

Appendix: Classifying European Cigarette Consumption Trajectories from 1970-2015

Appendix Table 1: Country epidemic classification notes for 41 countries categorized into typology groups during the study period 1970-2015 with indication of the stage to reach consensus.

- Stage 1 is early consensus, with both coders assigning the same or similar classification.
- Stage 2 requires both coders to agree after initial discussion.
- Stage 3 involves an independent mediator to resolve differences in coding.

Four major country dissolutions occurred during the study period. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the former USSR were split into new countries post-dissolution. The former East Germany (German Democratic Republic) and West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany) were united in 1990. The country-years of each data series is indicated in brackets under the country name.

- Yugoslavia\* split into Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia (1990).
- The USSR\*\* split into Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Ukraine (1995).
- Czechoslovakia\*\*\* split into Czech Republic and Slovakia (1992).
- East and West Germany merged into Germany\*\*\*\* (1990).

Country	Coder 1 (MP)	Coder 2 (GL)	Stage of consensus	Notes	Event 1	Event 2
Class: Continual decline						
Belgium (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Continual decline	1	Continual decline beginning at 1973; final decrease starts in 2006 at steeper decline (not 2003 - part of plateau)	Decline begins at 1973	
Ireland (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Continual decline	1	Continual decline with small increase from 1970-1974 and plateau 1987-2002	Plateau 1987-2002	
Switzerland (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Continual decline	1	Continual decline after initial small increase		
Class: Continual decline with interruption						
Austria (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Stable	2	Continual decline with quick interruption from 1996-1999	Interruption increase 1996-1999	
Croatia (1991-2015)*	Continual decline with interruption	Continual decline with interruption	1	Continual decline with single interruption at 2004-2010. Event interruption 2004-2007, event interruption 2007-2009, event interruption 2009-2010	Event 2004-2010	
United Kingdom (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Rapid decrease	3	Continual decline with sharp interruption between 1998-1999	Rapid decline 1998-1999	
Class: Decline to stable						

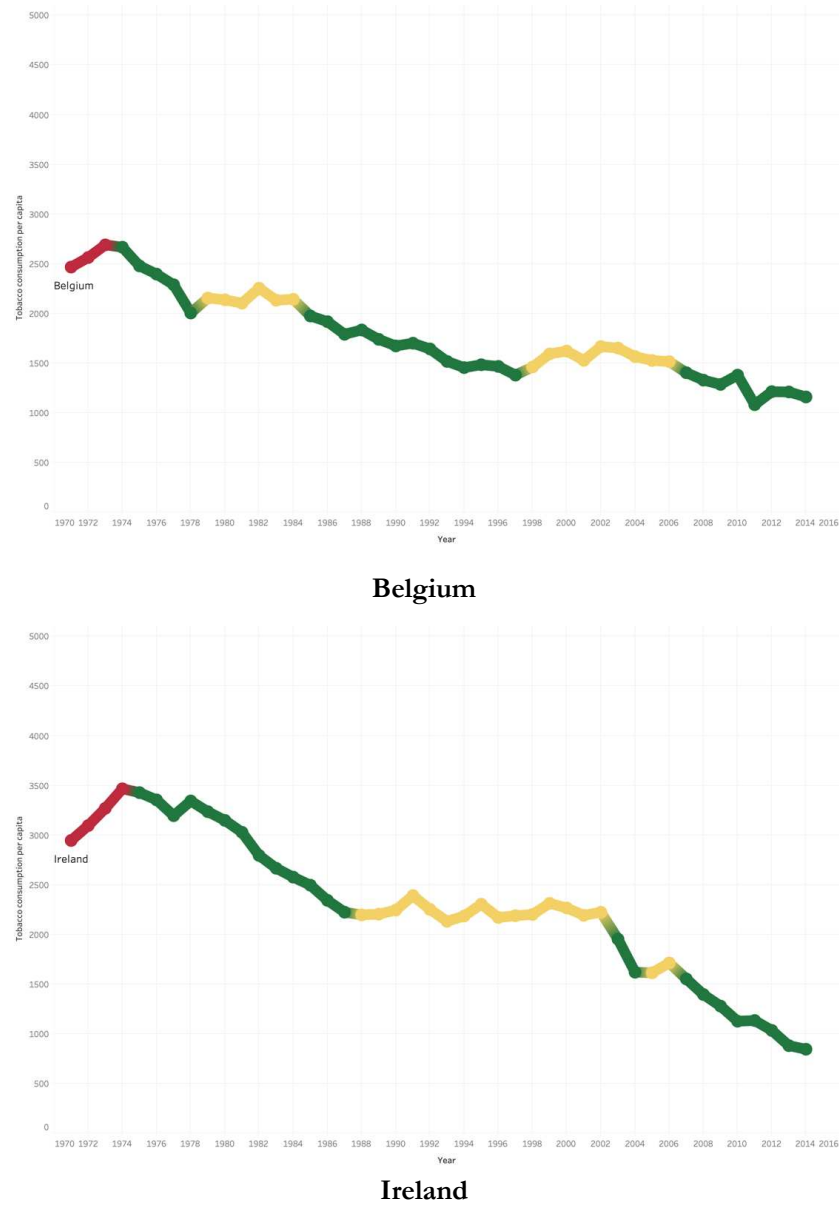
Slovakia (1993-2015)***	Rapid decrease	Gradual decline	2	Decline to stable	Decline 1996-1998	Decline 2002-2003
<b>Class: Increase to stable</b>						
East Germany (1970-1989)****	Increase to stable	Increase to stable	1	Persistent increase throughout 1970-1989	Mild drop 1981-1982	
Yugoslavia (1970-1990)*	Inverted U	Inverted U	2	Increase to stability; U increase 1973-1979; U decrease 1979-1981	Inverted U-shape 1973-1981	
<b>Class: Inverted U-shape</b>						
Latvia (1996-2015)**	Inverted U	Inverted W- shape	2	U Increase 2000-2004; U decrease 2004-2010	Inverted U-shape 2000-2010	
Russian Federation (1996-2015)**	Inverted U	Stable with recent decline	2	Prominent U increase; small decline from 2012-2014	Increase 1996-2002	
Ukraine (1996-2015)**	Inverted U	Inverted U	1	U increase 1999-2008; U decrease 2008-2013	Inverted U-shape 1999-2013	
<b>Class: Sine wave or continual instability</b>						
Albania (1990-2015)	U-shape	W-shape	3	Sine wave containing U-shape 1998-2004, otherwise relatively stable with two plateaus		
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1991-2015)*	Inverted U	Continual instability	2	Sine wave with initial decline from 1991-1993, increase 1993-2008, decline from 2008-2014	Initial decline 1991-1993	
Bulgaria (1970-2015)	Continual instability	Continual instability	1	Instability with inverted U-shape 1995-2010. U increase 1995-2003; U decrease 2003-2010	Inverted U-shape 1995-2010	
Czech Republic (1993-2015)***	Sine wave	Sine wave	1	Sine wave with initial increase	Initial increase 1993-1996	
Estonia (1996-2015)**	Rapid decrease	Inverted V-shape	2	Sine wave with initial increase and rapid decline from 2007-2008	Initial increase 1996-1997	
Greece (1970-2015)	Continual instability	Continual instability	1	Continual instability with two inverted U-shapes and decline	Decline 2007-2014	Inverted U shape 1981-1993
Lithuania (1996-2015)**	Rapid increase	Continual instability	2	Sine wave with initial decline and rapid increase	Initial decline 1997-2003	
North Macedonia (1991-2015)*	Continual instability	Continual instability	1	Continual instability		
Serbia and Montenegro (1991-2015)*	Sine with initial decline	Inverted U	2	Sine wave with initial decline from 1991-1997 and significant inverted U-shape	Initial decline 1991-1997	
Republic of Moldova (1996-2015)**	Continual instability	W-shape	2	Continual instability with two inverted U-shapes. First U increase 1998-2000; First U decrease 2000-2003; second U increase 2008-2010; second U decrease 2011-2015	Inverted U-shape 1998-2003	Inverted U-shape 2008-2015
Romania (1970-2015)	Continual instability	Stable with recent decline	2	Continual instability with possible inverted U-shape		
USSR (1970-1995)**	Sine wave	Sine wave	1	Sine wave with consistent increasing and decreasing segments throughout 1970-1986, with a prominent decline onwards of 1986	Decline 1986-1993	
<b>Class: Stable</b>						
Italy (1970-2015)	Stable	Stable	1	Stable with slight decline 2004-2013. Decline is very gradual	Decline 2004-2013	
Norway (1970-2015)	Stable	Stable	1	Stable with slight increase 1983-1991		

<b>Class: Stable to continual decline</b>						
Hungary (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Stable with recent decline	2	Stable to continual decline. Slight increase within continual decline from 2004-2009	Plateau 1970-1995	Continual decline 1995-2014
Iceland (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Rapid decrease	2	Stable to continual decline	Increase 1970-1984	Continual decline 1984-2015
Poland (1970-2015)	Continual decline	Gradual decline	2	Stable to continual decline from 1991-2014	Decline from 1991-2014	
<b>Class: Stable to continual increase</b>						
Belarus (1996-2015)**	Inverted U	Rapid increase	3	Protracted plateau from 1997-2005, followed by a rapid increase from 2005-2012	Rapid increase 2005-2012	
<b>Class: Stable with single decline</b>						
Denmark (1970-2015)	Stable with single decline	Stable with single decline	1	Stable with single decline from 2010-2014	Decline 2010-2014	
Finland (1970-2015)	Rapid decrease	Gradual decline	3	Stable with single decline from 1991-1996. The decline is rapid but small	Decline 1991-1996	
France (1970-2015)	Rapid decrease	Gradual decline	2	Stable with single decline from 2001-2004	Decline 2001-2004	
Germany**** (1990-2015)	Stable with single decline	Stable with single decline	1	Stable with a prolonged decline with varying intensity from 2003-2010	Decline 2003-2010	
Netherlands (1970-2015)	Rapid decrease	Stable	2	Stable with single rapid decline	Rapid decline 1983-1984	
Portugal (1970-2015)	Stable with single decline	Stable with single decline	1	Stable with single decline 2006-2007	Rapid decline 2006-2007	
Slovenia (1991-2015)*	Stable	Stable with recent decline	2	Stable with single recent decline from 2001-2014. Recent small decline from 2011-2014	Decline 2011-2014	
Spain (1970-2015)	Rapid decrease	Stable with recent decline	2	Stable with single recent decline from 2008-2014	Decline 2008-2014	
Sweden (1970-2015)	Rapid decrease	Stable with recent decline	2	Stable with single decline from 1992-1998	Decline 1992-1998	
West Germany**** (1970-1989)	Stable with single decline	Stable with single decline	1	Stable from 1970-1982 with single decline in 1982-1983	Decline 1982-1983	
<b>Class: Stable with single increase</b>						
Czechoslovakia (1970-1992)***	Stable with single increase	Stable with single increase	1	Stable with single rapid increase from 1980-1981. Single increase 1980-1981	Increase 1980-1981	

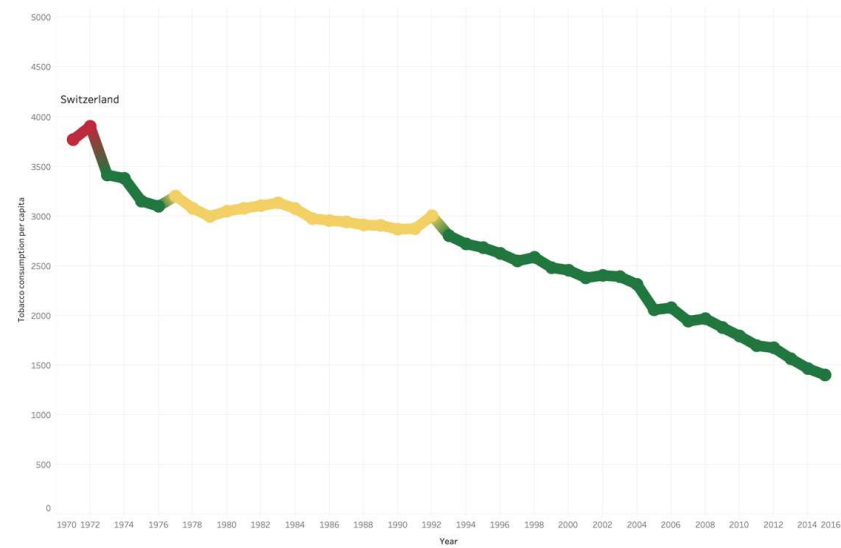
Appendix Figure 1: Country-year line graphs of per capita cigarette consumption and year-over-year increasing (red), plateauing (yellow), or decreasing (green) trend. The page of plots per classification is in brackets beside the class name.

**Class: Continual decline (1/2)**

Countries: Belgium, Ireland, Switzerland



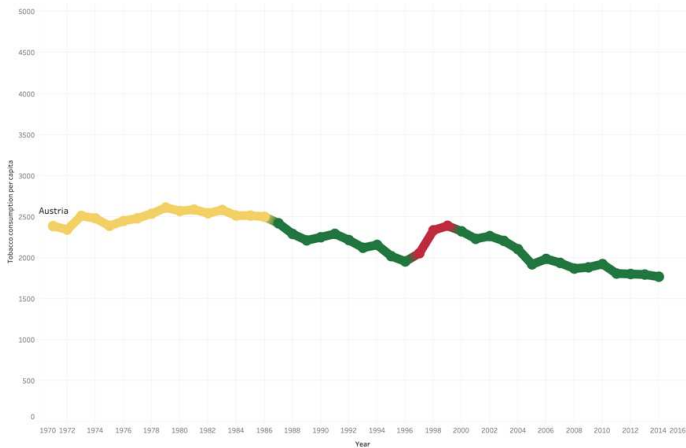
**Class: Continual decline (2/2)**  
Countries: Switzerland



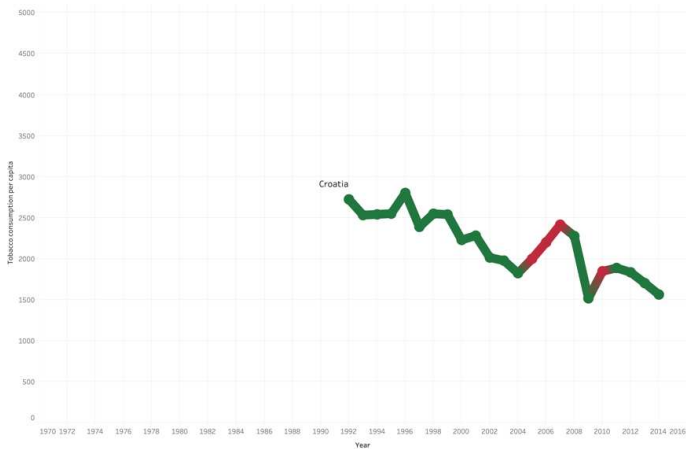
Switzerland

**Class: Continual decline with interruption (1/1)**

Countries: Austria, Croatia, United Kingdom



Austria

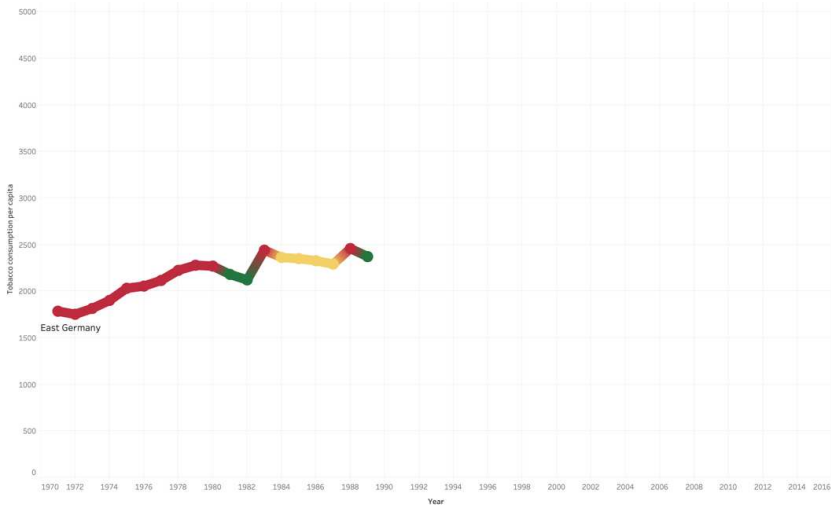


Croatia

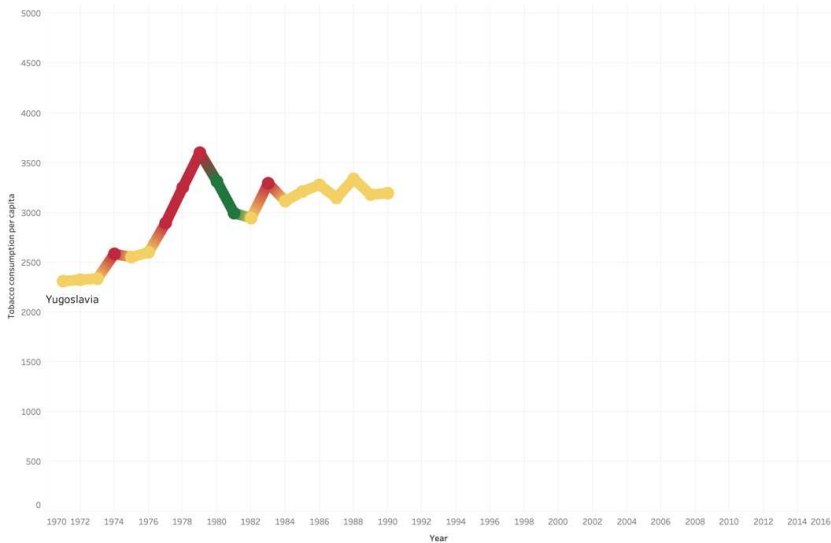


United Kingdom

**Class: Increase to stable (1/1)**  
Countries: East Germany, Yugoslavia

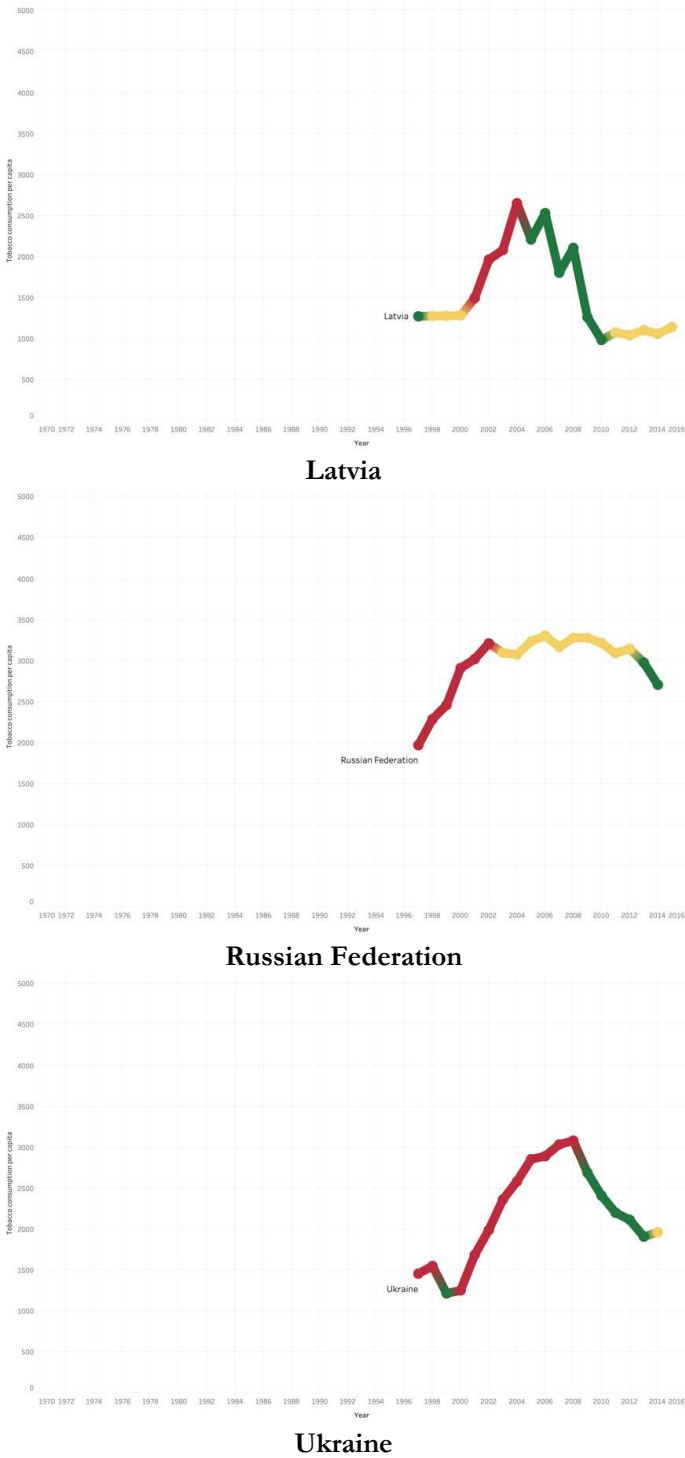


East Germany



Yugoslavia

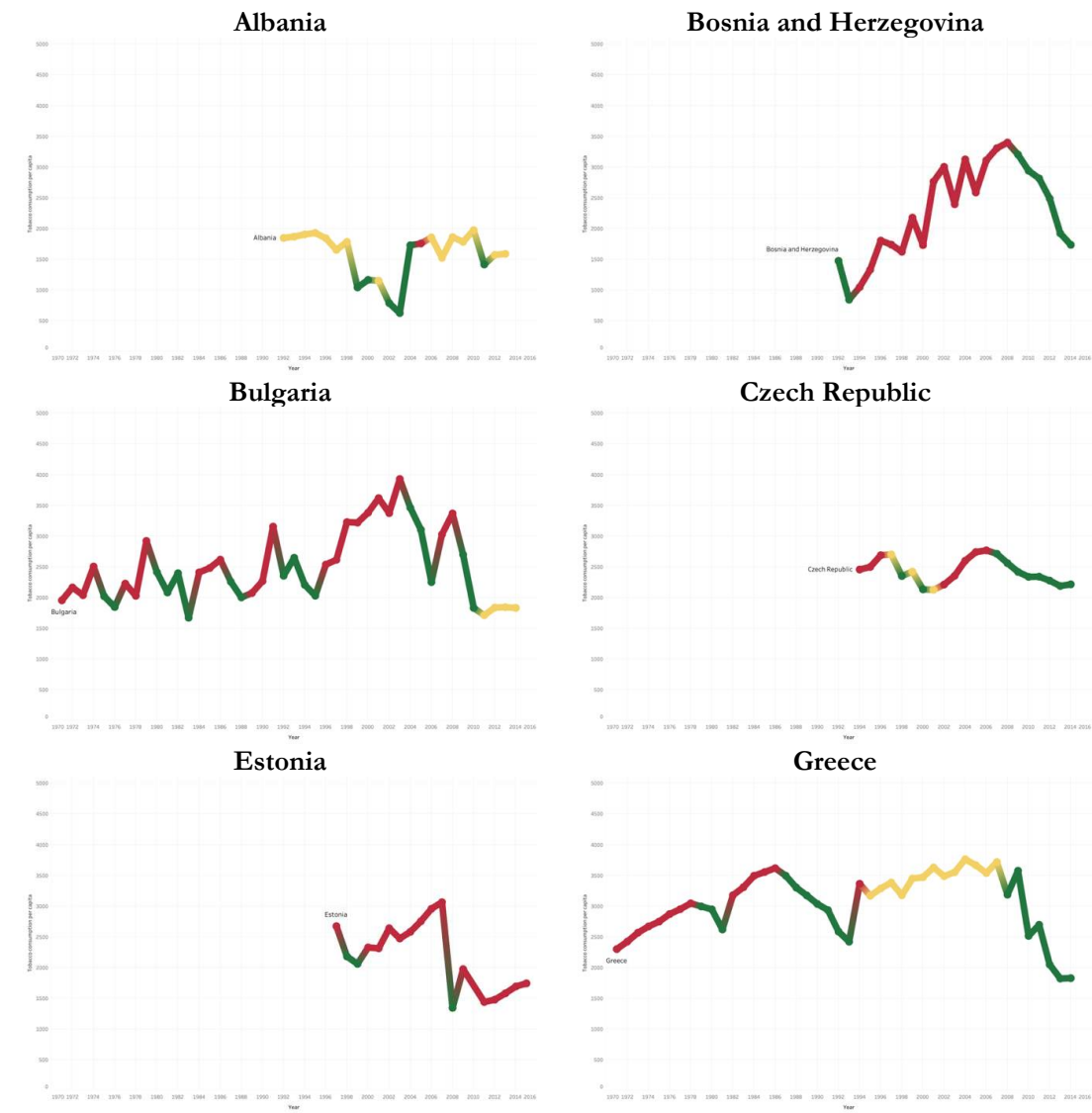
**Class: Inverted U-shape (1/1)**  
Countries: Latvia, Russian Federation, Ukraine





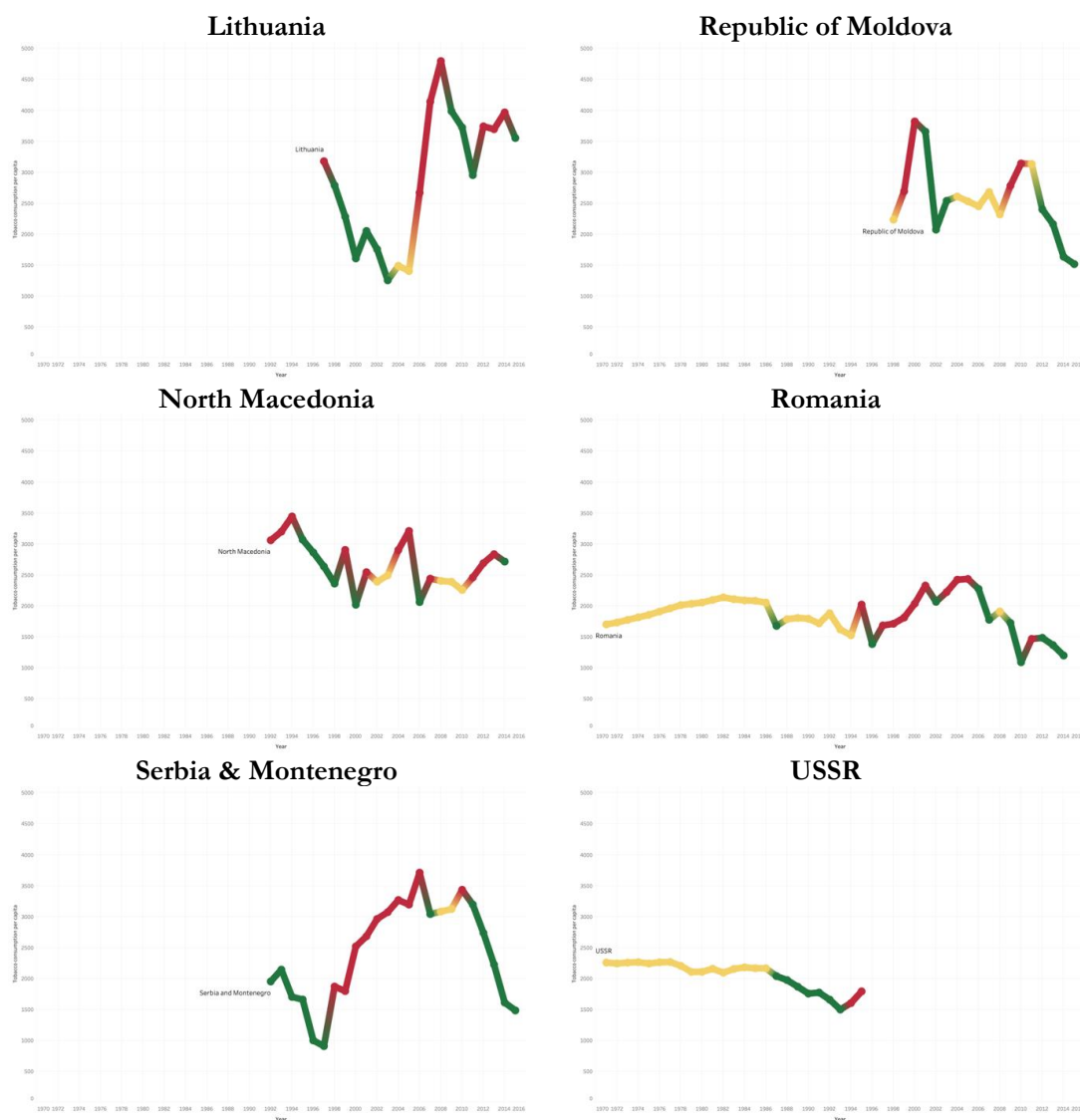
**Class: Sine wave or continual instability (1/2)**

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, USSR



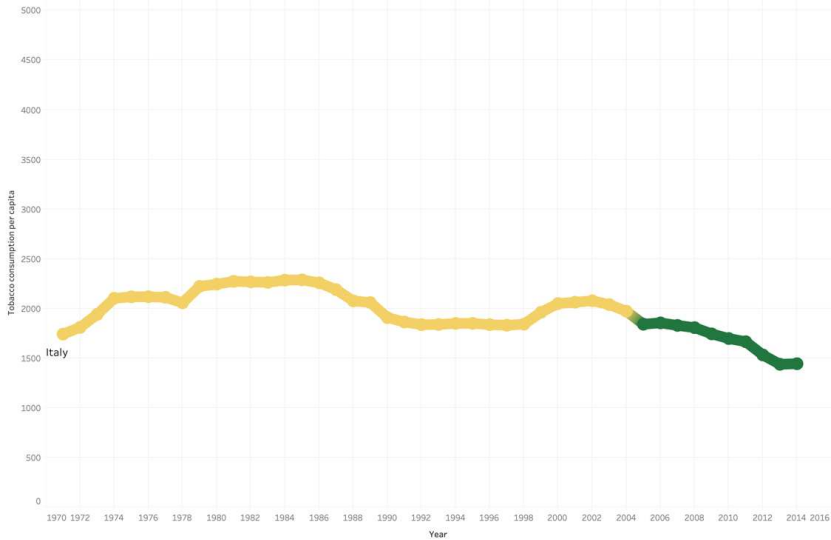
**Class: Sine wave or continual instability (2/2)**

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, USSR

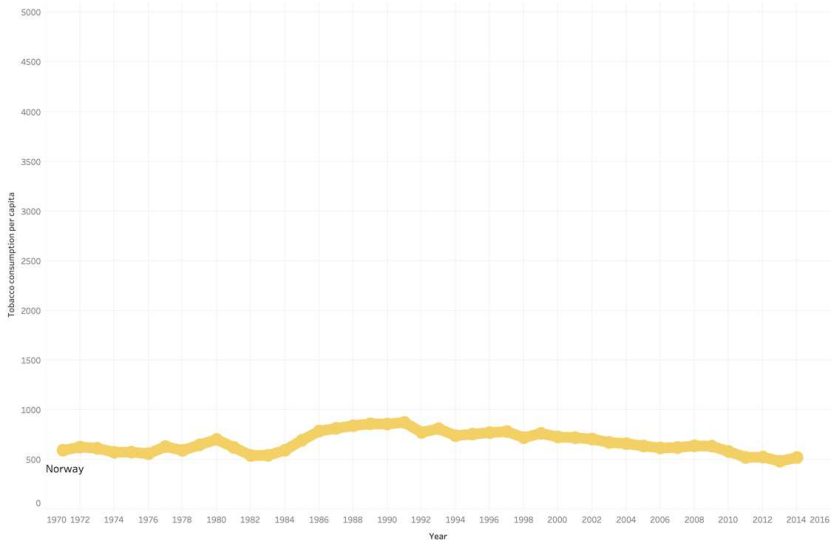


**Class: Stable (1/1)**

Countries: Italy, Norway

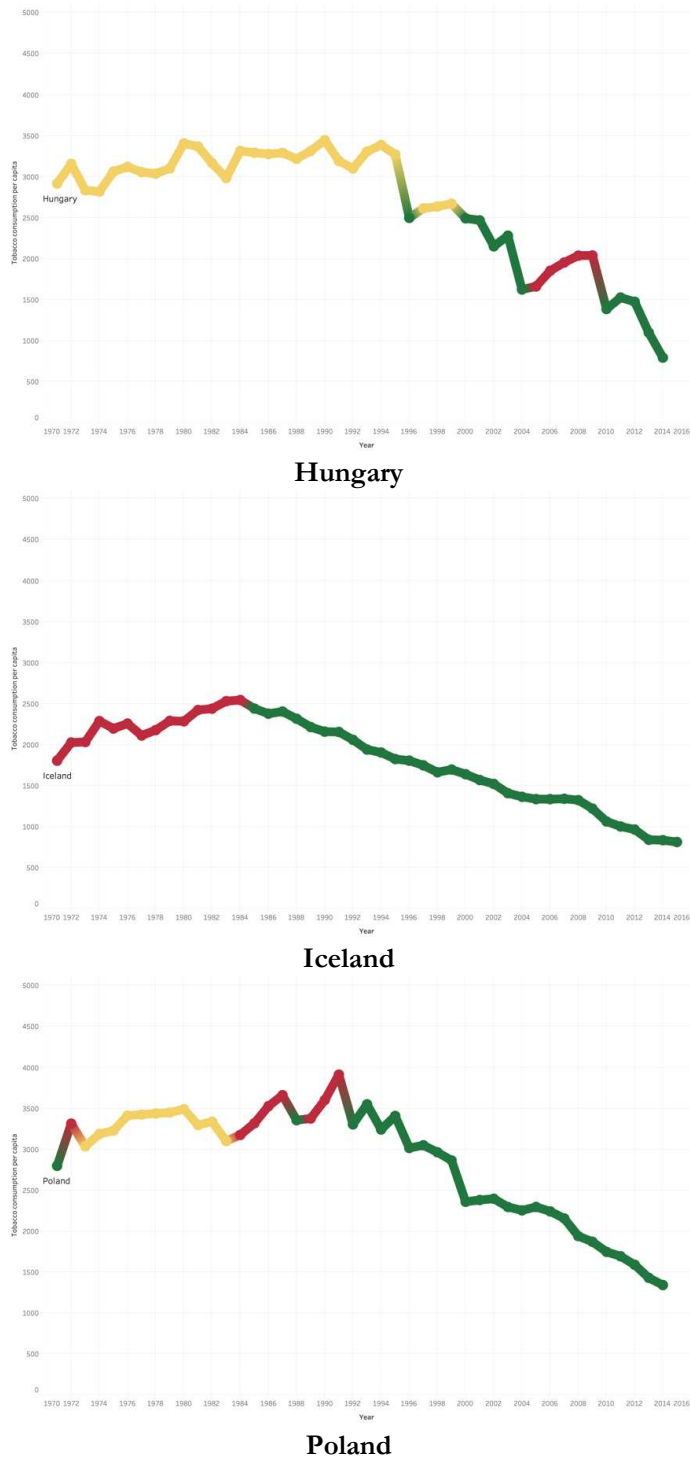


Italy



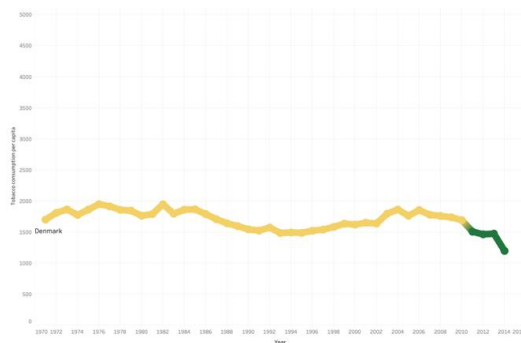
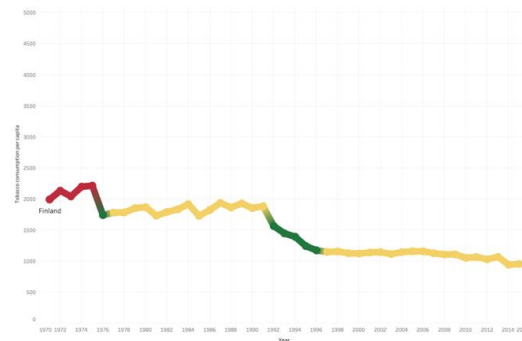
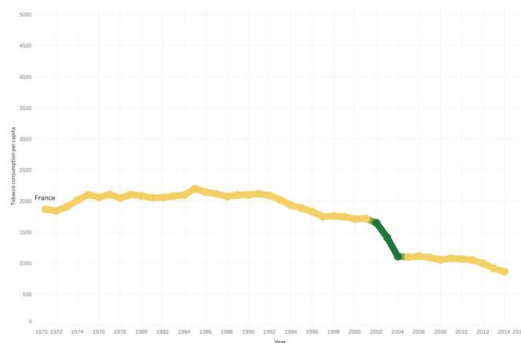
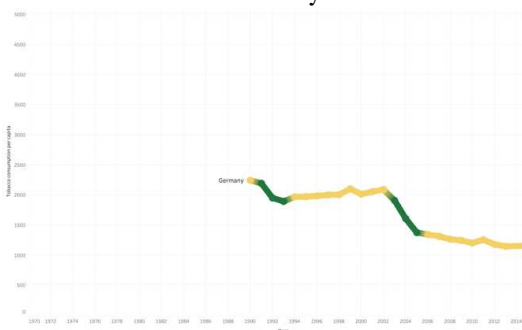
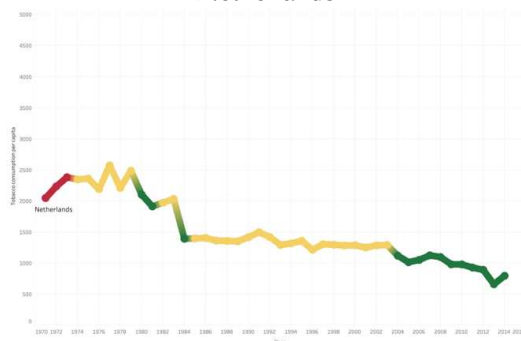
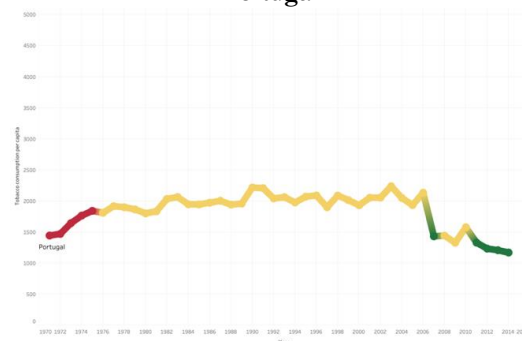
Norway

**Class: Stable to continual decline (1/1)**  
Countries: Hungary, Iceland, Poland



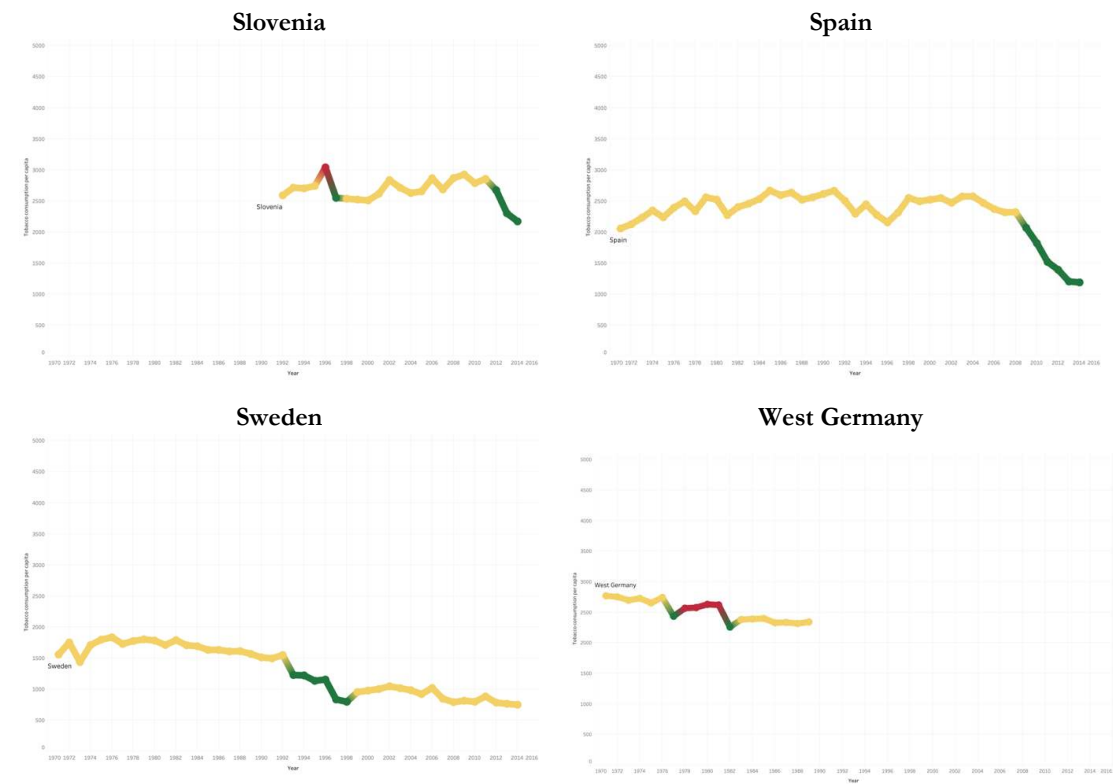
**Class: Stable with single decline (1/2)**

Countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, West Germany

**Denmark****Finland****France****Germany****Netherlands****Portugal**

**Class: Stable with single decline (2/2)**

Countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, West Germany



**Emergent classes with one country only**

