

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN *THE TOBACCO ATLAS*

**Advertising** – Any commercial effort to promote, including the use of sponsorship activities, the use, image or awareness of a tobacco product, its trade marks, brand name or manufacturer.

**Areca nut** – The fruit of the Areca Catechu tree. Areca nut is commonly combined with betel leaves, slaked lime, and tobacco and chewed as betel-quid, particularly in areas of Southeast Asia. In Northeast India, the use of fermented areca nut (tamol) is common.

**Betel-quid** – A mixture which typically consists of areca nut, tobacco, slaked lime and sweetening or flavouring agents, wrapped in a betel leaf. Betel-quid is chewed in many countries in Asia, such as India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Malaysia.

**Bidis** – Consist of a small amount of tobacco, hand-wrapped in dried temburni leaf and tied with string. Despite their small size, their tar and carbon monoxide deliveries can be higher than manufactured cigarettes because of the need to puff harder to keep bidis lit. Bidis are used extensively in areas of Southeast Asia and are the most commonly smoked tobacco product in India.

**Chilum** – A straight, conical pipe made of clay. Chilum smoking is practiced mostly among males in the northern rural areas of India. The pipe is held vertically, and to prevent the tobacco from entering the mouth, a pebble or stopper is inserted into the top of the chilum. The entire pipe is usually filled with tobacco, and the mouth-piece is wrapped with a wet piece of cloth to protect the mouth from the heat and to serve as a filter.

**Cigars** – Made of air-cured and fermented tobaccos with a tobacco wrapper, they come in many shapes and sizes, from cigarette-sized cigarillos, double coronas, cheroots, stumpen, chuttas and dhumtis. In reverse chutta and dhumti smoking the ignited end of the cigar is placed inside the mouth.

**Clove cigarettes** – *see* **Kreteks**

**Consumption** – Total cigarette consumption is the number of cigarettes sold annually in a country, usually in millions of sticks. Total cigarette consumption is

calculated by adding a country's cigarette production and imports and subtracting exports. "Per adult" cigarette consumption is calculated by dividing total cigarette consumption by the total population of those who are 15 years and older. Smuggling may account for inaccuracies in these estimates.

**Excess mortality** – The amount by which death rates for a given population group (e.g. smokers) exceed that of another population group chosen as a reference or standard (e.g. non-smokers).

**Health warnings** – Verbal, written or visual warnings, required by governments on packets or advertisements of all tobacco products.

**Hookah** – *see* **Water pipe**

**Ingredients** – Every component of the product that is smoked or chewed, including all additives and flavourings, contents such as paper, ink and filters, and materials used in the manufacturing process (such as adhesives etc.) present in the finished product in burnt or unburned form, and whether the tobacco has been genetically modified.

**Kreteks** – Clove-flavoured cigarettes. They contain a wide range of exotic flavourings and eugenol, which has an anaesthetising effect, allowing for greater and deeper inhalation.

**Manufactured cigarettes** – Consist of shredded or reconstituted tobacco, processed with hundreds of chemicals, wrapped in paper, and often with a filter and manufactured by a machine. They are the predominant form of tobacco used worldwide.

**Nicotine** – nicotinic alkaloids.

**Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)** – A type of pharmacological treatment used as an aid to smoking cessation. It includes devices such as transdermal patches, nicotine gum, nicotine nasal sprays and inhalers.

**Pan masala** – Pan masala or betel quid consists of four main ingredients: tobacco, areca nuts and slaked lime wrapped in a betel leaf. It can also contain other

sweetenings and flavouring agents. Varieties of pan include kaddipudi, hogesoppu, gundi, kadapam, zarda, pattiwala, kiwam, mishri, and pills. It is commonly chewed in parts of Southeast Asia, especially in rural India.

**Passive smoking** – Inhaling cigarette, cigar, or pipe smoke produced by another individual. It is composed of second-hand smoke (exhaled by the smoker), and sidestream smoke (which drifts off the tip of the cigarette or cigar or pipe bowl).

**Pipes** – Made of briar, slate, clay or other substance. Tobacco is placed in a bowl and smoke is inhaled through the stem, sometimes through water.

**Prevalence** – Smoking prevalence is the percentage of smokers in the total population. Adult smoking is usually defined as aged 15 years and above.

**Promotion** – A representation about a product or service by any means, whether directly or indirectly, including any communication of information about a product or service and its price and distribution, that is likely to influence and shape attitudes, beliefs and behaviours about the product or service.

**Retailer** – A person who is engaged in a business that includes the sale of a tobacco product to consumers.

**Risk** – The likelihood of incurring a particular event or circumstance (e.g. risk of disease measures the chances of an individual contracting a disease).

**Smoke-free areas** – Areas where smoking or holding a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe is banned.

**Smoker** – Someone who, at the time of the survey, smokes any tobacco product either daily or occasionally.

**Snuff** – Moist snuff is taken orally. A small amount of ground tobacco is held in the mouth between the cheek and gum. Increasingly, manufacturers are pre-packaging moist snuff into small paper or cloth packets to make use of the product easier and neater. Other products include khaini, shammaah, nass/naswa. Dry snuff is powdered tobacco that is inhaled through the nasal passages or taken orally.

**Tar** – The raw anhydrous nicotine-free condensate of smoke.

**Tar and nicotine yield** – The amount of tar and nicotine in milligrams in one cigarette, as determined by a machine designed to measure smoke. Machine yields of tar and nicotine levels are not necessarily what smokers actually inhale.

**Tobacco attributable health care costs** – Health costs calculated on the average proportion of particular diseases attributable to tobacco use.

*Direct costs* include: costs related to the average proportion of the occurrence of disease attributable to tobacco; health services costs such as hospital services, physician and outpatient services, prescription drugs, nursing home services, home healthcare, allied healthcare; changed expenditures from increased utilisation of services.

*Indirect costs* include: costs imposed on a household from tobacco-related illness or premature death; loss of production and earnings; household health; psychological costs, such as the effects of grief.

**Tobacco attributable mortality** – The number of deaths attributable to tobacco use within a specific population.

**Tobacco control organisation** – A non-profit organisation whose purpose is to reduce tobacco consumption and protect nonsmokers from the effects of involuntary smoking.

**Tobacco industry documents** – Previously secret, internal industry papers that have now been placed in the public domain as a result of court rulings.

**Tobacco taxes** – Taxes levied on tobacco products. There are two basic methods of tobacco taxation:

- nominal or specific taxes – taxes based on a set amount of tax per cigarette or gram of tobacco.
- *Ad valorem* taxes – taxes assessed as a percentage mark-up on the retail selling price of tobacco products.

Total tobacco tax refers to a combination of both methods plus any value added tax (VAT) where applicable.

**Tobacco product** – Any product manufactured wholly or partly from tobacco and intended for use by smoking, inhalation, chewing, sniffing or sucking, with the exception of medicinal preparations containing nicotine.

**Tobacco production** – Tobacco leaf production in metric tons refers to the actual tobacco leaves harvested from the field, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and any part of the tobacco crop not harvested for any reason.

**Tobacco use** – The consumption of tobacco products by burning, chewing, inhalation, or other forms of ingestion.

**Water pipe** – A water pipe, or hookah, consists of a receptacle for water which has an opening on the top to which a long wooden stem is fixed, the lower end being below water level. At the top of this stem, a small bowl is attached for tobacco. The tobacco is drawn through the water and inhaled through a long tube fixed to an outlet on the side of the receptacle. Cut, shredded tobacco moistened with molasses or other sweeteners, is kept in the bowl and burned with charcoal.

## 1 The History of Tobacco

*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1888, Vol XXIV: 423–427

Historical Background: *A Chronology. Duke University - The Tobacco Project*, 4 November 2000

Jelbert H, *Tobacco – A brief history*, Health Education Authority, UK, July 1996

Kluger R, *Ashes to Ashes: America's Hundred-Year War, the Public Health and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris*, Alfred A Knopf, New York, 1996

Moyer DB, *The Tobacco Almanac: A reference book of fact, figures, quotations about tobacco*, October 1998 (self published)

Routh HB, Bhowmik KR, Parish JL, Parish LC. *Historical Aspects of Tobacco Use and Smoking*. Clinics in Dermatology 1998, 16(5):539–544

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Smoking and Health in the Americas*, A 1992 Report of the Surgeon General, in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization, 1992

Walton J (ed), *The Faber Book of Smoking*, Faber and Faber, London, 2000

*Tobacco milestones: A brief history of tobacco*, adapted from a chronology by the National Clearinghouse on Tobacco and Health, Ottawa, Canada, 1996

Yach D, Saloojee Y, McIntyre D, *Smoking in South Africa: Health and Economic Impact*, MRC, Cape Town, South Africa, 1992

## Part One:

## PREVALENCE AND HEALTH

## 2 Types of Tobacco Use

MAIN MAP

Gupta PC. Survey of socio-demographic characteristics of tobacco use among 99,598 individuals in Bombay, India using hand-held computers, *Tobacco Control* 1996; 5(2): 114–120

World Health Organization. *Tobacco or Health: A Global Status Report*. Geneva, Switzerland, WHO, 1997

World Health Organization, *Guidelines for controlling and monitoring the tobacco epidemic*, Geneva, Switzerland, WHO, 1998

## 3 Male Smoking

MAIN MAP

**Albania** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001 Copenhagen

**Algeria** Current tobacco smoking in Setif area; information provided by Hamdi Cherif Mokhtar, Hospital Mere Enfant. 1997–98

**Andorra** Regular daily smoking; WHO Regional Office for Europe. (2000). Health for all statistical database. Copenhagen

**Argentina** Current smoking among the urban population; Rojas, M <rojasmr@paho.org> (June 19 2000). Re: Smoking prevalence in Latin America. [data transfer via email]

**Armenia** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001 Copenhagen.

**Australia** 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (Daily Smoking), May 2002, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

**Austria** Regular smoking measured by Statistik Austria, Microcensus. 1997

**Azerbaijan** Daily smoking based on household budget research results; Azerbaijan's central statistics institute, 'AZSTAT' azstat@azeri.com. 1999

**Bahamas** Regular smoking measured by the Ministry of Health; WHO (1997). Tobacco or health: a global status report Geneva.

**Bahrain** Hamadeh RR. Smoking in Gulf Countries. *Bahrain Medical Bulletin* 1998; 20(3): 91–4. As reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Bangladesh** SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Barbados** 1993 Risk Factor Survey conducted by the Barbados Ministry of Health and the Pan American Health Organization

**Belarus** Daily cigarette smoking; information provided by Dr. S Novoselova, Head, Department of Households Sample Surveys, Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus, 1999

**Belgium** Daily cigarette smoking measured by Le Centre de Recherche et d'Information des Organisations de Consommateurs (CRIOC-SOBEMAP); information provided by Luk Joossens. 2000

**Benin** Current smoking of 20 cigarettes per day in the city of Cotonou (1988 is date of publication); Fourn, L & Monteiro, B (1988). Smoking and health in Benin. World Health Forum, 9, 589–590

**Bolivia** Current smoking among the urban population, Rojas, M <rojasmr@paho.org> (2000, June 19). Re: Smoking prevalence in Latin America. [data transfer via email]

**Bosnia and Herzegovina** Regular daily smoking measured by the Public Health Institute; WHO Regional Office for Europe (2000). Health for all statistical database, Copenhagen

**Botswana** Smoking measured by a national health status evaluation programme; WHO.

(1997). Tobacco or health: a global status report, Geneva

**Brazil** Current cigarette smoking; ERC Statistics International (1998). The World Cigarette Market, Suffolk, Great Britain.

**Brunei Darussalam** Regular cigarette smoking in Tutong town (third largest town in Brunei), (1979 is date of publication); Woodcock, A (1979). Smoking in Tutong, Brunei: a changing habit, *Med J Malaysia*, XXXIV (1), 3–5. Adult smoking prevalence was estimated at 20%; WHO (1997). Tobacco or health: a global status report, Geneva

**Bulgaria** Regular smoking (1–5 cigarettes daily, every day); Baev, S (1997). Health Status of the Population (Statistics 3, 1997) Sofia: National Statistical Institute

**Cambodia** 1999 ADRA TOH KAP survey (urban Phnom Penh), as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Cameroon** Current smoking; Cameroon smoking population (2000). TMA-International Tobacco Guide (ITG). [CD-ROM] Tobacco Information Service

**Canada** Current tobacco smoking (smoking at the time of the interview, includes daily and occasional smoking); Health Canada. 1. Summary of Results. Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey, Wave 1, February–June 1999

**Chad** Current cigarette smoking in Sahr (third largest city in Chad); Leonard, L (1996). Cigarette smoking and perceptions about smoking and health in Chad, *East Afr Med J*, 73(8), 509–512

**Chile** Daily tobacco smoking in the three months prior to the survey; Departamento Informacion Social Mideplan. (1998). Prevalencia de tabaquismo Chile (Casen)

**China** 1996 National Survey of Smoking Prevalence, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Colombia** Current smoking; Rojas, M. <rojasmr@paho.org> (19 June 2000). Re: Smoking prevalence in Latin America. [data transfer via email]

**Cook Islands** Regular smoking (at least one cigarette per day) among Polynesians in Cook Islands-Rarotonga, Li, N. et al. (1994). Prevalence of coronary heart disease indicated by electrocardiogram abnormalities and risk factors in developing countries. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 47(6), 599–611

**Costa Rica** Current smoking; Rojas, M <rojasmr@paho.org> (19 June 2000). Re: Smoking prevalence in Latin America. [data transfer via email]

**Cote d'Ivoire** Current cigarette smoking in Abidjan, Schmidt, D et al. (1981). En quete sur la consommation tabagique en milieu africain a Abidjan, Poumon-Coeur, 37, 87–94; WHO Tobacco or Health program estimated that 20–40% of males and 1–2% of females smoked in 1993 (Dr. J.R Menchaca)

**Croatia** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Cuba** Current smoking of at least one cigarette per day at the time of the survey; Perez, P V et al. (1995). National survey in risk factors. Havana: National Institute for Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology, Ministry of Health and National Statistic Office.

**Cyprus** Survey on Tobacco Prevalence in Cyprus, 1998, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Czech Republic** Current tobacco smoking, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Dem. Rep. of the Congo** Active tobacco smoking ("do you consume tobacco") in Kinshasa City; convenience sample of 330 women and 218 men, mean age = 20.73; Abraham, M B et al. (1998). Rapport sur l'analyse de la situation actuelle du tabagisme en Republique Democratique du Congo, Organisation Mondiale de la Sante

**Denmark** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Djibouti** Survey on nutritional status in Djibouti, 1995, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Dominican Republic** Current cigarette smoking; Aono, H et al. (1997). Prevalence of risk factors for coronary heart disease among Dominicans in the Dominican Republic: comparison with Japanese and Americans using existing data. *J Epidemiol*, 7(4), 238–243

**Ecuador** Current cigarette smoking ('Do you smoke cigarettes now?') in Quito and Guayaquil; Ockene, J K et al. (1996). Smoking in Ecuador: prevalence, knowledge, and attitudes, *Tobacco Control*, 5, 121–126; a 1995 study among 12–49 year olds found that 28.3% of the population were current smokers (PAHO)

**Egypt** National survey of Tobacco, MOH, 1998, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**El Salvador** Current smoking in urban areas; Gallup Organization, Inc. (1988). The incidence of smoking in Central and South America. Conducted for the American Cancer Society

**Estonia** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Ethiopia** Tobacco use; Selassie, A G et al. (1996). Rapid assessment of drug abuse in Ethiopia, *Bull Narc*, 83 (1&2), 53–63

**Fiji** Current smoking; Maxwell, J C (1998). The Maxwell Consumer Report: international tobacco report – parts one and two. Richmond, Virginia: Davenport & Company LLC

**Finland** Daily cigarette and pipe smoking; National Public Health Institute (1998) Health behaviour among Finnish adult population, Spring 1998. Helsinki: Puskka, P et al.

**France** Current tobacco smoking; Comité français d’éducation pour la santé (2000), Health Barometer 2000

**Gambia** Current tobacco smoking among urban adults; Walraven, G E, et al. (2001). Asthma, smoking and chronic cough in rural and urban adult communities in The Gambia, *Clinical and Experimental Allergy*, 31(11), 1679–1685

**Georgia** Current smoking in Tbilisi measured by the Chronic Diseases Center (1999 is the date of publication); Grim, C E et al. (1999). Prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors in the Republic of Georgia, *J Hum Hypertens*, 13, 243–247

**Germany** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Ghana** Current smoking in the suburbs of Accra (Sobon-Zongo-Larterbiokorshie area) measured by the Ghana Medical School; information provided by the Health and Humanitarian Environmental Society, 1980

**Greece** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Guatemala** Current daily and occasional smoking in urban areas measured by the 1989 National Survey on Smoking; Arango, L (1989). Encuesta nacional de tabaquismo. Comision Nacional de Lucha contra el Tabaco

**Guinea** Current smoking in five districts of the capital city of Conakry (Dixinn, Kaloum, Matam, Matoto & Ratoma), study does not claim to be representative of the Guinean population (1998 is date of publication); Ngom, A. et al. (1998). Investigation of nicotine addiction in Guinea. Conakry: Department of Health & Office of WHO in Guinea

**Haiti** Current tobacco use; Narcotics Awareness and Education Project (NAE) (1991). National study of drug prevalence and attitudes toward drug use in Haiti. Haiti: Development Associates, Inc.

**Honduras** Current smoking in urban areas; Gallup Organization, Inc. (1988). The incidence of smoking in Central and Latin America. Conducted for the American Cancer Society

**Hong Kong SAR** Hong Kong Department of Health, 2000. As reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Hungary** Regular smoking measured by Central Statistical Office (KSH) and Dr L Pakozdi; information provided by Dr. E Podemaniczky, Head, Department of International Relations, National Institute of Oncology, 1998–99

**Iceland** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**India** SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Indonesia** SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Iran** Ministry of Health and Education, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Iraq** Current smoking; WHO (1997). Tobacco or health: a global status report. Geneva

**Ireland** Regular and occasional cigarette smoking measured by Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition; Department of Health and Children/National University of Ireland. (1999). The National Health and Lifestyle Surveys. Dublin/Galway: Friel, S, et al.

**Israel** 11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2 (Chicago, IL), 2000

**Italy** Regular daily cigarette smoking measured by ISTAT (Istituto Nazionale de Statistica); Italy’s National Statistical Institute, April 2001

**Jamaica** Current smoking of cigars & cigarettes within 30 days before the interview; Wray, S R (1994). Prevalence and patterns of substance abusers: Neurobehavioural and social dimensions. Jamaica: The University of West Indies

**Japan** Current smoking of 100 cigarettes or more for the past six months measured by The National Livelihood Survey of 1998; Ministry of Health and Welfare (1999). National survey on smoking and health in Japan, 1999: Summary of findings. Tokyo

**Jordan** National Survey of Tobacco, MOH, 1999, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Kazakhstan** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Kenya** Tobacco use in Nairobi; Wangai, P. (2000). Tobacco use in the city of Nairobi. *African Journal of Medical Practice*, 7(1), 13–20

**Kiribati** Hypertension and Diabetic Survey on South Tarawa and Betio, 1999, Dr Airam K.Metai, Director of Public Health Services and Kiribati National Civil Person for Tobacco or Health. As reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Korea, Republic of** Current smoking; Kim, I.S, et al. (2000). Trends of cigarette smoking of students, doctors and general population in Korea. 11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2 (Chicago, IL)

**Kuwait** Family Health Survey, MOH, 1996, and Community Medicine Study, 2000, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Kyrgyzstan** Smoking in Bishkek measured by Dr. C. Bekbasarova (1998 is date of publication); WHO. (1998). Tobacco or health in Kyrgyzstan: Report of a WHO Mission to Bishkek

**Laos, People’s Dem. Rep.** 1995 Pilot Study, Vientiane. As reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Latvia** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001. Copenhagen

**Lebanon** National Survey of Smoking, 1998, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco

Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Lesotho** Current cigarette smoking in rural areas; WHO (1997). Tobacco or health: a global status report. Geneva

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** Current smoking according to the Annual Report of the Center for Information and Documentation, General Secretary of Health and Social Welfare (1997)

**Lithuania** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Luxembourg** Occasional and regular smoking measured by Fondation Luxembourggeoise Contre le Cancer and ILReS; information provided by Dr. Marie-Paul Prost-Heinisch of the Fondation Luxembourggeoise Contre le Cancer, 1998

**Macedonia, FYR** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Malawi** Current smoking in a control group at the Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital in Blantyre, average age of 34 years (1996 is date of publication); Maher, D. et al. (1996). A survey of smoking in medical inpatients and controls in Blantyre, Malawi. Trop Doc, 26(3), 139

**Malaysia** Current smoking measured by the Second National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS2); information provided by Dr. Zariah Zain, Ministry of Health, Penang State Health Department, 1996

**Maldives** SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Malta** Current smoking measured by the 1995 Population Census; information provided by Mr. Robert Mizzi, Central Office of Statistics

**Mauritius** *British Medical Journal*, 231, 345–349 (2000)

**Mexico** Current smoking for at least one month in urban areas, measured by the Instituto Nacional de Geografia, Estadistica e Informatica (INEGI); Secretaria de Salud, Direccion General de Epidemiologia. (1998). 1998 National Addictions Survey. Mexico: P K Morales

**Mongolia** ADRA & MOH Survey report, 2001

**Morocco** National Survey on Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Diseases, 2000, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

Mozambique

**Myanmar** 2001 Prevalence Study Draft Report, as reported in SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Namibia** Estimated tobacco use according to the Ministry of Health; WHO (1997). Tobacco or Health: a global status report, Geneva

**Nauru** Regular smoking (at least one cigarette per day) in rural and urban study areas; Li, N et al. (1994). Prevalence of coronary heart disease indicated by electrocardiogram abnormalities and risk factors in developing countries. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 47(6), 599–611

**Nepal** A study on Tobacco Economics in Nepal, Nepal Health Economics Association, WHO SEARO 2001, as reported in SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Netherlands** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**New Zealand** New Zealand Ministry of Health, 2001

**Nigeria** Cigarette smoking measured by a National Survey (1998 is date of publication); information provided by the Federal Ministry of Health

**Niue** 1980 Survey on smoking prevalence, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Norway** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Oman** Gulf Family Health Survey, 1995, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Pakistan** National Health Survey, 1996, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Palau** Cigarette smoking; Palau Ministry of Health (1998). Palau Substance Abuse Needs Assessment (SANA). Palau: A Futterman

**Panama** Current smoking; WHO Pan American Health Organization Secretariat Report (1998). State of Tobacco Control in Latin America 1998

**Papua New Guinea** 1990 National Prevalence Survey, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Paraguay** Current smoking measured by a national survey of the Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Salud; WHO Pan American Health Organization. (1992). Tobacco or Health: Status in the Americas. Washington, DC.

**Peru** Current smoking among the urban population; Rojas, M. <rojasmar@paho.org> (2000, June 19). Re: Smoking prevalence in Latin America. [data transfer via email].

**Philippines** 1999 National Nutrition Survey, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000.

**Poland** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Portugal** Regular daily smoking, National Health Survey conducted by the Ministry of Health; Tobacco consumption, percent of population daily smokers. (1999). OECD Health Data 1999: A Comparative Analysis of 29 Countries. [CD-ROM]. OECD

**Puerto Rico** Current smoking; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (1999). 1998 Summary Prevalence Report, Atlanta, GA

**Qatar** Hamad Medical Center Survey, 1999, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002).

**Republic of Moldova** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Romania** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third

Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen.

**Russian Federation** Shalnova, S A, et al. Prevalence of smoking in Russia. Results of a survey of a nationally representative population sample, 1998

**Rwanda** Currently smoking 5 or more cigarettes per day, two main hospitals of Butare; Newton, R et al. (1996). Cancer in Rwanda. *Int J Cancer*, 66, 75–81

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** Current smoking, measured by the Ministry of Health’s Risk Factor Survey; WHO Pan American Health Organization. (1997). Report: Risk factor survey in St. Vincent

**Samoa** 1994 Study on Urban Youth by UNDP and Statistics Department, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**San Marino** Current smoking in the early 1990’s; WHO. (1997). Tobacco or health: a global status report, Geneva

**Sao Tome and Principe** Smoking at least one cigarette per day (1998 is date of publication); Organizacao Mundial da Saude (1998). Analise da Situacao do Tabaqismo em S. Tome E Principe, S. Tome

**Saudi Arabia** Family Health Survey, 1996, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Senegal** Tobacco and cigarette smoking in the District of Thiadiaye, Rural Senegal (1998 is date of publication); Kane, A et al. (1998). [Survey of smoking in the rural area of Thiadiaye, Senegal [French]. *Dakar Med.*, 43(1), 101–103.

**Seychelles** Current smoking of at least one cigarette per day; Bovet, P et al. (1997). The Seychelles Heart Study II: methods and basic findings. *Seychelles Medical & Dental Journal*, 5(1), 8–24

**Sierra Leone** Cigarette smoking, rural/agricultural communities of Njala Komboya and Kychum (1998 is date of publication); Willams, D E M, & Lisk, D R (1998). A high prevalence of hypertension in rural Sierra Leone. *WAIM*, 17(2), 85–90.

**Singapore** Daily smoking; Epidemiology and Disease Control Dept., Ministry of Health (1999). National Health Survey 1998, Singapore

**Slovakia** Smoking at least one cigarette a day or seven in a week; Urban, S et al. (1996). Epidemiology of smoking in Slovakia. Bratislava: Comenius University.

**Slovenia** Current smoking; Tos, N (forthcoming). Public Opinion Survey. Ljubljana: University of Ljubljana, 1999

**Solomon Islands** National Nutrition Survey, 1989, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**South Africa** Daily and occasional smoking; Department of Health. (1998). South African Demographic and Health Survey: Preliminary Report. South Africa, A Ntsaluba

**Spain** Daily smoking in a nationally representative survey measured by the Ministry of Health; information provided by Dolors Marin, Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo, Direccion General de Salud Publica, Subdireccion General de Epidemiologia, Promocion y Educacion para la Salud (Madrid)

**Sri Lanka** SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Sudan** 11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2 (Chicago, IL), 2000

**Swaziland** Current smoking among parents of Form 1–5 students in four rural and urban regions; Pritchard, D (1999). Tobacco consumption among Swaziland high-school students and their parents and teachers. *SAMJ*, 89(5), 558–559.

**Sweden** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Switzerland** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Syrian Arab Republic** National Tobacco Survey, MOH, 1999, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Thailand** SEAR Country Profiles, 2002

**Tonga** Current smoking or smoking in the three months prior to the survey in almost all of Tonga; Woodward, A et al. (1994). Smoking in the Kingdom of Tonga: report from a national survey. *Tobacco Control*, 3, 41–45

**Trinidad and Tobago** Smoking at the time of survey; Miller, G J et al. (1989). Ethnicity and other characteristics predictive of coronary heart disease in a developing community: principal results of the St. James Survey, Trinidad. *Int J Epidemiol* 18(4), 808–817

**Tunisia** National Tobacco Survey, MOH, 1997, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**Turkey** Current smoking; information provided by Prof. Nazmi Bilir, Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine (sponsored by IDRC-Canada). 1996–99

**Turkmenistan** Regular daily smoking; Piha, T et al. (1993). Tobacco or health. World Health Stat Q, 46(3), 188–194

**Tuvalu** Current smoking; information provided by Dr. Harley Stanton; Tuomilehto, J et al. (1986). Smoking rates in the Pacific Islands. Bulletin of WHO, 64, 447–456

**Uganda** Smoking in a few suburbs of Kampala (1995 is date of data compilation), information provided by Dr. F Musoke; Wabinga, H R et al. (1995). Tobacco Smoking in Uganda, Makerere University Medical School.

**Ukraine** Institute of Cardiology, Ukrainian Academy of Medical Sciences, 1999

**United Arab Emirates** Family Health Survey, 1996, as reported in Eastern Mediterranean Tobacco Control Profile (survey 2002)

**United Kingdom** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**United Rep. of Tanzania** Consuming tobacco in three urban and rural regions; WHO Regional Office for Africa (1998). Tobacco in Tanzania: A situation analysis. Dar es Salaam: Dr. J Mbatia

**United States of America** Current cigarette smoking (having smoked 100+ cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoking every day or on some days); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2000). Cigarette smoking among adults - United States 1999. National Health Interview Survey.

**Uruguay** Current smoking measured by National Institute of Statistics (INE); Data provided during an interview with Dr. Helmut Kasdorf, President, Uruguayan Anti-Tobacco Association (4 May 1999)

**Uzbekistan** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001, Copenhagen

**Vanuatu** 1998 National Noncommunicable Diseases Survey, as reported in the WPRO Country Profiles, 2000

**Venezuela** Daily and occasional smoking of 20 cigarettes or less; information provided by Natasha Herrera through the WHO Tobacco or Health Database.

**Vietnam** Vietnam Living Standards Study, General Statistics Office, 2002;S2, 62

**Yemen** Cigarette smoking (1997 is date of publication); Al-Motawakel, A. (1997). Smoking in Yemen. Sana’a: Al Thawra Modern General Hospital

**Yugoslavia** Current tobacco smoking; World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. (2001). The European Tobacco Control Report: review of implementation of the Third Action Plan for a Tobacco Free Europe 1997–2001. Copenhagen.

**Zambia** Estimated tobacco smoking measured by Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Health. (1998). Tobacco and health situation in Zambia among adolescents and young adults: growing up without tobacco. Lusaka: S Makono

**Zimbabwe** Cigarette smoking; Watts, et al. (1997). Education, occupation and health status of people of age five years or more living in a high density urban area in Zimbabwe *Cent Afr J Med*, 43(9), 260–264

Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds), *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000

World Health Organization, *The European Report on Tobacco Control Policy*, EUR/01/5020906/8 February 2002

World Health Organization, *Country Profiles on Tobacco Control in the Eastern Mediteranean Region*, EMRO, May 2002

CLIPBOARD QUOTE

Ibison D, Rothmans’ joint deal opens heavenly gates, *Window*, Hong Kong, 16 Oct 1992:4

SMOKING TRENDS

Japan: *Japan Tobacco Annual Reports*

Japan: (the late) Hirayama T, personal communication, 1995

UK: Tobacco Advisory Council. In Wald N, Nicolaides-Bouman A. *UK Smoking Statistics*. Second edition, 1991

UK: *Living in Britain*, General Household Surveys, 1980–1998

USA: US Department of Health and Human Services, *National Health Interview Survey. In Women and Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General*, US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2001

USA: *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Cigarette smoking among adults–United States, 1999, Vol 50 (40): 869–73, October 12, 2001

PHYSICIANS WHO SMOKE

Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds) *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000

Czech: Sovinova H, *Treatment of tobacco dependence in the Czech Republic*. Public and private sector partnerships to reduce tobacco dependence. Prague, Czech Republic, 13–14 December 2001

Japan: Ohida T, Sakurai H, Mochizuki Y, Kamal AMM, Takemura S, Minowa M, Kawahara K, *Smoking Prevalence and Attitudes Toward Smoking Among Japanese Physicians* JAMA. 2001;285:2643–2648

UK: British Medical Association, *Smoking prevalence of British doctors*, 1999

TEXT

Scull R, Bright Future Predicted for Asia Pacific. *World Tobacco*, Sept 1986:35

4 Female Smoking

MAIN MAP

Sources as for Map 3 MALE SMOKING

CLIPBOARD

Thornton RE, The smoking behaviour of women, BAT (File B3183) 105501517 - 565. Study of motivational differences between men and women smokers. 12 Nov 1976, research report (RD 1410)

## 5 Youth

MAPS

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group, *Tobacco Use Among Youth: A cross country comparison*, Tobacco Control, in press  
Wick Warren, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA (personal communication), 2002

40% OF CHILDREN...

Calculation by Dr Alan Lopez, WHO, for WHO Consultation on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) and Child Health, Geneva, 11–14 January 1999

CLIPBOARD

Johnston ME, Philip Morris (PM) Bates No. 1000390803. *Young Smokers Prevalence Trends, Implications and Related Demographic Trends*, 31 March 1981

## 6 Cigarette Consumption

MAIN MAP

Per capita cigarette consumption figures constructed from production, trade (import and export) and population data.

Data sources include:

ERC Statistics International plc, *The World Cigarette Market: The 1998 Survey*, Suffolk, Great Britain, 1999

ECOWAS Social and Economic Indicators 1998, Economic Community of West African States, 1999

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), FaoStat Statistical databases. <http://apps.fao.org/>

Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States. *Official Statistics of the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States*, CD-ROM, 2000-5 <http://www.unecce.org/stats/cisstat/cd-offst.htm>

United Nations dataset *World Population Prospects 1950–2050* (2000 revision), New York, United Nations Population Division, 2000

United Nations Industrial Commodity Production Statistics Database, 1950–1998, CD-ROM, prepared by the Industrial Statistics Section, Statistics Division, 2000, New York, USA

United Nations Statistics Division. Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE) <http://esa.un.org/unsd/pubs/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Tobacco Statistics* (94012), April 1994 and June 1996 <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/data-sets/specialty/94012/>

United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Tobacco: World Markets and Trade*, various issues <http://www.fas.usda.gov/currwmt.html>

United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. *Attaché Reports*, various issues

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/attacherep/default.asp>

United States Department of Agriculture, World Cigarette Consumption, selected countries, 1960–95, Tobacco Statistics Stock #94012 Economic Research Service, Table 170, 1996

GLOBAL CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION

Proctor RN, personal communication, 2001

McGinn AP, The Nicotine Cartel, *World Watch* Vol. 10, No 4; 1997:18–27

RISING NUMBERS

Smoking and Health in China, *1996 National Prevalence Survey of Smoking Pattern*, China Science and Technology Press, Beijing, China, 1996:10

Peto R, Monitoring the Large Increase in Tobacco Deaths, 6th National Symposium on Smoking and Health. Guangzhou, China, 3–5 November 1995

TOP 5 COUNTRIES

ERC, *The World Cigarette Market: The 1999 Survey*, ERC Group plc, 2000

TEXT

Economic Research Service, Cigarette consumption continues to slip, *Agricultural Outlook*, January–February, 2001

ERC, *The World Cigarette Market: The 1999 Survey*, ERC Group plc, 2000

## 7 Health Risks

MAIN GRAPHIC

*British Medical Bulletin*; Vol 52, No 1, 1996. Published for the British Council by the Royal Society of Medicine Press Limited. Scientific Editors: Sir Richard Doll and Sir John Crofton

Doll R, Peto R, Wheatley K, Gray R, Sutherland I. Mortality in relation to smoking: 40 years' observation on male British doctors, *British Medical Journal*, 1994; 309:901–11

American Cancer Society (CPSII) in Surgeon General's Report. *Reducing the Health Consequences of Smoking: 25 Years of Progress*, US Dept of Health and Human Services, 1989. Publication No CDC 89-8411

*GASP! Inside Story*, Comic Company, 1997

BABES IN THE WOMB

Ernster V, Kaufman K, Nichter M, Samet J, Yoon SY. Women and Tobacco: Moving from policy to action, *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78 (7) 891-901

DEADLY CHEMICALS

*Tobacco Ingredients in All Brands*, Philip Morris. 11 Jan 2001

Crawford MA, Balch GI, Mermelstein R and The Tobacco Control Network Writing Group. *Responses to tobacco control policies among youth*, Tobacco Control 2002;11:14-19

CLIPBOARD

Private statement: Mellman AJ, 1983. In: *Tobacco Industry Quotes On Nicotine And Addiction From Recently Released Documents*, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Oct 26, 1999

Sworn testimony: 7 CEOs of American Tobacco, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, Liggett Group, Lorillard Tobacco Company, Philip Morris, RJR Tobacco Company, US Tobacco Company, to House Commerce Committee, USA, 14 April 1994

## 8 Passive Smoking

MAIN GRAPHIC

National Cancer Institute, Health effects of exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke: The Report of the California Environmental Protection Agency, *Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph no. 10*. Bethesda, MD. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. NIH Pub. No. 99-4645, 1999

*World Health Organization International Consultation on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) and Child Health*, 11–14 January 1999, World Health Organization, Tobacco Free Initiative Consultation Report, Geneva, Switzerland. WHO/NCD/TFI/99.10: 6-11

CHILDREN EXPOSED TO PASSIVE SMOKING AT HOME

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group, *Tobacco Use among Youth: A cross country comparison*, Tobacco Control, in press

NUMBERS AFFECTED BY PASSIVE SMOKING

National Cancer Institute. Health effects of exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke: The Report of the California Environmental Protection Agency. *Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph no. 10*. Bethesda, MD. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. NIH Pub. No. 99–4645, 1999

CLIPBOARD

For internal use only: Philip Morris Issues Training Manual, 30 May–1 June 1995

Secret poll: [116] The Roper Organization, *A Study of Public Attitudes Towards Cigarette Smoking and the Tobacco Industry in 1978*, Vol. 1, 1978. In Glantz SA, Slade J, Bero LA, Hanauer P, Barnes DE (eds), *The Cigarette Papers*, University of California Press, 1996

TEXT

Doll R, Peto J. *Asbestos – Effects on health exposure to asbestos*. Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1985

Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada, *Questions and Answers on Health Effects of Second-hand Smoke*, April 2001

Smoke Free Workplaces: Improving the health and well-being of people at work. European Conference on Smoke-free Workplaces. Conference statement, 10–11 May 2001 Berlin, Germany

*The Scoth Report: 1998 Report of the Scientific Committee on Tobacco and Health*, Department of Health, UK 98/086

World Health Organization, *International Consultation on Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) and Child Health*, 11–14 January 1999, WHO/TFI, Geneva, Switzerland, WHO/NCD/TFI/ /99.10

Action on Smoking and Health, UK, *Passive Smoking: A summary of the evidence*, October 2001, <http://www.ash.org.uk/>

Ong E, Glantz SA. Hirayama's work has stood the test of time. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78 (7): 938–9

## 9 Deaths

MAIN MAP, TOTAL DEATHS and PAST AND FUTURE

Ezzati M, Lopez A, Mortality and burden of disease attributable to smoking and oral tobacco use, Global and Regional estimates for 2000, to appear in *Comparative Risk Assessment*, World Health Organization, 2002

CLIPBOARD

Campbell Johnson Ltd. A Public Relations Strategy, Bates No. 2501160781/0803, 20 Nov 1978 <http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?DOCID=2501160781/0803>

TEXT

Peto R, Lopez AD. *Future Worldwide Health Effects of Current Smoking Patterns*, Chapter 18. In Eds Koop CE, Pearson CE, Schwarz MR. *Critical issues in global health*, Jossey-Bass, 2001:155

## Part Two:

# THE COSTS OF TOBACCO

## 10 Costs to the economy

MAIN MAP

Australia: Australian Medical Association. In: AMA says tobacco is putting pressure on public hospitals, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, 22 July 1999

Canada: Kaiserman MJ, *Chronic Diseases in Canada. The Cost of Smoking in Canada*, 1991, Health Protection Branch - Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Canada, 1997, Vol 18, no 1

[http://www.hsc.gc.ca/hpb/lcdc/publicat/cdic/cdic181/cd181c\\_e.html](http://www.hsc.gc.ca/hpb/lcdc/publicat/cdic/cdic181/cd181c_e.html) Downloaded 30 December 2001

China: Jin SG, Lu BY, Yan DY, Fu ZY, Jiang Y, Li W. An evaluation on smoking-induced health costs in China (1988–1989), *Biomedical and Environmental Sciences*, 1995, 8, 342–349

Germany: Ruff LK, Volmer T, Nowak D, Meyer A, The economic impact of smoking in Germany. *European Respiratory Journal*, 2000 Sep;16(3):385–90

UK: ASH UK, *Smoking and Economics, Basic Facts No. 3*, downloaded 30 December 2001, <http://www.ash.org.uk/>

USA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA, Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs, United States, 1995–1999, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 12 April 2002, 51(14):300–303

COSTS OF FIRES CAUSED BY SMOKING

Leistikow BN, Martin DC, Milano CE, Fire injuries, disasters, and costs from cigarettes and cigarette lights: A global overview, *Preventive Medicine*, 2000, 31:~91

EVERY YEAR, 1,000,000 FIRES ...

Leistikow BN, Martin DC, Milano CE. Fire injuries, disasters, and costs from cigarettes and cigarette lights: A global overview. *Preventive Medicine*, 2000, 31:~91

TRASH COLLECTED IN THE USA

Center for Marine Conservation. In: Shoreline Cleanup Yielded 4 Million Pieces Of Trash. *Detroit Free Press*, 21 June 1996 Section: NWS:4A.

CHINA 1987: THE WORST FOREST FIRE IN THE WORLD CAUSED BY CIGARETTES

Reuter, Sacked foreign minister was in the hospital during the blaze, *South China Morning Post*, 8 June 1987

Associated Press, Eleven face court after death fires, *South China Morning Post*, 14 June 1988:8

WORKPLACE SMOKING COSTS THE USA US\$47 BILLION EVERY YEAR.

Office of Technology Assessment, *Smoking-related deaths and financial costs: estimates for 1990*, revised ed. Washington DC: Office of Technology Assessment, 1993

AVERAGE DAYS OFF SICK PER YEAR

Halpern MT, Shikiar R, Rentz AM, Khan ZM. Impact of smoking status on workplace absenteeism and productivity, *Tobacco Control* 2001;10:233–238 (Autumn)

CLIPBOARDS  
REFLECTING 5.23 YEARS...

Public Finance: Balance of Smoking in the Czech Republic, report  
commissioned by Philip Morris,Czech Republic, 2001

PHILIP MORRIS APOLOGIZES...  
Fairclough G, *The Wall Street Journal*, 26 July 2001

ANNUAL COST OF LOSS OF TIME OFF WORK  
*Medical Journal of Australia*, 1994;161:407–1. Reported in Minerva, *British Medical Journal*, 22 Oct 1994: 6961, vol 309:1098

SMOKING ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 6–7% OF TOTAL HEALTH CARE COSTS IN THE USA IN 1999

Warner KE, Hodgson TA, Carroll CE. Medical costs of smoking in the United States: estimates, their validity, and their implications, *Tobacco Control* 1999; 8:290–300 ( Autumn ).

Miller VP, Ernst C, Collin F, Smoking-attributable medical care costs in the USA, *Social Science and Medicine* 1999;48:375–91.

Max W. The financial impact of smoking on health-related costs: a review of the literature. *American Journal of Health Promotion* 2001;15:321–31

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA, Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs, United States, 1995–1999, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 12 April 2002, 51(14):300–303

## 11 Costs to the Smoker

MAIN MAP  
Guindon GE, S Tobin S, Yach D, Trends and affordability of cigarette prices: ample room for tax increases and related health gains. *Tobacco Control* 2002;11:35–43. Data from Economist Intelligence Unit; calculations made by World Health Organization.

Corrao MA, Guindon GE, Cokkinides V, Sharma N, Building the evidence base for global tobacco control, *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2000, 78 (7). Special Theme – Tobacco

Joossens L, Prices and tax incidence of a pack of 20 of the most popular price category in the EU in US\$ on January 1, 1998. Data from European Commission.

Sweanor D, Global cigarette taxes and prices. Average Retail Cigarette Price and Total Taxes per Pack, Selected Countries, December 31, 1996. *Smoking and Health Action Foundation*, April 30, 1997

White A. A pack of Marlboro costs.... Partnership Programme, Essential Action’s Taking on Tobacco campaign. Survey, 14 countries, Dec 2000. <awhite@essential.org>

A HARD DAY’S SMOKE  
Guindon GE, S Tobin S, Yach D. Trends and affordability of cigarette prices: ample room for tax increases and related health gains. *Tobacco Control* 2002;11:35–43

A PACK OF MARLBORO OR EQUIVALENT ...  
White A. A pack of Marlboro costs... Partnership Programme, Essential Action’s Taking on Tobacco campaign. Survey, 14 countries, Dec 2000. <awhite@essential.org>

MINHANG, CHINA  
Gong LY, Koplan JP, Feng W, Chen CH, Zheng P, Harris JR, Cigarette smoking in China. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1995; 274:1232–4

TEXT  
Shanghai: Anon, Expenditure on cigarettes, *Oriental Daily News* 5 May 1990:20

## Part Three: THE TOBACCO TRADE

### 12 Growing Tobacco

MAIN MAP  
Food and Agriculture Organization, Tobacco Leaves, Area Harvested (Hectares), 2001, FAOSTAT Database Results, FAO website accessed January 2002, http://apps.fao.org/lim500/nph-wrap.pl?Production.Crops.Primary&Domain=SUA

SYMBOL  
Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds) *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000

FIVE COUNTRIES  
Food and Agriculture Organization, Tobacco Leaves, Area Harvested (Hectares), 2001. FAOSTAT Database Results, FAO website accessed January 2002, http://apps.fao.org/lim500/nph-wrap.pl?Production.Crops.Primary&Domain=SUA

DEFORESTATION  
Geist H, Global assessment of reforestation related to tobacco farming, *Tobacco Control* 1999, 8:18–28

LEADING PRODUCERS OF TOBACCO LEAVES  
Food and Agriculture Organization, Tobacco Leaves, Production (Metric Tons), 2001, FAOSTAT Database Results, FAO website accessed January 2002, http://apps.fao.org/lim500/nph-wrap.pl?Production.Crops.Primary&Domain=SUA

TEXT  
Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds), *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*. American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000  
USDA, Tobacco and the Economy, AER–789, Economic Research Service, September 2000

USDA, Economic Research Service, Tobacco Statistics (94102) Table 156 , World tobacco acreage, and Table 157, World tobacco production, selected countries, 1960–1995. USDA website accessed January 2002, http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/sdp/view.asp?i=specialty/94012/  
Jha P and Chaloupka FJ , *Tobacco Control in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press 2000, pp. 315–317

Global Leaf, *Barren Harvest: The Costs of Tobacco Farming*, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, USA 2001

### 13 Manufacturing Tobacco

MAIN MAP  
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Statistics and Information Networks Branch, Industrial Statistics Database 2001, 3-digit level of ISIC Code, United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (Revision 2) at the 3-digit level: 314 Tobacco, 2002 http://www.unido.org/doc/50314.htmls

WHERE THE TOBACCO DOLLAR GOES, 1997  
USDA, *Tobacco and the economy: Farms, jobs and communities*, Gale FH, Foreman L, and Capehart T: *Agricultural Report* Number 789, Economic Research Service, 2000

LESS TOBACCO PER CIGARETTE  
USDA, *Tobacco Situation and Outlook Report* (TBS 250, Table 28 – Estimated leaf used for cigarettes by kind of tobacco, 1960–2000 (total domestic farm-sales weight), September 2001

ADDITIVES  
Philip Morris Web Page  
http://www.pmusa.com/DisplayPageWithTopic.asp?ID=42

TEXT  
USDA, Economic Research Service, Tobacco Statistics (94102) Table 156 , World tobacco acreage, and Table 167, World cigarette production, selected countries, 1960–1995. USDA website accessed January 2002, http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/sdp/view.asp?i=specialty/94012/  
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Statistics and Information Networks Branch, Industrial Statistics Database 2001, 3-digit level of ISIC Code, United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (Revision 2) at the 3-digit level: 314 Tobacco, 2002. http://www.unido.org/doc/50314.htmls

Buck D, Godfrey C, Raw M, and Sutton M, *Tobacco and Jobs: The impact of reducing consumption on employment in the UK*, May 1995

Gale FH, Foreman L, and Capehart T, Tobacco and the economy: Farms, jobs and communities, *Agricultural Report* Number 789, Economic Research Service, USDA 2000

### 14 Tobacco Companies

MAIN MAP  
ERC. *The World Cigarette Market: The 1999 Survey*, ERC Group plc, 2000  
DMG World Media (UK) Ltd, *World Tobacco File*, 4th Edition, 2000, Surrey, United Kingdom  
Monopolies Privatisation: A Realm of Risks and Rewards, *Tobacco Journal International*, 11 August 2000

USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service. In: Monopolies still standing: monopolies in the Middle East and Africa, *Tobacco Journal Online*, 05/2000  
Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds), *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000

THE BIG FIVE  
ERC. *The World Cigarette Market: The 1999 Survey*, ERC Group plc, 2000  
DMG World Media (UK) Ltd, *World Tobacco File*, 4th Edition, 2000, Surrey, UK

CLIPBOARD  
*The Times*, London, 14 October 1994, in Hammond R, *Russia*, Center for Communications, Health & the Environment

TEXT  
Monopolies Privatisation: A Realm of Risks and Rewards, *Tobacco Journal International*, 8 Nov 2000  
Hammond R, Consolidation in the tobacco industry. Industry Watch, *Tobacco Control* 1998, 7:426–428  
CNTC, Philip Morris Sign Agreement of Intent on Cooperation, STMA Information Center. *Tobacco China*, 7 February 2002  
Chaloupka FJ, Laixuthai A, US Trade Policy and Cigarette Smoking in Asia, National Bureau of Economic Research, June 1996. Working paper number 5,543  
Havrylyshyn O, and McGettigan D, 1998 *Privatization in transition countries: Lessons of the first decade*, IMF Working Paper WP/99/6, Washington DC, World Bank Publication Series.

Nellis J, 1998 Privatization in transition economies: An update, pp13–22 in *Case by case privatization in the Russian Federation: Lessons from international experience*, World Bank discussion paper No. 385, edited by H.G. Broadman, Washington DC World Bank: 13–22  
Kikeri S, 1998, *Privatization and labor: What happens to workers when governments divest?*, World Bank Technical Paper No.396

### 15 Tobacco Trade

MAIN MAP  
United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Tobacco: World Markets and Trade*, various issues  
http://www.fas.usda.gov/currwmt.html  
United Nations Statistics Division. Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE), http://esa.un.org/unsd/pubs/

TOP 10 CIGARETTE IMPORTING COUNTRIES  
United Nations Statistics Division. Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE) http://esa.un.org/unsd/pubs/

TOP 10 LEAF EXPORTERS/IMPORTERS  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FaoStat Statistical databases. http://apps.fao.org/ [FAOSTAT code 0826]

US IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: TOBACCO LEAVES  
United Nations Statistics Division. Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE) http://esa.un.org/unsd/pubs/  
Food and Agriculture Organization,United Nations (FAO), FaoStat Statistical databases, http://apps.fao.org/  
US IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: CIGARETTES  
United Nations Statistics Division. Commodity Trade Statistics Data Base (COMTRADE) http://esa.un.org/unsd/pubs/

TEXT  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FaoStat Statistical databases, http://apps.fao.org/  
China: Ni Y, National Tobacco Conference, Beijing, China. Reported in *Tobacco China*, 1 February 2001

### 16 Smuggling

MAIN MAP  
Jha P and Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco control in developing countries*, Table 15.3  
Estimates of price, smuggling and transparency, Oxford University Press, 2000:373

ROUTES  
*Illegal pathways to illegal profits. The Big Cigarette Companies and International Smuggling*, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids.  
http://tobaccofreekids.org/campaign/global/framework/docs/Smuggling.pdf, downloaded 14 February 2002  
Personal communication with Luk Joossens and Eric LeGresley, 2002

TACKLING TOBACCO SMUGGLING  
*Tackling Tobacco Smuggling*, HM Customs and Excise, HM Treasury, UK, March 2000

LOST REVENUE  
Commission of Enquiry into the community transit system. Brussels European Parliament, 1997 (4 volumes), in Joossens L and Raw M, Cigarette smuggling in Europe: who really benefits? *Tobacco Control* 1998;7:66–71, Spring

GLOBAL SMUGGLING

Joossens L. *How to combat tobacco smuggling through the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*, presentation at the Second World Conference on Modern Criminal Investigation, Organized Crime and Human Rights, Durban, South Africa, 7 December 2001

CHINA

Korski T. Tax cuts to curb cigarette smuggling, *South China Morning Post* (Business Post), 5 May 1997:1, in Mackay J. Smoking in China: "the limits of space", [editorial] *Tobacco Control*, Summer 1997; Vol 6,No 2:77–79

CLIPBOARD

BAT doc. 302000021, 1989, in *Illegal pathways to illegal profits. The Big Cigarette Companies and International Smuggling*, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids:4, http://tobaccofreekids.org/campaign/global/framework/docs/Smuggling.pdf

TEXT

Joossens L, *Technical Paper on Tobacco and Smuggling - Questions and Answers*, WHO, Geneva, 1998

Boucher P. Rendez-vous 129. Rendez-vous with Luk Joossens. Consultant about tobacco smuggling for WHO and UICC, Brussels, Belgium. 19 February 2002.

*Illegal pathways to illegal profits. The Big Cigarette Companies and International Smuggling*, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. http://tobaccofreekids.org/campaign/global/framework/docs/Smuggling.pdf, downloaded 14 February 2002

World Bank Report, *Curbing the epidemic. Economics of tobacco control*, Washington DC, June 1999

Joossens L, Raw M. Cigarette smuggling in Europe: who really benefits? *Tobacco control 1998*, 7:66–71

## Part Four: PROMOTION

### 17 Tobacco Industry Promotion

MAIN MAP

ERC. *The World Cigarette Market: The 1999 Survey*, ERC Group Plc, 2000
DMG World Media (UK) Ltd, *World Tobacco File*, 4th Edition, ISBN: 1-84313-006-8, 2000, Surrey, UK

The Maxwell Report, *1999 International Tobacco Report*, Part One (28 April 2000) and Part Two (28 July 2000), John C. Maxwell, Jr., 4703 Rolfe Road Richmond, VA, 23226, USA

HOW THE ADVERTISING DOLLAR IS SPENT IN THE USA

US Federal Trade Commission Cigarette Report for 2000, Washington DC, USA, 2002

CHANGES IN CIGARETTE MARKETING EXPENDITURE

US Federal Trade Commission Cigarette Report for 2000, Washington DC, USA, 2002

WORLD'S MOST POPULAR BRANDS

DMG World Media (UK) Ltd, *World Tobacco File*, 4th Edition, ISBN: 1-84313-006-8, 2000, Surrey, UK

CLIPBOARD

Whitbread M, Sponsorship Manager, Gallaher International (re: Silk Cut South China Sea Race), *South China Morning Post*, Hong Kong. 22 February 1986

20TH CENTURY

AdAge.Com http://www.adage.com/news.cms?newsid=33975

TEXT

*How Do You Sell Death?* Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Washington, DC, 2001

#### 18 Internet Sales

WHERE ARE THE GOODS?

ASH UK, Cigarettes on the Internet: A Survey by Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), Published 13 June 2001, http://www.ash.org.uk/

INTERNET CIGARETTE SEARCH

Mackay J, Google, 27 March 2002

INTERNET CIGARETTE VENDORS

Ribisl KM, Kim AE, Williams RS, Web sites selling cigarettes: how many are there in the USA and what are their sales practices? *Tobacco Control 2001*, 10:352–359 (Winter)

Kim AE, Ribisl KM, Hoffman RS, *Sales practices of Internet cigarette vendors: Are they adequate to prevent minors from buying cigarettes online?*, The 128th Annual Meeting of APHA, November 2000

Kurt M. Ribisl, Annice E. Kim, and Rebecca S. Williams. Are the Sales Practices of Internet Cigarette Vendors Good Enough to Prevent Sales to Minors? *American Journal of Public Health* 2002 92: 940–941

CLIPBOARD

Tobacco giant under scrutiny for website, *Australian Associated Press*, 12 December 2000

HK CUSTOMS AND EXCISE QUOTE

ASH UK, *Buying cigarettes on the Internet: A survey by Action on Smoking and Health* (ASH), 13 June 2001, http://www.ash.org.uk/

WOW!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

http://www.discount-cigarettes.org/consumers.html, downloaded 27 March 2002

TEXT

Streitfeld D, Online Tobacco Sales Ignite Fight Over Taxes, *The Washington Post*, Page A01, 29 August 2000

Connolly GN, editorial: Smokes and cyberspace: a public health disaster in the making. *Tobacco Control 2001*, 10:299, Winter

### 19 Politics

CLIPBOARDS ON MAP

SMALL SHOPKEEPERS...

Philip Morris 10 August 1990. Industry response to, and impact of, anti-tobacco legislation in Canada, *Landman Collection*, landman/2026230531-0540.

WE HAVE GOT THE UNIONS...

Philip Morris: The Perspective of PM International on Smoking and Health Issues, 27 March 1985, *Landman Collection* landman/2023268351-8364: 7

PHILIP MORRIS AND THE INDUSTRY...

Philip Morris Corporate Affairs Plan. 25 November 1987, *Landman Collection* landman/2501254715-4723

TURNING NOW...

Philip Morris: The Perspective of PM International on Smoking and Health Issues, 27 March 1985, *Landman Collection* landman/2023268351-8364
THE INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO GROWERS...
INFOTAB, 1988, Bloxidge J, fax to INFOTAB Board Members, 11 October 1988, British American Tobacco Company 502555415-5417, Guildford Document Depository

QUOTES

UNLESS COUNTERVAILING STEPS...

RJ Reynolds document, 1978, *Landman Collection*, Bates No. 500851221-500851262.

WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH?

Document Type: Report, Date: 03/20/1990, Author: N/A, Title: Top Secret Operation Rainmaker, Site: Philip Morris document site, Bates No. 2048302227/2230
http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?DOCID=2048302227/2230

BUYING INFLUENCE

Watch, Public Citizen, USA, 1998

http://www.citizen.org/congress/civjus/prod\_liability/tobacco/articles.cfm?ID=908

BUYING FAVOURS

*Common Cause: Buying Influence, Selling Death*, 14 March 2001

TEXT

*Common Cause: Buying Influence, Selling Death*, 14 March 2001

Neuman M, Bitton A, Glantz S. Tobacco industry strategies for influencing European Community tobacco advertising legislation, *The Lancet* 2002, 359: 1323–30
http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol359/iss9314/full/llan.359.9314.editorial\_and\_review.20721.1

### 20 Smokers’ Rights Organisations

MAIN MAP

*TOBACCOpedia: The Online Tobacco Encyclopedia*, Search 21 February 2002,
http://158.232.12.95/cgi-bin/search/seek.cgi?search=CAT&Category=Tobacco%20industry%20%26%20supporters%3AAssociations%2C%20organizations

Mackay J, search 21 February 2002, http://158.232.12.95/cgi-bin/search/seek.cgi?search=CAT&Category=Tobacco%20industry%20%26%20supporters%3AAssociations%2C%20organizations
ASH UK. *Fact Sheet No. 18: The Tobacco Industry*, http://www.ash.org.uk/

February 2002

CLIPBOARDS

TO SUM UP...

Philip Morris: The Perspective of PM International on Smoking and Health Issues, 27 March 1985, quoted in *Landman Collection* landman/2023268351-8364, page 8
FIRST WE MUST...

Philip Morris: The Perspective of PM International on Smoking and Health Issues, 27 march 1985, quoted in *Landman Collection* landman/2023268351-8634

WE TRY TO KEEP PHILIP MORRIS OUT OF THE MEDIA...

Walls T. Philip Morris. Grasstops Government Relations, 30 March 1993. Bates No. 2024023252/3265,
http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?DOCID=2024023252/3265

SMOKERS ARE NOT...

RJ Reynolds document 22 December 1978. Bates No. 500851221-500851262
IN AUSTRALIA TOO

Philip Morris: The Perspective of PM International on Smoking and Health Issues, 27 March 1985, quoted in *Landman Collection* landman/2023268351-8364

TEXT

Philip Morris document 13 December, 1988. From *Landman Collection* : 2021596422-2021596432: 7

Landman A, 26 March 2002, Comments pertaining to Bates No. 2045741537-1539

### 21 Tobacco Industry Documents

MAIN MAP

Authors search using country names, Legacy Foundation site, April 2002,
http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/

CLIPBOARDS

OUR WORK IN SENEGAL...

Whist A. Philip Morris Memorandum. 17 December 1986. Bates No. 2025431401/1406
http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?DOCID=2025431401/1406
WORK TO DEVELOP...

Philip Morris, 1987, as quoted in *Voices of Truth*, Volume 2
A LAW PROHIBITING...

Whist A., Philip Morris Memorandum. 17 December 1986, Bates No. 2025431401/1406
http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?DOCID=2025431401/1406
ASIA IS NOW...

Dollisson J. Philip Morris 2nd Revised Forecast Presentation. June 1989 (est), Bates No. 2500101311/1323

http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?if=avpidx&DOCID=2500101311/1323

NATURALLY...

Kornegay H, Tobacco Institute, Speech to Tobacco and Allied Industries Division of the American Jewish Community on 11 December 1979, Bates No. TIMN0094652-4662,
http://www.tobaccodocuments.org/view.cfm?docid=TIMN0094652/4662&source=SNAPTI&ShowImages=yes
DOCUMENT RETENTION POLICY...

Kremner C. US seeks facts on smoke conspiracy, *The Age*, 19 April 2002
http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2002/04/18/1019020683796.html

40 MILLION PAGES

Balbach ED, Gasior RJ, Barbeau EM, Research paper: Tobacco industry documents: comparing the Minnesota Depository and internet access, *Tobacco Control 2002*, 11:68–72

TEXT

Glantz SA, Slade J, Bero LA, Hanauer P, Barnes DE (eds), *The Cigarette Papers*, University of California Press, 1996

Anon. Information: How to access tobacco industry documents. *Tobacco Control 2002*, 11:i39

## Part Five: TAKING ACTION

### 22 Research

#### MAIN MAP

GYTS: Personal Communication, Wick Warren, CDC, 29 March, 2002

Fogarty: Personal Communication with Gerald Keusch, 28 May 2002

#### COMPARATIVE RESEARCH

Research expenditure, US National Institutes of Health, 2001, Research Initiatives/Programs of Interest

http://www4.od.nih.gov/officeofbudget/FundingResearchAreas.htm, downloaded 29 March 2002

#### DEATHS

Minino AM, Smith BL, Deaths: Preliminary data for 2000, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol 49, No 12. Table 2, 9 October 2001, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

#### HOW MUCH RESEARCH?

Medline PubMed, US National Library of Medicine, 1 April 2002

#### TEXT

Baris et al, Research priorities for tobacco control in developing countries: A regional approach to a global consultative process. *Tobacco Control* 9, 217–23, 2000.

Institute of Medicine (1998), *Control of CVD in Developing Countries*, National Academy Press, Washington DC, USA

### 23 Tobacco Control Organisations

#### CLIPBOARD

Document: Cullman H. Philip Morris, Australia: smoking and health strategy/Some recent developments in Australia. 1978 February. Bates MISC 2024978017/8049, <http://www.tobaccodocuments.com/dispPage.cfm?searchKey=administration%20and%20threat&HideComment=YES&DisplayFormat=GIF&parentID=39533> Text: <http://www.tobacco.org/Documents/7802australia.html> Tobacco BBS.

#### TEXT

Brundtland GH, Director General Elect, The World Health Organization, Geneva. Speech to the 51st World Health Assembly, 13 May 1998

### 24 Legislation: Smoke-free Areas

#### MAIN MAP

Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds), *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000

Brownson RC, Hopkins DP, Wakefield MA, Effects of Smoking Restrictions in the Workplace, *Annual Review of Public Health* 2002, 23:333–348

Public Support – Envionics Research Group, “Citizens from Four Continents Condemn Tobacco, Call for Tougher Regulation” 30 October 2001, http://erg.envionics.net/news/default.asp?aID=482

#### POLLUTED SPACES (BARCELONA)

Jané M, Nebot M, Rojano X, Artazcoz L, Sunyer J, Fernández E, Ceraso M,

Samet J, Hammond SK, Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in public places in Barcelona, Spain *Tobacco Control* 2002, 11: 83–84

http://www.tobaccocontrol.com/cgi/content/full/11/1/83

#### NO LOSS OF RESTAURANT AND BAR SALES

Before and After Smoke-free Laws First Quarter Taxable Sales Figures for Restaurants & Bars, State of California 1992–1999, Source: California Dept. of Health; California Board of Equalization, in: Repace J, Can Ventilation Control Secondhand Smoke in the Hospitality Industry?, June 2000, Figure 3:34, http://www.repace.com

California Board of Equalization, 1997,1998,1999,2000,2001

http://www.boe.ca.gov/news/t1q99f.htm

http://www.boe.ca.gov/news/t11q00f.htm

http://www.boe.ca.gov/news/pdf/T11q01.pdf, etc

#### THE COST OF WORKPLACE SMOKING

Griffiths J, Grieves K, *Why Smoking in the Workplace Matters: An Employers Guide*, WHO European Partnership Project to Reduce Tobacco Dependence, 2002:3

#### CLIPBOARD

Hieronimus J, Memorandum: Restrictions; bans, workplace smoking restrictions; consumption. Bates No.: 2023914280/4284. http://www.pmdocs.com/getallimg.asp?if=avpidx&DOCID=2023914280/4284. Philip Morris, USA, 22 October 1992

### 25 Legislation: Advertising Bans

#### MAIN MAP

Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco control in developing countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000: 231–232

#### EFFECT OF AD BANS

Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco control in developing countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000:224,233

#### CLIPBOARDS

#### ACTION PLAN...

RJ Reynolds, Tobacco Issues Strategy, 10 February 1989, Bates No. 507604596 IT IS FELT..

Miller L, Principles of measurement of visual standout in pack design, Report No. RD 2039 Restricted, Group Research & Development Centre, British American Tobacco Co. Ltd, May 23, 1986. Bates No. 102699347-102699500

#### TEXT

Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco Control in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000:229

Wakefield M, et al, The cigarette pack as image: new evidence from tobacco industry documents, *Tobacco Control* 2002, 11(Suppl 1): i73–i80

Saffer H, Chaloupka FJ, The effect of advertising on tobacco consumption, *Journal of Health Economics* 2000; 19: 1117–37

### 26 Legislation: Health Warnings

#### MAIN MAP

Corrao MA, Guidon GE, Sharma N, Shokoohi DF (eds), *Tobacco Control Country Profiles*, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2000.

World Health Organization, Tobacco Free Initiative, Legislative Measures adopted by WHO Member & Associated States, 24 May 2000, (unpublished)

#### PUBLIC SUPPORT

Envionics Research Group. Citizens from Four Continents Condemn Tobacco, Call for Tougher Regulation. 30 October 2001, http://erg.envionics.net/news/default.asp?aID=482

#### HEALTH WARNINGS IN CANADA

Canadian Cancer Society, Press Release, 9 January 2002

http://www.ontario.cancer.ca/siteboth/english/cigarette\_package\_warnings.asp

#### CLIPBOARD

#### IF THEY REJECT YOUR PACK...

Ludo Cremers, Divisional vice president of marketing, Brown and Williamson, a division of BAT, 2002, http://online.wsj.com/article/0,,BT\_CO\_20020506\_003393,00.html

#### TEXT

Quote: ASH SCOTLAND. Policy Paper on Regulation and Control of Tobacco Products: Packaging/Labelling, downloaded 11 April 2002 http://www.ashscotland.org.uk/issues/tob\_reg09.html

Tobacco Warning Labels and Packaging Fact Sheet, prepared for 11th World Conference on Tobacco or Health, 2000

### 27 Health Education

#### MAIN MAP AND QUIT & WIN CAMPAIGN

Personal communication, Patrick Sandstrom, Eeva Riitta Vartiainen, Quit & Win Campaign, Finland, April 2002

#### CLIPBOARDS

#### PUBLIC STATEMENT

Philip Morris billboard, January 1990 http://tobaccodocuments.org/landman/137755.html

#### PRIVATE STATEMENT

Discussion Paper. 29 January 1991. Site: Tobacco Institute document site http://www.tobaccoinstitute.com/

Bates No. TIMN0164422/4424 (and also other Bates No. TIFL0526381/6383), http://www.tobaccoinstitute.com/getallimg.asp?DOCID=TIMN0164422/4424

#### TEXT

Envionics Research Group, 2001 http://erg.envionics.net/news/default.asp?aID=482

### 28 Quitting

#### MAIN MAP

**Algeria**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol.2* (Chicago, IL)  
**Austria**, 2000, *Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, 150(6), 109–114  
**Bahamas**, 1992, *Tobacco or Health: Status in the Americas*, Washington, D.C.  
**Chile**, 2000, *Pan American Journal of Public Health*, 7(2), 79–87  
**China**, 2001, *Tobacco Control*, 10(2), 170–174  
**Côte d'Ivoire**, 1981, *Poumon-Coeur*, 37, 87–94  
**Cyprus**, *Research Papers and Reports: Series II*, Report no. 19, ISBN 9963-34-344-9  
**Czech Republic**, 2000, *Casopis Lekaru Ceskych*, 139(5), 143–147  
**Denmark**, 1992, *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 21(5), 862–871  
**Dominican Republic**, 1993, *Bulletin of PAHO*, 27(4), 370–381  
**Ecuador**, 1992, *Tobacco or Health: Status in the Americas*, Washington, D.C.  
**Egypt**, 1982, Provided to the ACS; from the first cycle of *The Health Interview Survey of Egypt*  
**Finland**, 1998, Provided to the ACS; data from *Health Behavior among Finnish Adult Population*, spring 1998  
**France**, 2000, *International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease*, 4(8), 698–704  
**Germany**, 1999, *Jahrbuch Sucht*  
**Ghana**, a pamphlet sent to ACS by the Health and Humanitarian Environment Society  
**Honduras**, 1992, *Tobacco or Health: Status in the Americas*, Washington, D.C.

**Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2* (Chicago, IL)

**Israel**, 2000, *The Israeli Medical Journal*, 2(5), 351–355

**Kuwait**, 2000, *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 78(11), 1306–1315

**Malawi**, 1996, *Tropical Doctor*, 26(3),139

**Mexico**, 1998, Unpublished Data

**Peru**, 1992, PAHO publication

**Russian Federation**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2* (Chicago, IL)

**Saudi Arabia**, 2001, *National Study on Coronary Artery Risk Factors*, 1996–2001

**South Africa**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2* (Chicago, IL)

**Sudan**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2* (Chicago, IL)

**Sweden**, 2001, *Tobacco Control*, 10, 258–266

**Thailand**, 1993, Thailand’s Situation. Online: www.ash.or.th/situation/women.htm

**Tonga**, 1994, *Tobacco Control*, 3, 41–45

**Trinidad and Tobago**, 1992, *Tobacco or Health: Status in the Americas*, Washington DC

**Turkey**, 1998, *Lung Cancer*, 21, 127–132

**Tuvalu**, 1986, *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 64(3), 447–456, data was provided to the ACS

**USA**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2* (Chicago, IL)

**Uruguay**, 2000, *11th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health: Abstracts Vol. 2* (Chicago, IL)

**Venezuela**, 1994, provided to the ACS via fax

**Zambia**, pre-publication results of a survey in Mutendere, a suburb of Lusaka. Mulenga M, Haworth A, Mwanza P

#### SYMBOL

NRT OTC: Personal communication, World Self-Medication Industry, April 2002

#### EFFECTS OF STARTING AND QUITTING SMOKING ON DEATHS

Peto R, Lopez AD, The future worldwide health effects of current smoking patterns, in: Koop EC, Pearson CE, Schwarz MR, eds, *Critical Issues in Global Health*, New York, Jossey-Bass, 2001:154–161

#### EFFECT OF SMOKING RESTRICTIONS AT HOME AND AT WORK

Farkas AJ, Gilpin EA, Distefan JM, Pierce JP, The effects of household and workplace smoking restrictions on quitting behaviours, *Tobacco Control* 1999, 8:261–265, Autumn

#### IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS

Ross H, Chaloupka FJ, Jha P, Effectiveness of control policies for tobacco initiation and cessation, ITEN Working Paper Series, www.tobaccoevidence.net, November 2001

#### TEXT

Clive Bates quote, personal communication, June 2002

### 29 Price Policy

#### MAIN MAP AND SYMBOL

Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco Control in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000. Table 10.1 and Table 17.4:239–240,421

#### TAX DOWN BUT PRICES UP

Sinful Tax, *New York Times*, 18 March 2002 *The Tax Burden on Tobacco*, Historical Compilation, Volume 35, 2000

#### SMOKING GOES DOWN AS PRICES GO UP

Abedian I, van der Merw R, Wilkins N, Jha P, *The Economics of Tobacco Control: Towards an optimal policy mix*, Applied Fiscal Research Centre, University of Cape Town, South Africa, 1998. Figure 1, Page 186. Source Townsend J, 1998

#### GOVERNMENT INCOME FROM TOBACCO

Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco Control in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000, Table 10.2:255

# USEFUL CONTACTS

## CLIPBOARD

*Smoking and Health Initiatives*, Philip Morris International, 1985, Bates number 202326832949

## TEXT

Adam Smith, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* 1776  
Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco Control in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000, Table 10.1 and Table 17.4: 239–240, 421

## 30 Litigation

### MAIN MAP & SMUGGLING LITIGATION

Personal communication with Professor Richard Daynard, Professor of Law, Northeastern University, USA, 2002

### BAT FACED 4,419

British American Tobacco. Annual Review and Summary Financial Statement 2001, US litigation:38

## CLIPBOARD

Edwards J. Report from Philip Morris Counsel to Philip Morris Counsel Regarding Meeting on Addiction. 6 November 1986. Bates No.: 2025005346/5367, <http://www.tobaccodocuments.org/view.cfm?docid=25156&source=B LILEY&ShowImages=yes>

## TEXT

Daynard RA, Bates C, Francey N, Tobacco litigation worldwide, *British Medical Journal*, 8 January 2000, 320: 111–113  
Walburn RB, The prospects for globalizing tobacco litigation, WHO’s International Conference on Global Tobacco Control Law: *Towards a WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*, New Delhi, India, 7 January 2000  
Blanke DD, *Towards Health with Justice: Litigation and public inquiries as tools for tobacco control*, World Health Organization (WHO), 18 March 2002 [http://tobacco.who.int/repository/stp69/final\\_jordan\\_report.pdf](http://tobacco.who.int/repository/stp69/final_jordan_report.pdf) ID: 88634

## 31 Projections by Industry

### MAIN MAP

ERC, *The World Cigarette Market: The 1999 Survey*, ERC Group plc, 2000

## TEXT

World Health Organization, Geneva, press release, WHO/2:16.1.1986

## 32 Future

### TIMELINE

Mackay J, *Lessons from the Conference: The Next 25 years*, 10th World Conference on Tobacco or Health. Beijing, China, 24–28 August 1997  
Future Scenarios Plenary, *Tobacco Control 2015: Where, Why and With What Outcomes?* 11th World Conference on Tobacco or Health, Chicago Illinois, 6–11 August 2000  
Murray CJL, Lopez AD, *The Global Burden of Disease*, World Health Organization, Harvard School of Public Health, World Bank, 1996:38  
Peto R and Lopez AD, personal communication 12 April 2002

## TEXT

Levin L, *Phantastica: Narcotic and Stimulating Drugs. Their Use and Abuse*, 1924, translated by PHA Wirth, 1931  
Lopez AD, personal communication 12 April 2002

## Part Six:

## WORLD TABLES

### Table A The Demographics of Tobacco

- POPULATION  
<http://www.who.int/whr/2001/main/en/annex/annex1.htm>
- ADULT SMOKING  
see sources for map 3: Main Map
- YOUTH SMOKING  
see sources for map 5: Maps
- YOUTH EXPOSED TO PASSIVE SMOKING AT HOME  
see sources for map 8: Children exposed to passive smoking at home.
- CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION  
see sources for map 6: Main Map
- QUITTING  
see sources for map 28: Main Map

### Table B The Business of Tobacco

- GROWING TOBACCO  
columns 1 & 2: see sources for Map 12: Main Map  
column 3: see sources for Map 12: Leading producers of Tobacco Leaves
- TOBACCO TRADE  
columns 1 & 2: see sources for Map 15, Main Map  
columns 3 & 4: see sources for Map 15, Tobacco Leaves inset
- MANUFACTURING TOBACCO  
column 1: see sources for Map 13: Main Map  
column 2: USDA, Economic Research Service, Tobacco Statistics (94102) Table 167, World Cigarette Production, Selected Countries, 1960–1995, USDA website accessed January 2002, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/sdp/view.asp?f=specialty/94012/>
- COSTS  
columns 1 & 2: see sources for Map 11, Main Map  
columns 3 & 4: see sources for Map 11, A Hard Day’s Smoke
- TAX  
column 1: see sources for Map 29, Main Map  
column 2: see sources for Map 29, Government income from Tobacco
- TOBACCO INDUSTRY DOCUMENTS  
see sources for Map 21: Main Map

## Glossary

Bates C, McNeill A, Jarvis M, Gray M, The future of tobacco product regulation and labelling in Europe: implications for the forthcoming European Union directive, *Tobacco Control* 1999, 8: 225–235  
Glantz S, *Model Tobacco Education Legislation*, Version 6; February 3, 1999  
Jha P, Chaloupka FJ, *Tobacco Control in Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2000: 464–469  
World Health Organization, *Guidelines for controlling and monitoring the tobacco epidemic*, WHO, Geneva, 1998: 123–125  
*Tobacco or Health: A Global Status Report*, WHO, Geneva, 1997

## WHO Tobacco Free Initiative

WHO Headquarters  
<http://tobacco.who.int/>  
AFRO  
<http://www.whoafr.org/tfi/index.html>  
EMRO  
<http://www.emro.who.int/tfi/tfi.htm>  
EURO  
<http://www.who.dk/eprise/main/WHO/Progs/TOB/Home>  
PAHO  
<http://www.paho.org/>  
SEARO  
<http://w3.whosea.org/techinfo/index.htm>  
WPRO  
[http://www.wpro.who.int/themes\\_focuses/theme2/special/tobacco.asp](http://www.wpro.who.int/themes_focuses/theme2/special/tobacco.asp)

## International Organisations

Tobacco Documents Online (TDO, Smokescreen)  
<http://www.tobaccodocuments.org>  
Framework Convention Alliance (FCA) <http://www.fctc.org/>  
Global Partnerships for Tobacco Control  
<http://www.essentialaction.org/tobacco/>  
GLOBALink, UICC International Union Against Cancer  
<http://www.globalink.org/>  
Hamman’s research site (Steve Hamann)  
<http://hamann.globalink.org/> (or)  
<http://www.thai.net/tobaccocontrol/>  
International Agency on Tobacco and Health (IATH)  
email: [admin@iath.org](mailto:admin@iath.org)  
International Network of Women Against Tobacco (INWAT)  
<http://www.inwat.org/>  
International Network Towards Smoke-Free Hospitals (INTSH)  
<http://intsh.globalink.org/>  
International Non Governmental Coalition Against Tobacco (INGCAT)  
<http://www.ingcat.org/>  
International Society for the Prevention of Tobacco Induced Diseases (PTID)  
<http://www.ptid.org>  
International Tobacco Evidence Network (ITEN)  
<http://www.tobaccoevidence.net/>  
Legacy Foundation, tobacco document site  
<http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/cgi/b/bib/bib-idx?g=tob>  
Network for Accountability of Tobacco Transnationals (NATT)  
[www.infact.org](http://www.infact.org)  
Quit&Win  
<http://www.quitandwin.org>  
Repac’s site, especially on passive smoking (Jim Repace)  
<http://www.repac.com/>

Smokescreen Action Network (Michael Tacoslosky)  
<http://www.smokescreen.org>  
Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT)  
<http://www.srnt.org/>  
Tobacco BBS (Gene Borio)  
<http://www.tobacco.org>  
*Tobacco Control* journal  
<http://www.tobaccocontrol.com>  
Tobacco Control Resource Center/Tobacco Products Liability Project (TCRC/TPLP)  
<http://tobacco.neu.edu/>  
Tobacco Control Resource Centre (TCRC), BMA, UK  
<http://www.tobacco-control.org/>  
Tobacco Control Supersite (Simon Chapman)  
<http://www.health.usyd.edu.au/tobacco/>  
Tobaccopedia  
<http://TobaccoPedia.org>  
Treatotobacco Database & Educational Resource for Treatment of Tobacco Dependence  
<http://www.treatotobacco.net/>  
12th World Conference on Tobacco or Health, Helsinki, 3–8 August 2003  
<http://www.wctoh2003.org>

## Regional Organisations

European Medical Association on Smoking and Health (EMASH)  
<http://emash.globalink.org/>  
European Network for Smoke-free Hospitals (ENSH)  
<http://ensh.free.fr/>  
European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP)  
<http://www.ensp.org>  
European Network of Young People and Tobacco  
<http://www.ktl.fi/enypat/>  
European Network of Quitlines  
<http://www.quitlines-conference.com/>  
Southeast Asian Tobacco Control Alliance  
<http://www.tobaccofreeasia.net/>  
Tobacco Free Forum, South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation  
<http://wbb.globalink.org>

These web and email addresses were accurate in mid-2002. There are, in addition, many other organisations, wholly or partly working on tobacco issues, too numerous to include here. These can be contacted through INGCAT (the International Non Governmental Coalition Against Tobacco) or WHO. If any would like to be included in future editions, or on a website, please contact the authors. In addition, we were unable to include any national and sub-national organisations.

# INDEX

- additives 49
  - on female smoking 26
  - on tobacco control 72
- advertising 110
  - bans 76–77
  - direct mail 58
  - in USA 58
  - internet 58, 60
  - magazine 58
  - outdoor 58
  - newspaper 58
  - point of sale 58
  - public transport 58
    - see also* promotion
- Africa, history 19
- Altadis, cigarette manufacturer 50
- Americas, history 18
- areca nut 23, 110
- ASH UK 82
- Asia, history 18
- Astra, cigarette brand 59
- Australian Associated Press 60
- Austria Tabac, cigarette manufacturer 50
- Baisha, cigarette brand 59
- Bates, Clive 82
- Belmont, cigarette brand 59
- Benson & Hedges, cigarette brand 59
- betel quid, 23, 110
- bidis
  - consumption in India 31
  - description 22, 110
- Bristol, cigarette manufacturer 59
- British American Tobacco (BAT)
  - ad bans 76
  - cigarette manufacturer 50
  - Guildford depository 67
  - litigation 86
  - smuggling 55
  - women's smoking 26
- Brown and Williamson, cigarette manufacturer
  - Minnesota depository 66
  - nicotine 32
  - politics 63
- Brundtland, Gro Harlem
  - Foreword 9
- Camel, cigarette brand 19
- cancer
  - in passive smokers 35
  - in smokers 33
- Carpati, cigarette brand 59
- Casa Sports, cigarette brand 59
- Casino, cigarette brand 59
- chemicals in tobacco smoke 32
- cheroots 22
- chewing tobacco 23
- chilum 23, 110
- China
  - cigarette brands 59
  - daily male consumption 31
  - forest fire 41
  - male smokers 25
  - Rothmans on 24
  - Philip Morris on 24
- cigarette consumption 30–31
  - China 31
  - daily worldwide 30
- cigarettes
  - costs to smoker 42–43
  - marketing expenditure in USA 59
  - tax as proportion of price 84–85
  - tobacco content 49
- cigars 22, 110
- Cleopatra, cigarette brand 59
- Columbus, Christopher 18
- Commodore, cigarette brand 59
- consumption, definition 110
- Cook, Captain James 18
- costs
  - of workplace smoking 75
  - to the economy 40–41
  - to the smoker 42–43
- Craven “A”, cigarette brand 58
- Cunningham, Rob 78
- Curie, Marie 69
- Cyprus 60
- Daynard, Richard 86
- deaths 36–37
  - future 90, 91
  - men and women 37
  - past and future 36
  - quitting and 82
- deforestation 46
- Delta, cigarette brand 59
- Derby, cigarette brand 58
- dhumtis 22
- Diplomat, cigarette brand 59
- Doll, Sir Richard
  - on passive smoking 34
- Dunhill, cigarette brand 59
- Embassy, cigarette brand 58
- eugenol, in kreteks 22, 111
- Europe, history 19
- exports
  - cigarettes 53
  - tobacco leaf 52
- ex-smokers 83
- Fang Yizhi 18, 78
- female smoking 26–27
- fires 41
- Fogarty International Center 71
- FORCES 65
- FOREST 65
- Fortuna Red, cigarette brand 59
- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control 19
- future, the 90–91
- Gallaher, cigarette manufacturer 50
- girls, tobacco use 29
- Glantz, Stanton
  - on litigation 66
- glossary 110–112
- government income 85
- growing tobacco 46–47
  - deforestation attributable to 46
  - land area devoted to 46
  - leading producers 47
- Guildford Depository, BAT
  - documents 67
- HM Customs & Excise, UK 60
- health education 80–81
- health risks 32–33
  - from chemicals 32
  - in pregnancy 32
- health warnings 78–79, 110
- Hirayama, Takeshi 18
- history of tobacco 18–19
- Holiday, cigarette brand 59
- Honghe, cigarette brand 59
- Hongtashan, cigarette brand 59
- Hope, cigarette brand 59
- hubbly bubbly 22
- IDRC–RITC 71
- imports
  - of cigarettes 51
  - of tobacco leaf 50
- indoor air pollution 74
- infertility 33
- INFOTAB 63
- international tobacco control
  - organisations 72–73
- internet sales 60–61
- James I of England 18, 78
- Japan Tobacco International, cigarette manufacturer 50
- John Player, cigarette brand 59
- kreteks 22, 111
- Krong Thip, cigarette brand 59
- Kyle, Ken 78
- Legacy website, documents 66–67
- Lewin, Louis 90
- litigation 86–87
- Longbeach, cigarette brand 59
- Longlife, cigarette brand 59
- Lorillard,
  - Minnesota depository 66
- lung diseases
  - in passive smokers 35
  - in smokers 33
- Madison, cigarette brand 59
- male smoking 24–25
  - trends in 24
- manufacturing tobacco 48–49
  - additives 49
  - tobacco per cigarette 49
- marketing 58–59
- Marlboro
  - packet cost by country 42–43
  - popularity and promotion 58–59
- Memphis, cigarette brand 59
- Middle East, history 19
- Mild Seven, cigarette brand 59
- Minnesota Depository
  - documents 66
- Mocne, cigarette brand 59
- nicotine 111
  - addiction 32
  - replacement therapy 82, 111
- Nacional, cigarette brand 58
- New York Times* 30
- Ochsner, Alton 18
- Osdene, Tom 57
- Oxford Medical Companion* 21
- Panama 60
- pan masala, 23, 111
- passive smoking 34–35, 111
  - and children 28, 34
  - and deaths 36
  - Doll, Sir Richard 34
  - Hirayama, Takeshi 18
  - in USA 35
- Peter Stuyvesant, cigarette brand 59
- Peto, Richard 90
- Petra, cigarette brand 59
- Philip Morris,
  - cigarette manufacturer 50
  - cost benefits of smoking 40
  - documents 66, 67
  - health education 80
  - litigation 87
  - politics 62, 63
  - smokers' rights organisations 64, 65
  - smoking at work 74
  - tactics 72
  - taxation 85
  - teenage smoking 28
- physicians who smoke 25
- pipes 22, 111
- politics 62–63
- pregnancy, health risks 32
- prevalence of smoking
  - male 24–25
  - female 26–27
  - youth 29
- price policy 84–85
- Prima, cigarette brand 59
- Prince, cigarette brand 59
- product placement 111
- projections 88–89, 90–91
- promotion 58–59
  - coupons 58
  - entertainment sponsorship 58
  - free samples 58
  - on public transport 58
  - speciality item distribution 58
  - special offers and gifts 58
  - sports 58
  - see also* advertising
- Quit & Win Campaign 80–81
- quitting 80, 81, 82–83
- Qur'an 93
- Reader's Digest 18
- Red & White, cigarette brand 59
- Red China, cigarette brand 59
- regional tobacco control
  - organisations 73
- Reemsta
  - cigarette manufacturer 50
- research 70–71
  - comparative expenditure in USA 70
  - Global Youth Tobacco Surveys 70–71
  - published tobacco articles 71
- retailers 58
- Rich, Adrienne 45
- R.J.Reynolds
  - advertising bans 76
  - Camel, cigarette brand 19
  - headquarters 51
  - Minnesota depository 66
  - politics 63
  - young adult smoking 28
- Wavesnet 60

- smokers' rights organisations 65
- Rockefeller Foundation (USA) 71
- Roper Organization 34
- Rothmans, cigarette brand 59
  - on Chinese smoking 24
- school health programmes 80
- SG, cigarette brand 59
- shisha 22
- smoke-free areas 74–75, 112
- smokers' rights organisations 64–65
- smoking
  - female prevalence 26–27
  - female trends 26
  - in pregnancy 32
  - male prevalence 24–25
  - male trends 24
  - tax and consumption 84
  - workplace 41, 74, 75
  - worldwide projections 88
- smuggling 54–55
- snuff 18, 23, 112
- Sopiana, cigarette brand 59
- Sportsman, cigarette brand 59
- State Express 555, cigarette brand 59
- state manufacturing monopolies 50
- Stella, cigarette brand 59
- Streitfeld, David 60
- stumpen 22
- Sun Tzu, General 1, 72
- Surgeon General's Report 1964 (USA) 18
- tar 78, 111
- tax
  - and cigarette price 84–85
  - declining proportion in USA 84
  - revenue lost by smuggling 55
- Tekel, cigarette brand 59
- This, cigarette brand 59
- Three Rings, cigarette brand 59
- Time, cigarette brand 59
- Tobacco Advisory Council 36
- tobacco
  - chewing 23
  - content per cigarette 49
  - health risks 32, 33
  - types 22–23
  - youth, users 29
- tobacco companies
  - by country 50–51
  - by market share 51
- tobacco control organisations 72–73, 112
- tobacco industry promotion 58–59
- tobacco leaf
  - exporters 52
  - importers 52
  - producers 47
- tobacco trade 52–53
  - cigarette exports 53
  - cigarette imports 53
  - tobacco leaf trade 52
- tobacco use, types of 22–23
- Toscanini, Arturo, 11
- trade routes
  - legal 52
  - smuggling 54–55
- Tresor, cigarette brand 59
- United Nations Foundation 71
- USA
  - costs of workplace smoking 41
  - passive smoking in 35
  - politics 62, 63
- US Tobacco Institute 80
- Victory, cigarette brand 59
- Washington, George 19
  - Washington Post* 60
- water pipe 22
- Wavesnet 60
- Wills Gold Flake
  - cigarette brand 59
- Winston, cigarette brand 59
- workers in manufacturing tobacco 48–49
- workplace smoking 74
- world conferences 72–73
- World Health Organization
  - prediction on wealth and tobacco 88
  - regional offices 72–73
  - smuggling 54
- World No Tobacco Day 80–81
- World Tables 92–109
- youth 28–29
  - passive smoking 34
  - Philip Morris 28
  - R.J. Reynolds 28
  - tobacco users 29