

# Smoking statistics

## Plain English Summary

Just over one out of every ten people in the UK smokes (10.6%). The chance that a person smokes has been going down ever since 1974, when records began in the UK. The number of cigarettes that people smoke has also gone down.



Here are some patterns in smoking.

- Smoking is slightly more common in men than women in the UK
- In GB, people aged 16-24 and people aged 60 and over are less likely to smoke than those aged 25-59. But older people are more likely to be ex-smokers.
- People in lower-paid jobs are much more likely to smoke than people with higher-paid jobs in the UK
- Unemployed people are more likely to smoke than employed people in the UK
- More than half of smokers in GB aim to quit
- Nearly a quarter of smokers in GB aim to quit in the next 3 months

Smoking is the biggest cause of death and disease that can be controlled. About half of all life-long smokers will die early, losing on average about 10 years of life. Most smoking-related deaths are from one of three types of disease: lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and coronary heart disease (CHD).

## Trends in smoking

The highest recorded level of smoking among men in Great Britain was 82% in 1948, with 65% smoking manufactured cigarettes. At that time, significant numbers of men smoked pipes or cigars as well as, or instead of, manufactured cigarettes. By contrast, women have tended to smoke only cigarettes. Smoking prevalence among women in 1948 was 41% and remained constant until the early 1970s, peaking at 45% in the mid-1960s, according to tobacco industry surveys.<sup>1</sup>

Overall, the proportion of adults (aged 16 and over) smoking in Great Britain has been declining since 1974 when national government surveys on smoking among adults first

began. Since then, smoking has continued to decline, albeit at a slower rate.<sup>2</sup> The fall in smoking rates is due to a combination of people quitting and a growth in the population of people who have never smoked.

In 2024, 10.6% of adults in the UK smoke (Table 1), which means that are about 5.3 million adult cigarette smokers in the United Kingdom.<sup>2</sup> The proportion of the population who have never smoked has increased from 46.7% in 2011 to 63.5% in 2024.

**Table 1. Cigarette Smoking Prevalence, Adults Aged 18 and Over, Countries of the UK (APS), 2024<sup>2</sup>**

| England | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland | UK    |
|---------|-------|----------|------------------|-------|
| 10.4%   | 11.4% | 12.0%    | 10.5%            | 10.6% |

Various methods have been used to measure smoking rates in England, Great Britain and the UK over the years. Smoking prevalence data in this fact sheet is sourced from three Government surveys: The General Household/General Lifestyle Surveys (GLS),<sup>3</sup> the Opinion & Lifestyle Survey (OPN)<sup>4</sup> and the Annual Population Survey (APS).<sup>2</sup>

The GLS survey ran from 1974 until 2011. The OPN survey started asking about smoking in 2011, using the same prevalence question and sampling method as the GLS. Both are representative of people aged 16+ in Great Britain.

We also use the Annual Population Survey, which represents people aged 18+ in the UK.<sup>2</sup> This survey has more demographic detail. The earliest data available from the APS is also from 2011. Government targets are set on the basis of the APS data as this has the largest sample size.

Please note that due to differences in sample size and methodology, overall prevalence figures differ between surveys, though the trends are consistent. Since 2000 data have been weighted. Table 2 shows a comparison of prevalence in the three surveys. Only four-yearly data is shown before 2018, but results are published yearly (or every other year before 2000).

In the 2024 results, APS data for 2020-2023 were reweighted by ONS. The updated values are used in this fact sheet. Therefore, the APS figures for 2020-2023 cited in older versions of this fact sheet will not match results reported here.

**Table 2. Smoking prevalence by survey, 1974-2023<sup>2,3,4</sup>**

| %                         | 1974 | 1978 | 1982 | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 2002 | 2006 | 2010 | 2014 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| GLS (GB 16+) <sup>3</sup> | 45.6 | 40.2 | 35.3 | 32.7 | 30.0 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 25.9 | 22.0 | 20.3 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| OPN (GB 16+) <sup>4</sup> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 18.8 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.1  |
| APS (UK 18+) <sup>2</sup> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 18.1 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 10.6 |

See also ASH fact sheet: [Facts at a glance](#)

### **Types of tobacco smoked**

Across Great Britain, since 1990, there has been a steady increase in the number of people using mainly hand-rolled tobacco. In 1990, 18% of male smokers and 2% of female smokers said they smoked mainly hand-rolled cigarettes but by 2011 this had risen to 40% and 26% respectively.<sup>4</sup> The 2018 Opinions & Lifestyle survey revealed that 40.8% of male and 29.9% of female smokers said they only smoked hand-rolled cigarettes.<sup>4</sup> This is most likely due to the growing unaffordability of ready-made cigarettes, and that smoking is becoming more concentrated among people on low incomes.

### **Targets to reduce smoking**

Periodically, the Government sets targets to reduce smoking prevalence in the population.<sup>5 6</sup>

In 2023, the Conservative Government published 'Stopping the Start: our plan to create a smokefree generation.'<sup>7</sup>

In July 2019, the Conservative Government announced its ambition for a Smokefree 2030 (where the overall percentage of the population who smoke is 5% or below) through its consultation document 'Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s'.<sup>8</sup>

In July 2017, the Conservative Government published a Tobacco Control Plan for England, outlining the steps needed to drastically reduce smoking rates by 2022. Its goals included reducing the number of 15 year-olds who smoke regularly from 8% to 3% or below, reducing smoking in adults from 15.5% to 12%, and reducing smoking in pregnancy from 10.7% to 6% or below.<sup>9</sup>

In March 2011 the Coalition Government launched its Tobacco Control Plan for England in which it set out ambitions to reduce adult smoking prevalence to 18.5% or less by 2015 and to reduce smoking among 15 year-olds to 12% or less by 2015.<sup>10</sup>

In its strategy paper launched on 1 February 2010, the Labour Government set new targets to reduce smoking among the general population to 10% of adults and to 1% or less among children by 2020.<sup>6</sup>

In the 1998 White Paper 'Smoking Kills' the Government set a target to reduce adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less.<sup>11</sup> The target for the general population was achieved in 2007 but not for lower socio-economic groups (28% in 2011).

See also: [Key dates in tobacco regulation](#)

# Cigarette smoking by sex

Cigarette smoking is more common among men (12.3%) than women (9.0%), and this difference has been fairly consistent over time.

In the 2024 results, APS data for 2020-2023 were reweighted by ONS. The updated values are used in this fact sheet. Therefore, the APS figures for 2020-2023 cited in older versions of this fact sheet will not match results reported here.

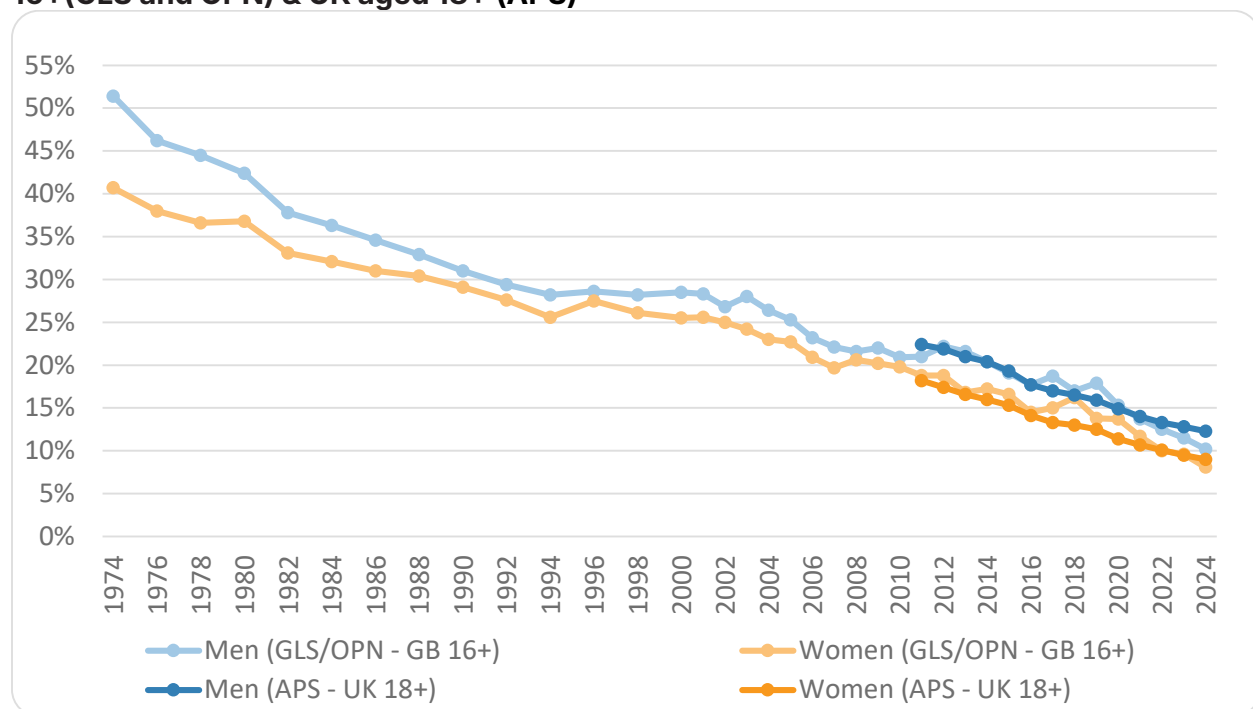
**Table 3. Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex (GLS), 1974-2010, GB age 16+<sup>3</sup>**

| %            | 1974 | 1978 | 1982 | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 2002 | 2006 | 2010 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Men</b>   | 51.4 | 44.5 | 37.8 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 26.8 | 23.2 | 20.9 |
| <b>Women</b> | 40.7 | 36.6 | 33.1 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 25.0 | 20.9 | 19.8 |
| <b>All</b>   | 45.6 | 40.2 | 35.3 | 32.7 | 30.0 | 26.8 | 27.1 | 25.9 | 22.0 | 20.3 |

**Table 4. Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex (APS), 2011-2023, UK age 18+<sup>2</sup>**

| %            | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Men</b>   | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.3 |
| <b>Women</b> | 18.2 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 9.5  | 9.0  |
| <b>All</b>   | 20.2 | 19.6 | 18.8 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 10.6 |

**Figure 1. Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and survey 1974-2023, GB aged 16+(GLS and OPN) & UK aged 18+ (APS)<sup>2,3,4</sup>**



## Cigarette smoking by region

Smoking prevalence varies slightly by region. In 2023, regional smoking rates range from 9.4% in the South East to 12.2% in Yorkshire and the Humber.

Since 2011, smoking prevalence in England has almost halved (47.5%), with the North East and North West seeing the largest percentage point declines (52.1% and 50.7% respectively).

**Table 5. Prevalence of adult cigarette smoking by region (APS), UK age 18+, 2011 and 2024<sup>2</sup>**

| Region                   | Prevalence 2011 | Prevalence 2024 | % decline 2011 to 2024 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| East Midlands            | 20.2%           | 10.4%           | 48.5%                  |
| East of England          | 19.3%           | 9.7%            | 49.7%                  |
| London                   | 19.2%           | 10.2%           | 46.9%                  |
| North East               | 21.3%           | 10.2%           | 52.1%                  |
| North West               | 21.9%           | 10.8%           | 50.7%                  |
| South East               | 18.2%           | 9.4%            | 48.4%                  |
| South West               | 18.8%           | 10.3%           | 45.2%                  |
| West Midlands            | 19.2%           | 11.3%           | 41.1%                  |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 21.9%           | 12.2%           | 44.3%                  |
| England                  | 19.8%           | 10.4%           | 47.5%                  |

## Cigarette smoking by age

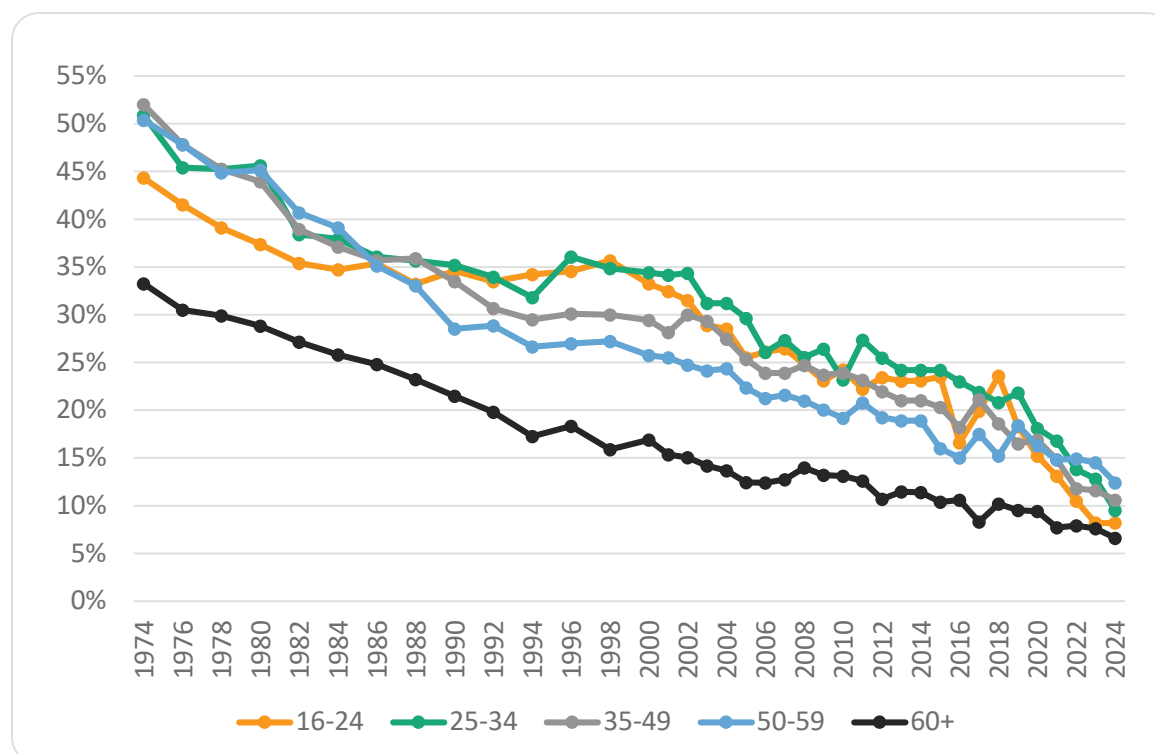
Since the start of the OPN survey in 2011, smoking has become less common across all age groups.<sup>4</sup> Smoking is lowest among people aged 60 and over. Although people aged 60 and over are more likely than younger people to have ever been smokers, they are also more likely to have stopped smoking.

The rate of smoking in the youngest adults is unchanged between 2023 and 2024 (8.2%), but has more than halved since 2019 (18.3%).

**Table 6. Cigarette smoking by age (GLS/OPN), GB, 1974-2024<sup>3,4</sup>**

| %    | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59 | 60+  |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1974 | 44.3  | 50.9  | 52.0  | 50.4  | 33.3 |
| 1984 | 34.7  | 37.9  | 37.1  | 39.1  | 25.8 |
| 1994 | 34.2  | 31.8  | 29.5  | 26.7  | 17.3 |
| 2004 | 28.9  | 31.2  | 29.3  | 24.1  | 14.2 |
| 2014 | 23.1  | 24.2  | 21.0  | 18.9  | 11.4 |
| 2015 | 23.5  | 24.2  | 20.3  | 16.0  | 10.4 |
| 2016 | 16.6  | 23.0  | 18.2  | 15.0  | 10.6 |
| 2017 | 19.9  | 21.9  | 21.1  | 17.5  | 8.3  |
| 2018 | 23.6  | 20.8  | 18.6  | 15.2  | 10.2 |
| 2019 | 18.3  | 21.8  | 16.5  | 18.4  | 9.5  |
| 2020 | 15.2  | 18.1  | 16.9  | 16.3  | 9.4  |
| 2021 | 13.1  | 16.8  | 14.8  | 14.8  | 7.7  |
| 2022 | 10.5  | 13.8  | 11.8  | 14.9  | 7.9  |
| 2023 | 8.2   | 12.8  | 11.6  | 14.5  | 7.6  |
| 2024 | 8.2   | 9.5   | 10.6  | 12.4  | 6.6  |

**Figure 2. Cigarette smoking by age (GLS/OPN), GB 1974-2024<sup>3,4</sup>**



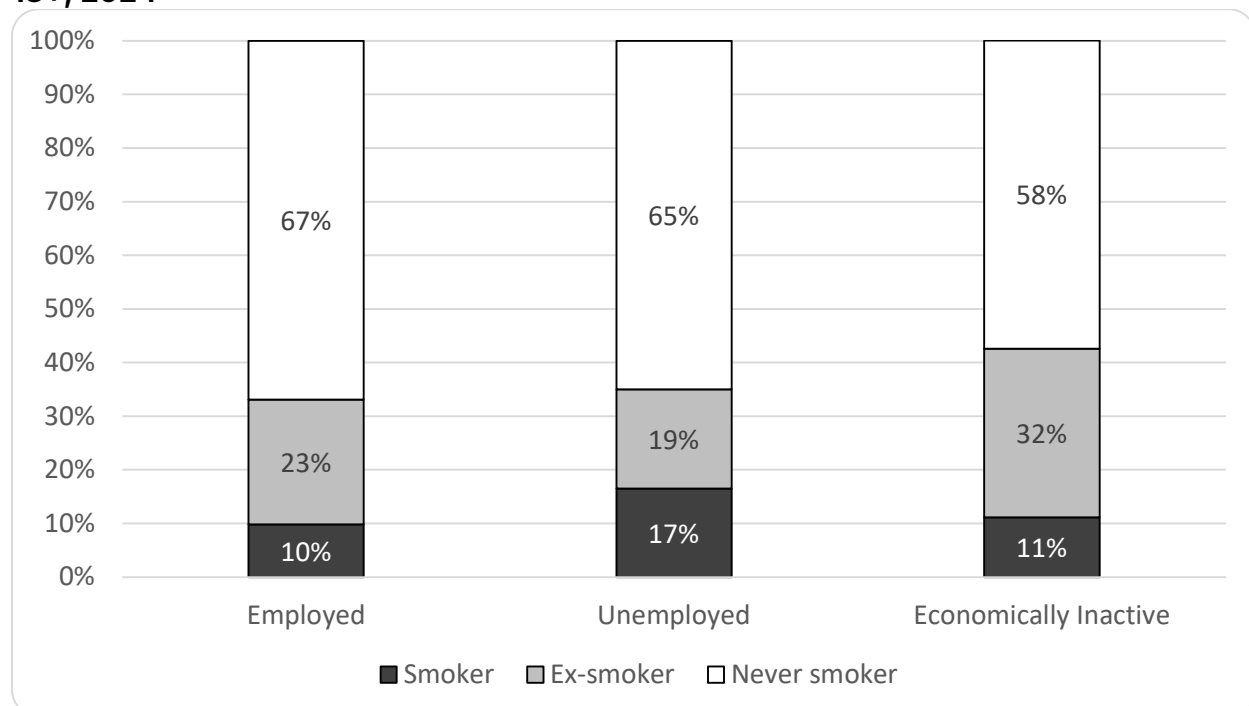
See also ASH fact sheet: [Young people and smoking](#)

## Smoking by socio-economic group

There is a strong link between cigarette smoking and socio-economic group. In 2024, 18.6% of adults in the UK in routine and manual occupations smoked compared with 6.6% in managerial and professional occupations.<sup>2</sup>

People in employment are less likely to smoke (10%) than unemployed people (17%).

**Figure 3. Prevalence of adult cigarette smoking by employment status (APS), UK age 18+, 2024<sup>2</sup>**



International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions of economic activity are used. Unemployed people are those who are not currently in work but who are looking for work. The group "economically inactive" contains those who are not in work, and not looking for work. This includes retired people and students.

## Tobacco consumption

Since the mid-1970s cigarette consumption has fallen among both men and women, particularly among heavy smokers (defined as those smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day). The average number of cigarettes smoked per day by men and women has seen a general downward trend. In 1974, male smokers living in Great Britain consumed an average of 18.4 cigarettes per day, and female smokers 13.7.<sup>3</sup> By 2023, the average number of cigarettes consumed per day had decreased to 12.2 for men and 10.0 for women.<sup>4</sup>

### **Frequency of smoking and socioeconomic group**

Smoking every day is associated with lower socio-economic status. A 2024 survey commissioned by ASH found that daily smoking is more than twice as common in the lowest social group (DE, 11.7%) than in the highest (AB, 4.9%).<sup>12</sup>

Lower cigarette consumption per day is associated with higher socio-economic status. A 2025 survey commissioned by ASH found that 52% of current smokers in highest social group (AB) smoked 6 or fewer cigarettes per day compared to 27% in the lowest social group (DE).<sup>12</sup>

### **Dependence on cigarette smoking**

There are several ways of measuring dependence on smoking including the desire to quit amongst those who nevertheless continue to smoke. Other ways of measuring dependence include how soon the first cigarette of the day is smoked after waking. In 2024, OPN data shows 46% of current smokers in Great Britain had their first cigarette less than 30 minutes after waking.<sup>4</sup>

Desire to stop smoking is high; in 2024 56% of GB current smokers intended to quit and 24% intended to quit in the next three months. Only 14% said that they do not intend to stop.<sup>4</sup>

## **Disease and deaths related to smoking**

Smoking is the primary cause of preventable illness and premature death, accounting for approximately 70,000 deaths a year in England.<sup>13</sup>

### **Disease caused by smoking**

Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body and dramatically reduces both quality of life and life expectancy. Smoking causes lung cancer, respiratory disease and heart disease as well as numerous cancers in other organs including the lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix. The 2010 US Surgeon General report, 'How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease', concludes that "there is no risk-free level of exposure to tobacco smoke, and there is no safe tobacco product."<sup>14</sup>

For every death caused by smoking, approximately 30 smokers are suffering from a smoking related disease.<sup>15</sup> In England it is estimated that in 2019-20, among adults aged 35 and over, around 500,000 NHS hospital admissions were attributable to smoking, accounting for 4% of all hospital admissions in this age group.<sup>13</sup> The cost of smoking to the National Health Service in England is estimated to be £1.8 billion a year.<sup>16</sup>

### **Deaths caused by smoking**

It is estimated that the global yearly death toll as a result of tobacco use is currently over 8 million (including exposure to second hand smoke).<sup>17</sup> It is predicted that by the end of the 21st century, tobacco will have killed one billion people within the century.<sup>18</sup>

About half of all life-long smokers will die prematurely, losing on average about 10 years of life.<sup>19</sup> Data from the Global Burden Study of Disease, 2023 reports the proportion of deaths in the United Kingdom.<sup>20</sup> Tobacco is the cause of 12.1% of deaths in the UK each year. It kills more people each year than the following preventable causes of death combined:<sup>20</sup>

- High body mass index – 7.1%
- Alcohol use – 3.2%
- Drug use – 1.3%

Most smoking-related deaths arise from one of three types of disease: lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD which incorporates emphysema and chronic bronchitis) and coronary heart disease (CHD).

In 2019, 15% (74,600) of all deaths of adults aged 35 and over in England were estimated to be attributable to smoking.<sup>13</sup> It is estimated that smoking causes:

- 35,500 (25%) of all cancer deaths (52% of cancers that can be caused by smoking)
- 23,700 (35%) of all respiratory deaths
- 14,700 (12%) of all circulatory disease deaths

**Table 7: Estimated percentages and numbers of deaths attributable to smoking in England by cause among adults aged 35 and over, 2019<sup>13</sup>**

|                                                            | Observed deaths | Male deaths   | Male % attributable to smoking | Female deaths | Female % attributable to smoking | Total         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Cancers which can be caused by smoking</b>              | <b>68,279</b>   | <b>22,800</b> | <b>59</b>                      | <b>12,800</b> | <b>43</b>                        | <b>35,500</b> |
| Trachea, Lung, Bronchus                                    | 27,490          | 12,700        | 85                             | 8,700         | 69                               | 21,400        |
| Upper Respiratory Sites                                    | 2,548           | 1,200         | 69                             | 400           | 44                               | 1,600         |
| Larynx                                                     | 631             | 400           | 79                             | 100           | 71                               | 500           |
| Oesophagus                                                 | 6,668           | 3,000         | 67                             | 1,200         | 55                               | 4,200         |
| Cervical                                                   | 636             | 0             | 0                              | 100           | 9                                | 100           |
| Bladder                                                    | 4,641           | 1,300         | 41                             | 400           | 27                               | 1,700         |
| Kidney and Renal Pelvis                                    | 3,966           | 800           | 31                             | 100           | 7                                | 900           |
| Stomach                                                    | 3,299           | 500           | 23                             | 100           | 11                               | 600           |
| Pancreas                                                   | 8,082           | 800           | 19                             | 900           | 22                               | 1,700         |
| Unspecified site                                           | 7,871           | 1,800         | 50                             | 700           | 18                               | 2,600         |
| Myeloid Leukaemia                                          | 2,447           | 300           | 20                             | 100           | 9                                | 400           |
| <b>Respiratory diseases which can be caused by smoking</b> | <b>50,173</b>   | <b>12,800</b> | <b>52</b>                      | <b>10,900</b> | <b>43</b>                        | <b>23,700</b> |

|                                                                        |                |              |           |              |           |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease                                       | 1,150          | 700          | 88        | 300          | 81        | 1,000         |
| Chronic Airway Obstruction                                             | 24,839         | 9,700        | 77        | 9,100        | 74        | 18,800        |
| Pneumonia, Influenza                                                   | 24,184         | 2,500        | 22        | 1,500        | 11        | 3,900         |
| <b>Circulatory diseases which can be caused by smoking</b>             | <b>111,276</b> | <b>9,700</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>5,000</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>14,700</b> |
| Other Heart Disease                                                    | 25,538         | 1,800        | 16        | 1,200        | 8         | 3,000         |
| Ischaemic Heart Disease                                                | 51,049         | 4,700        | 15        | 1,900        | 10        | 6,700         |
| Other Arterial Disease                                                 | 2,477          | 200          | 13        | 200          | 14        | 300           |
| Cerebrovascular Disease                                                | 27,716         | 1,400        | 12        | 800          | 5         | 2,200         |
| Aortic Aneurysm                                                        | 4,433          | 1,600        | 59        | 900          | 49        | 2,400         |
| Atherosclerosis                                                        | 63             | 0            | 24        | 0            | 8         | 0             |
| <b>Diseases of the digestive system which can be caused by smoking</b> | <b>1,549</b>   | <b>400</b>   | <b>47</b> | <b>300</b>   | <b>38</b> | <b>700</b>    |
| Stomach / Duodenal Ulcer                                               | 1,549          | 400          | 47        | 300          | 38        | 700           |

NB: The estimated attributable number of deaths is rounded to the nearest 100. Numbers may not all total due to rounding.

See also:

ASH fact sheet: [Secondhand smoke](#)

ASH fact sheet: [Smoking and cancer](#)

ASH fact sheet: [Smoking and respiratory disease](#)

ASH fact sheet: [Smoking, the heart and circulation](#)

## Non-fatal diseases

There are many medical conditions associated with or aggravated by smoking, which may not be fatal but still cause years of debilitating illness. These include:

|                              |                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Heart and circulation        | Angina, Buerger's Disease (severe circulatory disease), Peripheral vascular disease                          |
| Respiratory                  | Asthma, Common cold, Chronic rhinitis (inflammation of nose), Influenza, Tuberculosis                        |
| Stomach/digestive system     | Colon polyps, Crohn's disease (chronic inflamed bowel), Duodenal ulcer, Stomach ulcer                        |
| Mouth                        | Gingivitis & Periodontitis (gum disease), Tooth loss, Tooth discolouration                                   |
| Ligaments, muscles and bones | Ligament, tendon and muscle injuries, Neck and back pain, Osteoporosis (in both sexes), Rheumatoid arthritis |

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eyes                   | Cataract, Macular degeneration, Nystagmus (abnormal eye movements), Optic neuropathy (loss of vision), Ocular histoplasmosis (fungal eye infection), Tobacco Amblyopia (loss of vision), Diabetic retinopathy, Optic neuritis |
| Skin                   | Psoriasis, skin wrinkling                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Reproductive functions | Female fertility (30% lower), Menopause (onset 1.74 years earlier on average), Male fertility (Impotence, Reduced sperm count and motility, sperm less able to penetrate the ovum, increased shape abnormalities)             |
| Other                  | Depression, Hearing loss, Multiple sclerosis, Type 2 Diabetes                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Resources

For information about tobacco use and related harm at local level in England, please refer to [Public Health England's Local Tobacco Control Profiles for England](#). For more statistics on deaths from smoking in the UK and worldwide see [Deaths from Smoking](#).

| Smoking data                         | Data Source                                                                                                       | Source link                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Smoking Prevalence                   | Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics                                                          | <a href="#">Smoking habits in the UK and its constituent countries</a>                       |
| Cigarette smoking by gender and age  | Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN)                                                                               | <a href="#">Adult smoking habits in Great Britain (Table 1)</a>                              |
| Risk factors responsible for deaths  | Global Burden Study of Disease, 2023, United Kingdom                                                              | <a href="#">GBD Compare 2023 United Kingdom</a>                                              |
| Deaths attributable to smoking       | Office for National Statistics (ONS) annual extract of registered deaths and is based on original cause of death. | <a href="#">Statistics on Public Health England 2021, Part 2 – Smoking related mortality</a> |
| Smoking-related hospital admissions. | NHS Digital's Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and is based on the primary diagnosis.                            | <a href="#">Part 1: Smoking-related ill health and mortality</a>                             |

### When referring to this publication, please cite as:

Action on Smoking and Health (ASH). Smoking Statistics, 2025

## References

<sup>1</sup> Nicolaides-Bouman A & Wald, N. [UK smoking statistics](#). 2nd ed. London, Oxford: Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine; 1991

<sup>2</sup> [Adult smoking habits in the UK: 2024](#). Office for National Statistics. Annual Population Survey (APS). Results available [here](#)

<sup>3</sup> [General Lifestyle Survey](#) - Office for National Statistics (GLS), 1974 – 2011. Results available [here](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Adult smoking habits in the UK: 2024](#). Office for National Statistics. Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN). Results available [here](#)

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- <sup>5</sup> [PSA Delivery Agreement 18: Promote better health and well-being for all](#) - The Treasury, Oct 2007
- <sup>6</sup> [A Smokefree Future. A comprehensive tobacco control strategy for England](#) - Department of Health, February 2010
- <sup>7</sup> [Stopping the start: Our new plan to create a smokefree generation](#) - Department of Health and Social Care, November 2023
- <sup>8</sup> [Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s](#) - HM Government, July 2019
- <sup>9</sup> [Towards a smoke-free generation: tobacco control plan for England](#) - Department of Health, July 2017
- <sup>10</sup> [Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Tobacco Control Plan for England](#) - HM Government, March 2011
- <sup>11</sup> [Smoking Kills A White Paper on Tobacco](#) - The Stationary Office, 1998
- <sup>12</sup> ASH Smokefree GB Survey 2025. Total sample size was 13,314. The figures have been weighted and are representative of all adults in Great Britain (aged 18+) Fieldwork was undertaken by YouGov online between 10<sup>th</sup> February and 10<sup>th</sup> March 2025
- <sup>13</sup> [Statistics on Smoking, England 2020](#) Smoking-related ill health and mortality, NHS Digital (Table 1.4 & 1.5)
- <sup>14</sup> [How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioural Basis for Smoking Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General](#). Department of Health and Human Services, 2010
- <sup>15</sup> [Smoking & Tobacco Use – Diseases and Death](#). Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. July 2022
- <sup>16</sup> [ASH Ready Reckoner](#), Action on Smoking and Health, January 2025
- <sup>17</sup> [Factsheet 339, Tobacco](#) World Health Organisation, May 2022
- <sup>18</sup> Jha, P., & Peto, R. (2014). [Global effects of smoking, of quitting, and of taxing tobacco](#). *New England Journal of Medicine*, 370(1), 60-68.
- <sup>19</sup> Doll R, Peto, R, Boreham & Sutherland I. [Mortality in relation to smoking: 50 years' observations on male British doctors](#). *BMJ* 2004; 328: 1519
- <sup>20</sup> Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. [Global Burden Study of Disease](#), 2023, United Kingdom