	27.76	22.00	20.71	14.60	11.34	23.04
March 2011	12.18	28.77	28.87	21.88	20.63	14.09	9.70	23.00
June 2011	9.68	27.98	28.66	21.75	21.27	15.01	9.64	23.03
Sept 2011	9.13	27.92	28.94	22.17	22.34	15.68	10.14	23.19
Dec 2011	9.22	27.44	28.18	21.99	22.07	16.02	10.82	22.92
March 2012	9.55	27.15	27.13	21.18	21.84	14.82	10.99	22.51
June 2012	10.37	25.23	27.10	19.71	20.89	14.66	10.50	21.93
Sept 2012	11.17	25.82	27.43	20.29	20.54	14.73	10.74	21.77
Dec 2012	11.22	26.23	27.28	20.55	20.21	15.44	10.84	21.71
March 2013	11.14	26.62	27.10	20.48	19.36	15.57	10.21	21.66
June 2013	9.74	27.56	26.50	21.09	19.50	15.67	9.67	21.86
Sept 2013	10.51	26.54	26.12	20.42	20.02	15.22	8.37	21.34
Dec 2013	12.15	27.65	25.62	20.39	19.84	15.73	8.54	21.48

## Cigarette Smoking (%) by Socioeconomic Group

Date	Smoking Prevalence (12 Month Moving Averages)					
	AB	C1	C2	DE	F	Total
June 2003	23.19	24.45	35.70	33.23	16.37	28.28
Sept 2003	22.79	25.21	36.12	33.00	18.40	28.69
March 2004	20.39	24.75	36.57	33.94	19.62	28.86
June 2004	20.56	24.39	36.09	32.83	20.56	28.52
Sept 2004	20.01	23.89	35.88	32.60	18.67	27.97
March 2005	22.03	23.49	31.80	30.82	15.98	26.39
June 2005	20.53	24.55	33.08	30.40	16.40	26.75
Sept 2005	19.89	25.26	33.57	30.02	16.99	27.00
Dec 2005	20.34	24.98	34.14	29.96	17.27	27.13
March 2006	19.62	26.19	36.52	30.49	17.43	28.12
June 2006	20.43	26.03	35.87	30.61	15.19	27.86
Sept 2006	21.64	25.44	36.24	31.22	14.02	27.97
Dec 2006	21.26	24.90	36.83	31.87	14.13	28.09
March 2007	21.28	24.49	36.61	32.65	15.15	28.21
June 2007	21.64	24.58	35.33	32.61	15.38	27.94
Sept 2007	20.79	24.79	34.11	31.57	16.42	27.43
Dec 2007	19.60	24.71	34.18	31.41	16.06	27.26
March 2008	19.44	24.25	33.72	30.54	15.60	26.78
June 2008	19.87	24.55	34.37	31.12	16.39	27.32
Sept 2008	19.86	23.60	34.45	32.15	14.15	27.13
Dec 2008	20.64	24.23	33.83	32.09	13.79	27.16
March 2009	19.43	24.01	33.09	31.48	12.17	26.40
June 2009	18.54	23.77	32.46	30.75	12.24	25.90
Sept 2009	18.33	24.30	31.66	29.85	13.10	25.70
Dec 2009	17.06	23.29	29.36	29.25	13.13	24.59
March 2010	16.35	22.47	28.21	29.31	15.13	24.22
June 2010	15.00	21.85	27.48	28.75	15.10	23.55
Sept 2010	14.82	21.06	27.25	28.02	14.62	23.01
Dec 2010	14.86	20.55	28.44	27.63	14.53	23.04
March 2011	15.69	21.01	28.18	27.21	13.00	23.00
June 2011	16.27	20.28	28.17	27.43	13.98	23.03
Sept 2011	16.74	20.02	27.60	28.07	15.38	23.19
Dec 2011	17.09	19.85	26.75	27.81	15.13	22.92
March 2012	15.74	19.36	26.36	27.67	15.52	22.51
June 2012	14.74	19.33	25.32	27.20	14.37	21.93
Sept 2012	13.98	18.87	25.70	26.85	14.89	21.77
Dec 2012	14.01	18.73	25.63	26.37	16.10	21.71
March 2013	13.91	18.96	25.22	26.03	16.66	21.66
June 2013	14.50	19.04	26.12	25.48	17.41	21.86
Sept 2013	13.46	19.56	24.93	25.17	15.39	21.34
Dec 2013	12.94	19.79	24.58	25.84	15.64	21.48

## Cigarette Smoking (%) by Region

Date	Smoking Prevalence (12 Month Moving Averages)				
	Dublin	Rest of Leinster	Munster	Connaught/ Ulster	Total
June 2003	32.72	27.53	26.27	25.04	28.28
Sept 2003	32.14	28.86	26.80	25.68	28.69
March 2004	32.11	28.75	27.45	25.87	28.86
June 2004	32.46	28.93	25.89	25.53	28.52
Sept 2004	31.65	27.83	26.95	23.66	27.97
March 2005	30.11	25.82	25.67	22.06	26.39
June 2005	29.77	26.26	27.05	21.89	26.75
Sept 2005	29.60	26.95	26.84	22.98	27.00
Dec 2005	29.24	26.95	27.37	23.50	27.13
March 2006	30.59	27.84	28.18	24.30	28.12
June 2006	29.97	27.33	27.82	25.21	27.86
Sept 2006	30.20	27.67	27.28	25.79	27.97
Dec 2006	30.79	27.83	27.13	25.57	28.09
March 2007	29.76	28.05	27.86	26.55	28.21
June 2007	29.61	27.13	27.84	26.65	27.94
Sept 2007	29.72	26.14	27.73	25.31	27.43
Dec 2007	28.38	25.46	28.55	26.10	27.26
March 2008	28.50	24.88	28.00	25.00	26.78
June 2008	29.56	26.33	27.97	24.23	27.32
Sept 2008	28.96	26.18	28.34	23.75	27.13
Dec 2008	29.74	27.40	27.37	22.52	27.16
March 2009	28.24	27.03	26.89	21.96	26.40
June 2009	25.96	27.12	26.84	22.67	25.90
Sept 2009	25.43	27.03	26.42	23.17	25.70
Dec 2009	24.25	25.82	25.20	22.44	24.59
March 2010	23.49	25.33	24.47	23.42	24.22
June 2010	23.81	23.56	24.22	22.15	23.55
Sept 2010	24.09	22.96	23.31	20.98	23.01
Dec 2010	24.35	22.62	23.56	20.86	23.04
March 2011	24.80	23.30	23.38	19.22	23.00
June 2011	25.04	23.37	22.85	19.73	23.03
Sept 2011	24.13	24.06	22.87	20.98	23.19
Dec 2011	23.29	24.16	23.10	20.27	22.92
March 2012	22.63	23.43	22.72	20.64	22.51
June 2012	22.07	23.10	21.66	20.42	21.93
Sept 2012	22.89	22.20	21.63	19.59	21.77
Dec 2012	23.77	21.11	21.08	20.28	21.71
March 2013	23.91	21.03	20.77	20.37	21.66
June 2013	23.81	21.39	21.47	20.02	21.86
Sept 2013	22.18	21.52	21.28	19.84	21.34
Dec 2013	21.42	22.02	21.29	21.08	21.48

## Cigarette Smoking (%) by HSE Region

Date	Smoking Prevalence (12 Month Moving Averages)				Total
	HSE West	HSE South	HSE Dublin Mid Leinster	HSE Dublin North East	
June 2003	25.54	26.84	28.62	32.39	28.28
Sept 2003	25.60	28.17	29.10	32.24	28.69
March 2004	26.34	28.03	30.36	30.00	28.86
June 2004	25.88	26.17	31.29	30.04	28.52
Sept 2004	24.76	26.91	30.15	29.25	27.97
March 2005	23.39	25.40	27.53	29.22	26.39
June 2005	23.76	26.22	27.89	29.16	26.75
Sept 2005	25.51	25.20	28.80	27.94	27.00
Dec 2005	25.31	26.62	28.32	27.67	27.13
March 2006	26.41	27.74	29.27	28.34	28.12
June 2006	27.18	27.47	28.06	28.07	27.86
Sept 2006	26.99	28.23	27.22	29.34	27.97
Dec 2006	27.73	27.55	26.95	28.89	28.09
March 2007	27.98	27.66	26.82	27.86	28.21
June 2007	27.60	27.62	25.95	27.81	27.94
Sept 2007	26.39	27.13	26.16	27.27	27.43
Dec 2007	26.38	27.41	25.67	28.25	27.26
March 2008	25.48	26.85	26.24	28.35	26.78
June 2008	24.83	27.42	26.99	28.91	27.32
Sept 2008	24.84	27.63	25.48	27.75	27.13
Dec 2008	23.73	27.61	25.61	27.77	27.16
March 2009	23.18	27.49	24.37	25.96	26.40
June 2009	23.56	27.55	23.95	25.22	25.90
Sept 2009	23.59	27.15	24.43	25.15	25.70
Dec 2009	22.47	25.72	23.66	24.02	24.59
March 2010	22.91	25.11	23.32	24.05	24.22
June 2010	22.09	24.53	23.06	22.44	23.55
Sept 2010	20.96	23.71	22.44	21.86	23.01
Dec 2010	21.53	23.93	22.13	21.89	23.04
March 2011	20.66	23.64	22.15	22.83	23.00
June 2011	21.18	22.85	21.81	24.18	23.03
Sept 2011	22.09	23.18	22.27	24.96	23.19
Dec 2011	21.39	23.40	23.05	23.97	22.92
March 2012	21.23	22.99	22.76	23.17	22.51
June 2012	21.02	21.94	22.41	22.51	21.93
Sept 2012	20.60	21.12	23.12	22.13	21.77
Dec 2012	21.17	20.32	22.26	23.09	21.71
March 2013	21.64	23.42	20.01	21.64	21.66
June 2013	21.67	23.13	21.39	20.99	21.86
Sept 2013	20.06	23.02	21.97	20.33	21.34
Dec 2013	20.10	23.17	22.29	20.52	21.48

