

Appendix to Accompany: An Evaluation of the Impact of Smoking Control Policies on Future Global Smoking Trends

- I. This section of the Appendix describes the methods we used to estimate the combined effect of several tobacco control policies acting simultaneously.

Let $P_j(2010)$, C_j , I_j and M_j be the prevalence, cessation rate, initiation rate and mortality rate estimated for country j in 2010 prior to the application of MPOWER policies. Then, the prevalence trajectory of that country after 2010, without the implementation of MPOWER policies, can be estimated using the following expression, as described in the Methods section of the paper:

$$P_j(t) = \left(P_j(2010) - \left(\frac{I_j}{C_j + M_j} \right) \right) * \exp \left(-(C_j + M_j) * (t - 2010) \right) + \left(\frac{I_j}{C_j + M_j} \right)$$

We assume that, right after MPOWER is applied in 2010, prevalence drops responding to a tax increase, and initiation and cessation rates change in response to the combined effect of the tobacco control policies. Let $P'_j(2010)$, C'_j and I'_j be the price, cessation rate and initiation rate in country j , right after MPOWER is applied. Then, the revised prevalence trajectory, taking into account the effect of MPOWER policies, can be described as:

$$P'_j(t) = \left(P'_j(2010) - \left(\frac{I'_j}{C'_j + M_j} \right) \right) * \exp \left(-(C'_j + M_j) * (t - 2010) \right) + \left(\frac{I'_j}{C'_j + M_j} \right)$$

$P'_j(2010)$, C'_j , and I'_j are computed in the following way, considering a 100% price increase and the individual policy effectiveness shown on Table 2 in the paper:

As we take the price elasticity of prevalence to be -0.20, with a 100% price increase,

$$P'_j(2010) = (1 - 0.20 \times 100\%) \times P_j(2010) = 0.80 \times P_j(2010)$$

To compute the increase in cessation rates after the MPOWER policies are implemented, for a best case scenario we assume quitting because of individual policies represent independent events. As such, the probability of quitting when these independent events act together is:

$$C'_j = 1 - \sum_i (1 - C_j \times E_i)$$

Where E_i represents the effectiveness of policy i , shown in Table 2 in the paper. In our computations, we assume that increasing price has the effect of reducing prevalence to a maximum amount in one or two years, but it does not affect the background cessation rate that existed before the price increase. As such, price increases do not enter in the computation of C'_j .

For a worst-case scenario we compute C'_j considering just the policy with maximum impact on the cessation rate. This procedure, again, excludes price which has an immediate effect on prevalence.

$$C'_j(\text{worst - case}) = (C_j \times \max E_i)$$

Effects on initiation rates are computed in a similar way.

II. This section of the Appendix describes the data and procedures used to construct the historical prevalence time periods for each country. We present the data and the data sources and methods we used to construct the country-specific time series.

Afghanistan

Adult Prevalence:

- No nationally representative data on the prevalence of smoking in Afghanistan was available in the Infobase. As a result, a prevalence of 50 percent was used in all model calculations (source: Tobacco Atlas, 3rd edition).

Initiation:

- 2004: The Afghanistan Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Fact Sheet estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 13 to 15 year old men and women in Kabul to be 6.8 percent and in MaidanWardak, Logar, Parwan, and Nangarhar Provinces to be 13.4 percent (source: Infobase). The simple average (10.1 percent) was used as an estimate of current cigarette smoking among 14 year old men and women. For the calculation of the initiation rate, the proportion of 14 year old men and women was estimated at 2.58 percent using data for Tanzania, which was judged to be similar to pre-war Afghanistan with respect to per capita income and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
N/A	50.0

Algeria

Adult Prevalence:

- 2003: The total smoking prevalence for 15+ year olds was 13 percent (source: The World Bank, HNPStats, available at: <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=25>).
- 2002: No nationally representative prevalence data was available, so a weighted average of user prevalence rates for 15-24 year old men and women from a subnational survey were used to estimate an overall rate of 23.15 (source: Infobase).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
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2003	13
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Angola

We were not able to find any data on the prevalence of smoking in Angola. However, the WHO Infobase contained smoking prevalence estimates for several neighboring countries, including Cameroon, Chad, and Congo. We decided to use the estimates from the 2003 World Health Survey in Chad, which is nationally representative survey with estimates of prevalence of adult current smoking. The survey in Chad is more recent than those for other countries, and has higher estimates of adult current smoking.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	9.9

Argentina

Adult Prevalence:

- 1982: We used overall (for both sexes) estimates of current smokers for ages 15-80 from a survey in Zarate city as reported in Infobase.
- 1988: We used overall estimates of current smokers for ages 18-100 from a survey in Buenos Aires city as reported in Infobase.
- 1991: We used estimates of current smokers for ages 18-80 from a survey in Buenos Aires city as reported in Infobase.
- 1994: We used overall estimates of daily smokers for ages 24-83 from a survey conducted in Buenos Aires and 9 other provinces, as reported in Infobase.
- 2004: We used overall estimates of current smokers, reported in Infobase, of current smokers from the survey “Encuesta Nacional de Tabaco, 2004) for ages 18-64.
- 2005: We used overall estimates of current smokers for ages 18-100 from the survey “Primera Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo” as reported in Infobase.

Initiation:

- 2005: we used estimates reported in Infobase of the prevalence of current smoking in age group 18-24 derived from the “Primera Encuesta Nacional de Factores de Riesgo” survey. To convert this estimate to a percentage of the entire population, we used population estimates from the “Censo Nacional de Población, Hogares y Viviendas” published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos”.

To convert this initiation estimate to a percentage of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1982	34.8
1988	35
1991	34
1994	27.4
2004	28.5
2005	29.7

Australia

Adult Prevalence:

- 2005: Overall current smoker prevalence data was 23.3 percent for 18-100 year olds (source: Infobase).
- 2004: Overall daily smoker prevalence data for 14-100 year olds was 17.4 percent (source: Infobase). This was then adjusted upwards by 3 percent, the average difference between daily and current smokers (where available), to reflect current smoker prevalence rates.
- 1998: Overall current smoker prevalence of 26.7 data was estimated by first taking weighted averages of age-specific male and female prevalence rates (source: Infobase) to create male and female rates covering the 18-100 age group. Then a weighted average of these two rates was taken to calculate an overall 18-100 rate. Weights were calculated from 1998 population data (source: Human Mortality Database).
- 1995: Overall daily smoker prevalence data for the 16-100 age group was first estimated by using 1995 distribution of males and females in 16-100 age group (source: Human Mortality Database) to calculate weighted average of 16-100 population (source: Infobase). This was then adjusted upwards by 3 percent to reflect current smoker prevalence rates.
- 1993: Overall current smoker prevalence data of 28.4 percent for 20-100 year olds was estimated by using 1993 distribution of males and females in the 20-100 age group (source: Human Mortality Database) applied to male and female prevalence weights to calculate a weighted average (source: Infobase).
- Data from 1989 was not consistent with the historical prevalence trend and was therefore excluded from the model.
- Daily smoker prevalences were adjusted up 3% to compare line of best fit. Daily and current smoker prevalences were available for 2 years (2005 and 1998). The differences

between current and daily smokers for those years were 2 and 4.24581, respectively, with the average difference assumed at 3 percent.

Initiation:

- The 2007 crude death rate 0.66 percent (source: Australia Bureau of Statistics, available at: http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Web+Pages/Population+Clock?opendocument?utm_id=LN).
- The 2005 initiation rate was estimated using 2006 population data (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Search.aspx?q=australia+datamart%5bPOP%5d>), specifically the percent of 18 year olds in the total population, which was then applied to the 2005 current smoker prevalence for 18-24 year olds (source: Infobase).
- Initiation rates were calculated for additional years using the same method but using different base initiation rates from Infobase data and population weights from the Australia Bureau of Statistics.
 - 1998 data was a 18-24 based initiation rate weighted by the proportion of 12-15 age group in the total population
 - 1996 data was a 12-15 based initiation rate with 12-15 age group as percent of total population weight applied
 - 1993 data was a 20-24 based initiation rate adjusted by the percent of 20 year olds in the total population
 - 1989 data was a 20-24 based initiation rate with using 20 yr old as percent of total population weight, assuming that population was equally distributed in 20-24 age segment

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2005	23.3
2004	20.4
2001	25.4
1998	26.7
1995	28.1
1993	28.4

Bangladesh

Adult Prevalence:

- 2004: Overall current smoking prevalence for 15-100 year olds was 33 percent (source: Infobase).

- 2003: Overall current smoker data for ages 18-100 year olds was 31.9 percent (source: Infobase).
- A simple average was taken of these rates and assumed as the 2004 prevalence rate, which was the only data point entered into the model.
- 2009: Overall adult smoking prevalence was 23.0% (source: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). <http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/gats/en/index.html>)

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 0.923 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>).
- 2004 initiation rate for 15-19 year olds (source: Infobase) was weighted by the percent of 19 year olds in the total population in 1981 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Search.aspx?q=bangladesh+datamart%5bPOP%5d>)
- 2003 initiation rate for 18-29 year olds (source: Infobase) was weighted by the percent of (estimated) 18 year olds in the total population, assuming a uniform distribution of people in the 15-24 age group (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2004	32.4
2009	23.0

Bhutan

Infobase has no estimates for adult prevalence of current smoking in Buhtan. We used the estimates reported in the Tobacco Atlas- 3rd edition, 2009 for males and females. The overall estimate was derived by assuming that male to female ratio is 1.

Year	Prevalence
2009	8.5

Brazil

Adult Prevalence:

- 2003: The World Health Survey Brazil estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 21.8 percent (source: Infobase).

- 2006: VIGITEL Brasil — Vigilância de Fatores de Risco e Proteção para Doenças Crônicas por Inquérito Telefônico (Surveillance System of Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Interviews) — estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women living in urban areas to be 16.2 percent (source: Infobase). Population data for 2000 from the UN Statistics Division was used to estimate the proportion of the adult population living in urban and rural areas (source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006.htm>). Data from the World Health Survey Brazil on current smoking among 18 to 100 men and women for 2003 was used to determine the ratio of urban to rural smokers, which was then used to calculate a nationally representative estimate of the prevalence of current smoking among men and women (source: Infobase). The estimate obtained for 2006 was 17.9 percent.
- 2008: Adult smoking prevalence was 17.2 percent (source: GATS)

Initiation

- 2006: VIGITEL Brasil — Vigilância de Fatores de Risco e Proteção para Doenças Crônicas por Inquérito Telefônico (Surveillance System of Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Interviews) — estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among 18 to 24 year old men and women to be 14.2 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 15 to 19 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	21.8
2006	17.9
2008	17.2

Cambodia

Adult Prevalence:

- 2000: The Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2000 estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among women age 15 to 49 to be 10.5 percent (source: Infobase). Population data for 1998 from the UN Statistics Division was used to estimate the proportions of men and women among those age 15 to 49 (source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/DYB2004/Table07.pdf>). The ratio of male to female smoking for 2004 is used to calculate the overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking for men and women aged 15 to 49 in 2000. The estimate obtained was 48.0 percent.

- 2004: A report on the analysis of smoking behavior survey in Cambodia 2004 by the National Institute of Statistics estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 26.3 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation

- 2003: The Cambodia Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among 13 to 15 year old men and women to be 5.5 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2000	48.0
2004	26.3

Canada

Adult Prevalence:

- 1985: we used estimates of prevalence of daily smoking for ages 25-64 from the Countrywide Integrated Noncommunicable Disease Intervention Programme, reported in Infobase. The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database (online at :www.mortality.org). The overall daily smoking prevalence was then converted to current smoking prevalence by adding 5 percentage points (which is the average difference between current and daily prevalence in the other years for which data for both types of smoking are available).
- 1995: we used overall estimates of prevalence of current smoking for ages 12-100 from the National Population Survey, reported in Infobase.
- 1997: we used overall estimates of prevalence of current smoking for ages 12-100 from the National Population Survey, reported in Infobase.
- 1999-2004, 2006-2007: we used overall estimates of prevalence of current smoking for ages 15-100 from the Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey, reported in Infobase.

Initiation:

- 1994: we used estimates of prevalence of current smoking for ages 15-19 from the Youth Smoking Survey.
- 2000-2004, 2006: we used estimates of current smoking for ages 15-19 from the Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey, reported in Infobase.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
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1985	41.1
1995	28.3
1999	25.0
2000	24.0
2001	22.0
2002	21.0
2003	21.0
2004	20.0
2005	19.0
2006	18.0
2007	19.0

Chile

Adult Prevalence:

- 1994: we used estimates for current smoking prevalence from the "Prevalencia de factores de riesgo de enfermedades crónicas. Estudio en población general de la región metropolitana, 1986-1987" survey, reported in Infobase. Estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.
- 1996: we used overall (for both sexes) estimates reported in the infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 12-64 from the "Estudionacional de drogas en la población general de Chile, 1998" report.
- 1997: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 12-64 from the "Estudionacional de drogas en la población general de Chile, 2002" report.
- 1998: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 12-64 from the "Estudionacional de drogas en la población general de Chile, 2000" report.
- 2000: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 15-100 from the "Encuesta de calidad de vida y salud Chile 2000" survey.
- 2004: we used overall estimates reported in the infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 12-64 from the "Estudionacional de drogas en la población general de Chile, 2000" report.
- 2006: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 15-100 from the "Encuesta Nacional de Salud, Chile 2006" survey.

Initiation:

- 1996: we used overall (for both sexes) estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 19-25 from the "Estudionacional de drogas en la población general de Chile, 1998" report.

- 1998: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 19-25 from the "Estudionacional de drogas en la población general de Chile, 2000" report.
- 2000: we used estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 15-19 from the "Encuesta de calidad de vida y salud Chile 2000" survey. Overall estimates were computed by taking the average of the reported estimates for males and females.
- 2006: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-24 from the "Encuesta Nacional de Salud, Chile 2006" survey.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1994	40.5
1996	40.4
1997	40.5
1998	40.0
2004	38.5
2006	37.4

China

Adult Prevalence:

- 1998: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was 28.9 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1996: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was 35.34 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1993: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was 32 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1984: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was 33.8 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2010: Overall adult smoking prevalence was 28.1 percent (source: GATS)

Initiation:

- Death rate of 0.69 percent was adapted from 2005 data from China Statistical Yearbook, available at: <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2006/indexeh.htm> and CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>

- 2002 initiation rate was based on 15-24 age group’s prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by the (estimated) percent of 18 year olds in the total population in 2000, assuming that 15-19 year olds were uniformly distributed (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=china+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a156>)
- 1996 initiation rate was based on the 15-19 age group (source: Infobase) weighted by the (estimated) proportion of 18 year olds in the total 2000 population, assuming that population was evenly distributed within the 15-19 age group (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics)
- 1984 initiation rate was based on 15-19 age group prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by the (estimated) percent of 18 year olds in the total population in 1982, assuming that the population is evenly distributed within 15-19 age group (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1998	28.9
1996	35.3
1993	32.0
1984	33.8
2010	28.1

Colombia

Prevalence Data:

- No nationally representative data on the prevalence of smoking in Colombia was available in the Infobase. As a result, the regional average prevalence rate of smoking for 2003 of 30.3 percent was used as a best estimate for the prevalence of current smoking in 2009. The regional average is calculated as the simple average of the prevalence rates for the following countries: Argentina (28.5 percent), Bolivia (29.6 percent), Brazil (21.7 percent), Chile (40.0 percent), Ecuador (16.5 percent), Paraguay (27.3 percent), Peru (31.0 percent), Uruguay (33.3 percent), and Venezuela (31.0 percent).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	30.3

Cuba

Adult Prevalence:

- 2001: II Encuesta nacional y provincial de factores de riesgo (FR) y enfermedades no transmisibles (ENT). Cuba, 2000-03, estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 15 to 100 year old men and women to be 31.6 percent. This estimate was used as a best estimate for the prevalence of current smoking in 2009 (source: Infobase).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2001	31.6

Egypt

Adult Prevalence:

- 2005: Smoking prevalence for 18+ year olds was 29.9 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2009: Adult smoking prevalence was 19.4 percent (source: GATS)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2005	29.9
2009	19.4

France

Adult Prevalence:

- 1982, 1987, 1992:we used estimates reported in Infobaseofdailysmoking prevalence for ages 15-100 (for 1982) and 18-100 (for 1987, 1992) from the "Tobacco consumption 1970-1994 in the member states of the European Union and in Norway". The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database. The overall daily smoking prevalence was then converted to current smoking prevalence by adding 5 percentage points (which is the average difference between current and daily prevalence in the other years for which data for both types of smoking are available).
- 2005:we used overall (for both sexes) estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from "Baromètre santé 2005" survey. The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.

Initiation:

- 1982, 1987, 1992:we used overall (for both sexes) estimates reported in Infobaseofdailysmoking prevalence for ages 15-24 (for 1982) and 18-24 (for 1987, 1992) from the "Tobacco consumption 1970-1994 in the member states of the European Union

and in Norway". The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.

- 2005:we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 15-19 and 20-24 from "Baromètre santé 2005" survey. We computed an overall estimate for both sexes in age group 15-24 using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1982	34.8
1987	36.5
1992	34.1
2005	29.9

Germany

Adult Prevalence:

- 1986, 1989:we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 25-69 form the "National Trends in Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease in Germany" report. The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database for the year 1991.
- 1990:we used overall (for both sexes) estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 25-39 from the "2003 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse among adults in Germany " report.
- 1991:we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 25-69 form the "National Trends in Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease in Germany" report. The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.
- 1995:we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 10-100 from the "1995 Microcensus Germany".
- 1997:we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-59 from the "Population Survey on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in the German Adult Population, 1997" survey.

- 1999: we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-59 from the "Verbreitung der Herz-Kreislauf-RisikofaktorenHypercholesterinämie, Übergewicht, Hypertonie und Rauchen in der Bevölkerung" survey.
- 2000: we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-59 from the "Population Survey on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in the German Adult Population,2000" survey.
- 2003: we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from the "TelefonischerGesundheitssurvey des Robert-Koch-InstitutszuchronischenKrankheiten und ihrenBedingungen" survey.
- 2005: we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 15-100 from the "Leben in Deutschland - Haushalte, Familien und Gesundheit, Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2005" survey.

Initiation:

- 1990, 1995: we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-24 from the "2003 Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse among Adults in Germany" report.
- 1993,1997,2001,2004: we used estimates reported in Infobaseofcurrentsmoking prevalence for ages 18-25 from the "Youth Drug Use in Germany, 2004" report.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1986	34.1
1989	35.5
1990	45.5
1991	33.6
1995	24.4
1997	35.0
1999	32.5
2000	34.8
2003	32.5
2005	27.2

Guinea

Adult Prevalence:

- 1998: Enquête sur le tabagisme en Guinée by Le Bureau de la Représentation de l'OMS en Guinée, Le Ministère de la Santé estimated the prevalence of current cigarette

smoking (tt.003) to be 54.9 percent for 20 to 29 year old men and women, 63.4 percent for 30 to 39 year old men and women, 73.3 percent for 40 to 49 year old men and women, and 30.3 percent for 50 to 72 year old men and women (source: Infobase). Population data for 1998 from the UN Statistics Division was used to calculate a nationally representative prevalence of current tobaccos smoking for all 20 to 72 year old men and women (source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybsets/1998%20DYB.pdf>). This calculation revealed a prevalence estimate of 55.0 percent.

Initiation:

- 1998: Enquête sur le tabagisme en Guinée by Le Bureau de la Représentation de l'OMS en Guinée, Le Ministère de la Santé estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) to be 43.7 percent for 11 to 28 year old men and women. This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population (source: Infobase).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1998	55.0

India

Adult Prevalence:

- 1999: The National Family Health Survey 1998-99 for India by the International Institute for Population Science estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.003) for 15 to 100 year old men and women to be 16.2 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2006: The National Family Health Survey 2005-06 for India by the International Institute for Population Science estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.003) among 15 to 49 year old men to be 32.7 percent and among 15 to 49 year women to be 1.4 percent (source: Infobase). Data from the UN Statistics Division was used to determine the ratio of men to women in the population aged 15 to 49 and to calculate the prevalence of current tobacco smoking for both sexes (source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006/Table07.pdf>). The calculated prevalence rate for 15 to 49 year old men and women was 17.6 percent.
- Data from the World Health Survey for India for 2003 by the World Health Organization (estimate of current tobacco smoking of 20.8 percent for 18 to 100 year old men and women; source: Infobase) was omitted from the analysis since the estimate did not fit the trend we observe for India.
- 2010: Adult smoking prevalence was 14.0 percent (source: GATS)

Initiation:

- 2007: The India Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) for 2007 estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) to be 1.2 percent for 13 to 15 year old

men and women (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1999	16.2
2006	17.6
2010	14.0

Indonesia

Adult Prevalence:

- 2001: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was 33.8 percent (source: Infobase)
- 1995: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was estimated at 36.1 percent by adjusting the 1995 daily smoker prevalence by the difference between daily and current smoking prevalence in 2001 (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 0.625 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html>).
- 2001 initiation rate was based on 15-24 age group's prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by the (estimated) percent of 18 year olds in the total population in 1985 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a360&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=_countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2001	33.8
1995	36.1

Iran

Adult Prevalence:

- 2005: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-64 year olds was 14.2 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 0.572 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ir.html>).
- 2005 initiation rate based on 15-64 age group's prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by percent share of 18 year olds of total population in 1985 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a364&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=_countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2005	14.2

Iraq

Adult Prevalence:

- 2005: The Iraq - Kurdistan Region Global Youth Tobacco Survey estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) to be 15.3 percent for 13 to 15 year old men and women (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2006: The National Survey for non-communicable diseases risk factors in Iraq 2006 by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Planning estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 25 to 65 year old men and women to be 21.9 percent (source: Infobase).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2006	21.9

Italy

Adult Prevalence:

- 1994: we used estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 15-100 from the "Tobacco consumption 1970-1994 in the member states of the European Union and in Norway and Iceland" report. The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.
- 2000-2002, 2005: we used estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 14-100 from the "Fumatori in Italia" report.

Initiation

- 1987: we used estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-24 from the "Mean levels and distributions of some cardiovascular risk factors in Italy in the 1970's and the 1980'" report. The estimates for males and females were averaged using population weights derived from the Human Mortality Database.
- 2003, 2005: we used estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-24 from the "Fumatori in Italia" report.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1994	25.2
2000	24.1
2001	23.7
2002	23.7
2005	22.0

Japan

Adult Prevalence:

- we used estimates of current smoking prevalence for ages 20 and above from the National Nutrition Survey for the specified years. The estimates were provided to us by the Johns Hopkins team. Overall estimates were computed from male and female estimates using population weights derived from data from the Human Mortality Database.

Initiation:

- we used estimates of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-29 from the National Nutrition Survey for the specified years. The estimates were provided to us by the Johns Hopkins team. Overall estimates were computed from male and female estimates using population weights derived from data from the Human Mortality Database.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1986	33.0
1987	32.0
1988	32.0
1989	32.0
1990	31.0

1991	29.0
1994	26.0
1995	31.0
1996	30.0
1997	31.0
1998	30.0
2005	25.0
2006	24.0

Kenya

Adult Prevalence:

- We took the average of estimates of current smoking prevalence for the years 2003 and 2004. The 2003 estimate is for ages 20-54 and the 2004 estimate is for ages 18-100 and comes from the World Health Survey. Both estimates were reported in Infobase.

Initiation:

- We used estimates of current smoking prevalence in 2004 for ages 18-29 from the World Health Survey. To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the United Nations Data Common Database (online at data.un.org).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	15.5
2004	13.7

Laos

Adult Prevalence:

- Infobase has no estimates for adult prevalence of current smoking in Buhtan. We used the estimates reported in the Tobacco Atlas- 3rd edition, 2009 for males and females. The overall estimate was derived by assuming that male to female ratio is 1.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2009	40.2

Malaysia

Adult Prevalence:

- 1986, 1996: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 15-100 from the 2nd Health and Morbidity Survey

- 2001: we used overall estimates reported in Tobacco Atlas-2nd edition, 2002.
- 2003: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from the World Health Survey.
- 2006: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 25-64 from Malaysia NCD Surveillance 2006.

Initiation:

- 2003: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-29 from the World Health Survey. To convert this estimate to a percentage of the entire population, we used population estimates from the United Nations Data Common Database (online at data.un.org).

Table Summary:

Year	Prevalence
1986	21.5
1996	24.8
2001	26.0
2003	28.0
2006	26.0

Mexico

Adult Prevalence:

- 1988, 1993: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from the "Encuestanacional de adicciones 2002: tabaco, alcohol y otrasdrogas" report.
- 2000: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from the "EncuestaNacional de Salud 2000" survey.
- 2003: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from the World Health Survey.
- 2009: Adult smoking prevalence was 15.9 percent (source: GATS).

Initiation:

- 1988, 1993, 1998: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-24 from the "Encuesta nacional de adicciones 2002: tabaco, alcohol y otrasdrogas" report.
- 2000: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-29 from the "EncuestaNacional de Salud 2000" survey.
- 2003: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-29 from the World Health Survey.

- 2006: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 20-29 from the "Encuesta Nacional de Salud 2006" survey.

To convert this estimate to a percentage of the entire population, we used population estimates from the US Census Bureau, International Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1988	30.0
1993	28.0
2000	22.3
2003	25.2
2009	15.9

Morocco

Adult Prevalence Selection:

- 2003: Overall current smoker prevalence for 18-100 was 15.9 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2000: Overall current smoker prevalence for 20-100 was 13.5 percent (source: Infobase).
- A simple average of these numbers was taken and entered in the model for 2003 smoking prevalence.

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 0.545 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mo.html>).
- 2003 initiation rate was based on 18-29 group prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by percent of 18-29 year olds in total population in 2004 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=morocco+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a504>)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	14.7

Mozambique

Adult Prevalence:

- 2004: The STEPS survey Mozambique report estimated the prevalence of all tobacco use (tt.001) among 25 to 64 year old men and women to be 24.3 percent (source: Infobase).

- 2005: The Mozambique STEPS survey estimated the prevalence of tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 25 to 64 year old men and women to be 18.7 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

2003: The Mozambique Global Youth Tobacco Survey estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 13 to 15 year old men and women to be 3.7 percent in Gaza Inhambe and 4.2 percent in Maputo City (source: Infobase). The simple average of these two prevalence rates of 3.95 percent was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2004	24.3
2005	18.7

Myanmar

Adult Prevalence:

- 2001: The Myanmar sentinel tobacco use prevalence study estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) to be 31.1 percent for 15 to 100 year old men and women (source: Infobase).
- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) to among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 30.9 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 18 to 29 year old men and women to be 22.6 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2001	31.1
2003	30.9

Nepal

Adult Prevalence:

- 2006: Overall current smoking prevalence of 24.0 percent ,for 15-49 age group, was estimated by first estimating male prevalence by taking 2001 ratio of male to female prevalence (assuming that ratio is constant from 2001 to 2006) and then taking weighted

average of male and female prevalence (source: Infobase) using 2001 population distribution of men and women (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=nepal+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a524>)

- 2003: Overall current smoking prevalence for 18-100 age group was 25.8 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2000: Overall current smoking prevalence for 18-100 age group was 31.6 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

- The estimated 2009 crude death rate was 0.697 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/np.html>).
- 2003 initiation rate based on 18-29 group prevalence (source: Infobase) using the share of 18 year olds in the total population in 2001 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=nepal+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a524>)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2006	24.0
2003	25.8
2000	31.6

Niger

Adult Prevalence:

- 1991: Overall smoking prevalence for 15+ age group was 35 percent (source: World Bank, HNPSStats, available at: <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=225>).

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 1.48 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ng.html>).
- 2001 initiation rate based on 13-15 age group prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by percent of 15 year olds in total population (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a562&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1>)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1991	35.0

Nigeria

Adult Prevalence:

- 2001: Overall current smoker prevalence was 9 percent (source: World Bank, available at: <http://www1.worldbank.org/tobacco/pdf/country%20briefs/AfricaRegion.doc>)

Initiation:

- The estimated 2009 crude death rate was 1.66 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ni.html>).
- 1990 initiation rate based on 15-24 age group prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by the percent of 18 year olds in the total population in 1985 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a566&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=_countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2001	9.0

North Korea

Adult Prevalence:

- 2000 overall smoking prevalence for 15+ year olds was 42 percent (source: World Bank, HNPSStats, available at: <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=225>)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2009	42.0

Pakistan

Adult Prevalence:

- 2003: Overall current smoker prevalence for 18-100 year olds was 19.1 percent (source: Infobase).

- 1994: Overall current smoker prevalence of 21.5 percent for 15-100 year olds was estimated by taking a weighted average of rural and urban smoker prevalence rates (source: Infobase), using rural and urban population distribution in 2001 (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a586&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=_countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1).

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 0.768 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>)
- 2003 initiation rate was estimated using 18-29 age group's smoking prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by the (estimated) percent of 18 year olds in the total 2003 population, assuming that the population was evenly distributed within 15-19 age group (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=pakistan+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a586>)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	19.1
1994	21.5

Papua New Guinea

Adult Prevalence:

Infobase has no estimates for adult prevalence of current smoking in Buhtan. We used the estimates reported in the Tobacco Atlas- 3rd edition, 2009.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2009	37.0

Peru

Adult Prevalence:

1. Infobase has no adult prevalence estimates for current smoking in Peru. Alternatively, we used the average of two estimates reported in the Tobacco Atlas-2nd and 3rd Editions. The overall estimates were computed for male and female prevalence estimates assuming population male to female ratio of 1.

Summary Table:

Source	Prevalence
Atlas 2nd-Edition, 2002	28.6
Atlas 3rd-Edition, 2009	32.55

Philippines

Adult Prevalence:

- 1998: The Food and nutrition research institute 5th National Nutrition Survey by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 20 to 100 year old men and women to be 33.0 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 34.7 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2009: Adult smoking prevalence was 28.3 percent (source: GATS).

Initiation:

- 2003: The Philippines Global School-Based Student Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 18 year old men and women to be 19.7 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2007: The Philippines Global School-Based Student Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 18 year old men and women to be 23.7 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1998	33.0
2003	34.7
2009	28.3

Poland

Adult Prevalence:

We used overall estimates of current smoking prevalence for the specified years reported in Infobase for ages 16-100 from the "Palenietytonio w Polsce: Postawy, Nastepstwazdrowotne I profilanktyka" report.

2010: Adult smoking prevalence was 30.3 percent (source: GATS).

Initiation:

- We used overall estimates of current smoking prevalence for the specified years reported in Infobase for ages 20-29 from the "Palenietytonio w Polsce: Postawy, Nastepstwazdrowotne I profilanktyka" report. Overall estimates were computed from male and female estimates using population weights derived from data from the Human Mortality Database.

To convert these initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1990	41.4
1991	43.0
1992	37.0
1993	39.0
1994	38.7
1995	36.0
1997	33.9
2002	34.1
2010	30.3

Romania

Adult Prevalence:

- 2007: Overall current smoking prevalence for 15-59 year olds was 30 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2005: Overall current smoking prevalence for 15-64 year olds was 36.5 percent (source: Infobase).
- A simple average of the two points was taken and was inputted into the model for year 2007.

Initiation:

- The 2009 estimated crude death rate was 1.18 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ro.html>).
- 2007 initiation rate based on 15-24 age group prevalence weighted by the percent of 15-24 year olds in the total 2008 population (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=romania+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a642>)

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2007	33.3

Russia

Adult Prevalence:

- 1992: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1992 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 57.4 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 6.9 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 29.6 percent assuming that 45 percent of the population was male and 55 percent of the population was female using data for 1996 (source: <http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population>).
- 1993: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1993 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 60.8 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 7.7 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 31.6 percent assuming that 45 percent of the population was male and 55 percent of the population was female using data for 1996 (source: <http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 1994: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1994 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 59.0 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 9.0 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 31.5 percent assuming that 45 percent of the population was male and 55 percent of the population was female using data for 1996 (source: <http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 1995: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1995 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 61.3 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 9.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 32.6 percent assuming that 45 percent of the population was male and 55 percent of the population was female using data for 1996 (source: <http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 1996: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1996 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 61.9 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 9.8 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 33.2 percent assuming that 45 percent of the population was male and 55 percent of

the population was female using data for 1996 (source:
<http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).

- 1998: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1998 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 61.0 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 10.5 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 33.2 percent assuming that 45 percent of the population was male and 55 percent of the population was female using data for 1996 (source:
<http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 2000: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2000 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 61.3 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 11.5 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 34.9 percent assuming that 47 percent of the population was male and 53 percent of the population was female using data for 2001 (source:
<http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 2001: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2001 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 62.2 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 13.9 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 34.9 percent assuming that 47 percent of the population was male and 53 percent of the population was female using data for 2001 (source:
<http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 2002: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2002 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 63.0 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 13.8 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 36.9 percent assuming that 47 percent of the population was male and 53 percent of the population was female using data for 2001 (source:
<http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 2003: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2003 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 62.6 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 14.8 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 37.3 percent assuming that 47 percent of the population was male and 53 percent of the population was female using data for 2001 (source:
<http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 2004: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2004 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 and older to be 61.3 percent and among women age 18 and older to be 15.0 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 and older was estimated to be 36.8 percent assuming that 47 percent of the population was male and 53 percent of

the population was female using data for 2001 (source: <http://www.mortality.org/hmd/RUS/STATS/Population.txt>).

- 2009: Adult smoking prevalence was 39.1 percent (source: GATS).

Initiation:

- 1992: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1992 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 61.6 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 10.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 36.1 percent assuming that 50.5 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.5 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1993: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1993 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 64.3 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 18.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 41.5 percent assuming that 50.7 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.3 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1994: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1994 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 63.1 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 20.0 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 42.5 percent assuming that 50.7 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.3 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1995: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1995 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 74.3 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 18.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 46.8 percent assuming that 50.8 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.2 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1996: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1996 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 64.3 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 18.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 41.6 percent assuming that 50.7 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.3 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an

estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

- 1998: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1998 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 61.0 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 18.9 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 40.2 percent assuming that 50.7 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.3 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2000: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2000 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 62.6 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 18.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 40.6 percent assuming that 50.8 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.2 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2001: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2001 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 62.1 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 22.3 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 42.4 percent assuming that 51.0 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.0 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2002: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2002 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 63.8 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 21.4 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 42.8 percent assuming that 51.0 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.0 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2003: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 2003 estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among men age 18 to 24 to be 63.8 percent and among women age 18 to 24 to be 23.1 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current tobacco smoking among both men and women age 18 to 24 was estimated to be 43.7 percent assuming that 50.7 percent of the 18-year olds was male and 49.3 percent was female (source: World Health Organization). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking among 18 year old men and women in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1992	29.6
1993	31.6
1994	31.5
1995	32.6
1996	33.2
1998	33.2
2000	34.9
2001	36.6
2002	36.9
2003	37.3
2004	36.8
2009	39.1

Saudi Arabia

Adult Prevalence:

- 1993: In their article “Prevalence and determinants of smoking in three regions of Saudi Arabia”, Jarallah and colleagues (1999) estimate the prevalence of daily smoking among 15 to 100 year old men and women to be 11.6 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1993: In their article “Prevalence and determinants of smoking in three regions of Saudi Arabia”, Jarallah and colleagues (1999) estimate the prevalence of daily smoking among 15 to 20 year old men and women to be 15.0 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2000: The National cross-sectional study on coronary artery disease risk factors in Saudi Arabia (the CADIS study) by the Saudi Heart Association estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 30 to 100 year old men and women to be 12.8 percent (source: Infobase).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1993	11.6
2000	12.8

South Africa

Adult Prevalence:

- 1995: In their article “A comparison of the effects of South Africa's first tobacco control legislation on adult South Africans' smoking status, their knowledge of smoking-related diseases and perceptions regarding this legislation: February 1995- October 1996”, Meyer-Weitz, Reddy, and Levine (1997) estimate the prevalence of daily tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 34.0 percent (source: Infobase).

This estimate was increased by 5 percentage points in order to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of current tobacco smoking.

- 1996: In their article “A comparison of the effects of South Africa's first tobacco control legislation on adult South Africans' smoking status, their knowledge of smoking-related diseases and perceptions regarding this legislation: February 1995- October 1996”, Meyer-Weitz, Reddy, and Levine (1997) estimate the prevalence of daily tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 31.0 percent (source: Infobase). This estimate was increased by 5 percentage points in order to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of current tobacco smoking.
- 1998: The South Africa Demographic Health Survey 1998 by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily tobacco smoking (tt.002) for 15 to 100 year old men to be 36.7 percent and for 15 to 100 year old women to be 9.4 percent (source: Infobase). Population data from the UN Statistics Division for 1996 was used to calculate an overall prevalence of daily tobacco smoking among men and women of 22.3 percent (source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2005/Table07.pdf>). This estimate was increased by 5 percentage points in order to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of current tobacco smoking.
- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of daily tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 17.1 percent (source: Infobase). This estimate was increased by 5 percentage points in order to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of current tobacco smoking. However,
- 2004: The South Africa Demographic Health Survey 2003 by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily tobacco smoking (tt.002) among 15 to 100 year old men to be 31.2 percent and among 15 to 100 year old women to be 8.4 percent (source: Infobase). Population data from the UN Statistics Division for 2006 was used to calculate an overall prevalence of daily tobacco smoking among men and women of 19.5 percent (source: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2006/Table07.pdf>). This estimate was increased by 5 percentage points in order to obtain an estimate of the prevalence of current tobacco smoking.

Initiation:

- 2003: The South Africa GYTS estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among 13 to 15 year old men and women to be 23.0 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1995	34.0
1996	31.0
1998	22.3

2003	17.1
2004	19.5

South Korea

Adult Prevalence:

- 2005: Overall current smoker prevalence for 20-100 year olds was 29.1 percent (source: Infobase)
- 2001: Overall current smoker prevalence for 20-100 year olds was 30.4 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1995: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-69 year olds was 33.0 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1989: Overall current smoker prevalence for 15-100 year olds was estimated by taking several weighted averages. First, overall male and female prevalence (source: Infobase) was estimated by taking urban and rural rates for each gender and weighting them by the 1990 urban/rural distribution for each gender (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a410&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=_countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1) to create prevalence rates for males and females. These rates were then weighted by the 1990 distribution of men and women (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics) to create an overall prevalence rate.

Initiation:

- The estimated 2009 crude death rate was 0.594 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook , available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html>).
- 2001 initiation rate was based on 20-29 age group prevalence (source: Infobase) weighted by percent of 20 year olds in the total 2000 population (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a410&c=2,3,5,7,9,11,13,14,15&s=_countryEnglishNameOrderBy:asc,refYear:desc,areaCode:asc&v=1).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2005	29.1
2001	30.4
1995	33.0
1989	36.4

Spain

Adult Prevalence:

- 2003: The smoking prevalence was 33.2 percent (source: Infobase).
- 2001: The current smoking prevalence for 16-100 year olds was 36.1 percent, which was the 2001 daily smoking rate adjusted upwards by the difference between daily and current prevalence in 2003 (source: Infobase).
 - The 2001 daily smoker data was estimated by weighting the male and female prevalence rates (source: Infobase) by percent of men and women in the total 2001 population (source: Mortality Database, available at: <http://www.mortality.org/hmd/ESP/STATS/Population.txt>).
- 1999: The smoking prevalence was 37.3 percent (source: Infobase).
- 1997: The smoking prevalence was 36.0 percent (source: National Health Study of Spain).

Initiation:

- The estimated 2009 crude death rate was 0.999 percent (source: CIA, The World Factbook, available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sp.html>).
- 2003 initiation rate based on 18-29 current smoker prevalence weighted by the (estimated) percent of 18 year olds in the total population in 2007, assuming that the population was evenly distributed in the 15-19 age group (source: UNSD Demographic Statistics, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=spain+datamart%5bPOP%5d&d=POP&f=tableCode%3a22%3bcountryCode%3a724>).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	33.2
2001	36.1
1999	37.3
1997	36.0

Sri Lanka

Adult Prevalence Data:

- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 21.6 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

- 1999: The Sri Lanka Global Youth Tobacco Survey estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 13 to 15 year men and women to be 4.5 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2003	21.6

Timor

Adult Prevalence:

- No nationally representative for overall adult smoking) in the Infobase
- We used estimates from the Tobacco Atals- 2nd Edition, 2002.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2009	33.0

Turkey

Adult Prevalence:

- 1993: we used estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence in females for ages 15-49 from the Turkish Demographic and Health Survey 1993. To estimate prevalence in males of the same age, we used the male to female prevalence ratio derived from the 2003 World Health Survey. Overall estimates were computed from estimates for males and females using 1990 population data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (online at: www.turkstat.gov.tr).
- 2003: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-100 from the World Health Survey.
- 2008: Adult smoking prevalence was 31.2 percent (source: GATS).

Initiation:

- 2003: we used overall estimates reported in Infobase of current smoking prevalence for ages 18-29 from the World Health Survey.

To convert this initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

year	prevalence
1993	33.6
2003	35.0
2008	31.2

Uganda

Adult Prevalence:

- No nationally representative for overall adult smoking) in the Infobase
- We used estimates from the Tobacco Atals- 2nd Edition, 2002.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
2009	34.5

Ukraine

Adult Prevalence:

- Infobase has three surveys that report estimates of current smoking prevalence in adults. The estimates are for the years 2000, 2003, and 2005. However, the estimates were drastically different and are unlikely to represent actual trends over this short period of time. To minimize error, we chose to use a simple average of the three estimates to represent prevalence of current smoking in Ukraine.
- 2010: Adult smoking prevalence was 28.8 percent.

Initiation:

- Similarly, we used the average of the three reported estimates in Infobase for ages 18-29. To convert this initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

year	prevalence
2000	31.0

2003	30.0
2005	41.0
Average	33.9
2010	28.8

United Kingdom

Adult Prevalence:

- 1996: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 30.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 27.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 28.4 percent assuming that 48 percent of the population was male and 52 percent of the population was female using data for 1996 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).
- 1997: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 29.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 27.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 28.0 percent assuming that 48 percent of the population was male and 52 percent of the population was female using data for 1997 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).
- 1998: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 28.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 27.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 27.5 percent assuming that 48 percent of the population was male and 52 percent of the population was female using data for 1998 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).
- 1999: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 27.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 26.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 26.5 percent assuming that 48.1 percent of the population was male and 51.9 percent of the population was female using data for 1999 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).
- 2000: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 28.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 25.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 26.4 percent assuming that 48.1 percent of the population was male

and 51.9 percent of the population was female using data for 2000 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).

- 2001: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 26.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 25.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 25.5 percent assuming that 48.2 percent of the population was male and 51.9 percent of the population was female using data for 2001 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).
- 2002: The Health Survey for England by the Department of Health estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking (tt.003) among 16 to 100 year old men to be 27.0 percent and among 16 to 100 year old women to be 26.0 percent (source: Infobase). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 26.5 percent assuming that 48.3 percent of the population was male and 51.7 percent of the population was female using data for 2002 (source: <http://www.mortality.org>).
- 2004: The General Household Survey 2004 estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among men aged 16 and older to be 26.0 percent and among women aged 16 and older to be 23.0 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 24.5 percent.
- 2005: The General Household Survey 2005 estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among men aged 16 and older to be 25.0 percent and among women aged 16 and older to be 23.0 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 24.0 percent.
- 2006: The General Household Survey 2006 estimated the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among men aged 16 and older to be 23.0 percent and among women aged 16 and older to be 21.0 percent (source: Hopkins database). The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among both men and women age 16 and older was estimated to be 22.0 percent.

Initiation:

- 1974: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 40.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1978: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 34.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

- 1982: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 30.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1984: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 31.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1986: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 30.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1988: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 28.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1990: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 30.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1992: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 27.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1994: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 27.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1996: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 29.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 1998: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 31.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2000: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old

men and women to be 29.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

- 2001: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 28.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2002: The General Household Survey-Great Britain by the United Kingdom Department of Health estimated the prevalence of daily cigarette smoking among 16 to 19 year old men and women to be 25.0 percent (source: Infobase). This prevalence rate was used as an estimate in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1996	28.4
1997	28.0
1998	27.5
1999	26.5
2000	26.4
2001	25.5
2002	26.5
2004	24.5
2005	24.0
2006	22.0

United Republic of Tanzania

- Infobase has no estimates for Tanzania that are derived from nationally representative surveys. The database contains estimates from multiple subnational surveys conducted in the period from 1987 to 1993. We used an average of those estimates and assumed the prevalence remained the same until 2009.

year	prevalence
2009	11.1

USA

Adult Prevalence:

- We used overall estimates of current smoking prevalence for the specified years reported in Infobase for ages 18-100 from the National Health Interview Survey.

Initiation:

- We used overall estimates of current smoking prevalence for the specified years reported in Infobase for ages 18-24 from the National Health Interview Survey. To convert this initiation estimates to percentages of the entire population, we used population estimates from the Human Mortality Database.

Summary Table:

year	prevalence
1983	31.9
1985	24.1
1990	25.3
1991	23.1
1992	22.2
1993	22.6
1994	22.7
1995	24.6
1996	23.4
1997	24.7
1998	24.1
1999	23.3
2000	23.1
2001	22.7
2002	23.0
2003	21.6
2005	20.9

Venezuela

Prevalence Data Source:

- 1996: Overall current smoke prevalence for 15+ year olds was 31 percent (source: World Bank, HNPStats, available at: <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=25>).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1996	31.0

Vietnam

Adult Prevalence:

- 1995: The publication “Vietnam: a tobacco epidemic in the making- a tobacco use prevalence survey and analysis of the economic barriers to tobacco control” by the National Center for Human and Social Sciences estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 37.6 percent (source: Infobase).

- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among 18 to 100 year old men and women to be 24.8 percent (source: Infobase).

Initiation:

- 2002: In their article “An assessment of tobacco use in Vietnam: result of the national health survey 2001-2002”, Khoa, Kinh, Lam, Hai, Thu, and Khang (2002) estimated the prevalence of tobacco smoking among 15 to 24 year old men and women to be 31.6 and 0.6 percent, respectively (source: Infobase). Population data from the UN Statistics Division for 1999 was used to calculate an overall prevalence of 15.8 percent among men and women. This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2003: The World Health Survey estimated the prevalence of current tobacco smoking among 18 to 29 year old men and women to be 19.6 percent (source: Infobase). This was used as an estimate of current tobacco smoking in the calculation of the initiation rate for the population.
- 2010: Adult smoking prevalence was 19.9 percent (source: GATS).

Summary Table:

Year	Prevalence
1995	37.6
2003	24.8
2010	19.9

Yemen

Adult Prevalence:

- Infobase has no adult prevalence estimates for current smoking in Peru. Alternatively, we used estimates reported in the Tobacco Atlas-3rd edition. Overall estimates were derived from estimates for males and females assuming a population male to female ratio of 1.

Summary Table:

year	prevalence
2009	53.0