



Tobacco statistics 2021

Students in higher education smoke less, but use more snus

MAIN FINDINGS

- Daily smoking has decreased among students in higher education, with the most significant decrease seen among male students in universities of applied science. On the other hand, the use of snus (moist smokeless tobacco) has increased among both university students and students in universities of applied science.
- Smoking among young people (14 to 20 years of age) and adults has decreased in the last two decades. Smoking among pensioners has changed only a little after early 2000s.
- The use of snus among young people has generally decreased. The use of snus has decreased particularly much with boys studying in vocational institutions, but has, on the other hand, increased among girls.
- E-cigarette use has remained low among both young people and adults.
- Increasingly fewer women who have given birth reported having smoked after the first trimester and of those who had smoked, an increasing number reported that they had quit smoking during the first trimester.

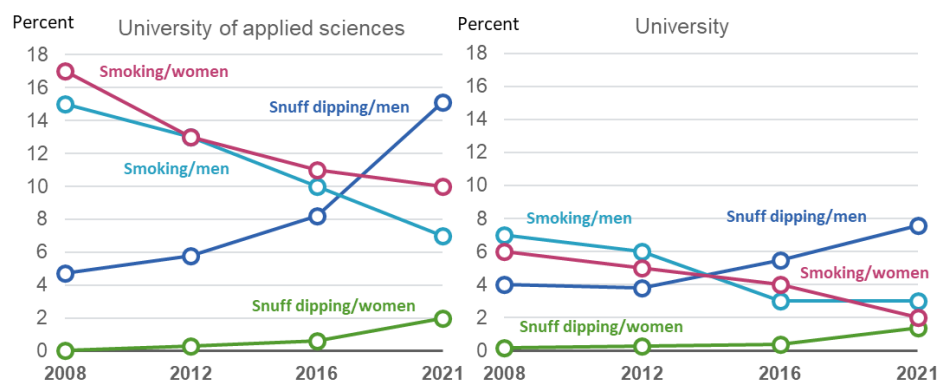
Daily smoking among university students has decreased during the last 15 years or so. Of students in higher education in 2021, six per cent of women and five per cent of men smoked daily, while in 2008 the figures were 11 per cent for both men and women. Daily smoking among students in universities of applied science is still more common than among students in universities. (Figure 1.)

Although smoking has decreased, snus use has increased. Of male students studying in a university of applied science, 15 per cent used snus daily in 2021, whereas in 2008, the figure was five per cent. The respective figures for male students in universities are four and eight per cent. The use of snus among female students has also increased somewhat, since in 2021, approximately two per cent of female students in universities of applied science and slightly more than one per cent of female students in universities used snus daily, whereas in 2008 both figures were significantly less than one per cent. (Figure 1.)

The decreasing trend in daily smoking among young people (14 to 20 years of age) continued in 2021 (Tobacco statistics 2020). Four per cent of girls and six per cent of boys on grades 8 and 9 of basic education smoke daily, whereas the respective figures in 2010–2011 were 17 and 14 per cent (see appendix table 6). Daily smoking was still markedly more common among students in vocational institutions than among students in general upper secondary schools: of the former, 18 per cent of 1st and 2nd year students smoke daily, while only two per cent of 1st and 2nd year students in the latter do so. Snus use figures among people between 14 and 20 years of age were two per cent for girls and seven per cent for boys. The highest proportion of daily snus users was found among boys in vocational institutions (16%) and the lowest proportion among girls on their 1st or 2nd year in upper secondary school (1%) (see appendix table 11).

In 2020, the proportion of daily smokers among people in working age (20-to-64-year-old) was 12 per cent: 11 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men (see appendix table 1). Daily smoking has generally decreased in the past two decades. On the other hand, daily snus use has increased somewhat, especially among young men (20-to-34-year-old), of which 12 per cent used snus daily in 2021, while in 2020 the figure was 9 per cent (see appendix table 10).

Figure 1. Percentages of daily smokers and snus users among students in higher education by gender in 2008–2021.



Source: The Finnish Student Health and Wellbeing Survey (KOTT); YTHS 2008-2016, THL 2021.

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Quality Description (OSF)

Tobacco statistics

Relevance of statistical data

Tobacco statistics contain information about tobacco consumption, trends in prices, taxation, legislation, tobacco use among the population and people exposed to cigarette smoke. Tobacco statistics are used, for example, for making decisions on tobacco policy, monitoring tobacco consumption in Finland and making international comparisons. The collection of data for the tobacco statistics is based on the Tobacco Act (546/2016) and the Act on the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (668/2008).

Description of the methods of statistical research

Prevalence of smoking among the population

The results concerning smoking in the adult population are based on sample-based surveys. Sample-based studies are always uncertain to some degree, but the larger the sample size of the study is and the more respondents it has, the less uncertainty there is. The representativeness of the collection of data via a survey sent by post and available online can be assessed using nonresponse analyses, which involve using register data to examine how the research respondents and those who have opted out of responding differ from each other, and how the possible nonresponses affect the results. The nonresponse is corrected in the ATH/FinSote data using weighting coefficients, which have been calculated using the register data available for the entire sample. The group studied using weighting factors represents the population from the perspective of the variables used in the calculation. The coverage is lowest among young men, while the participation of older people is high. It is also known that survey respondents often unknowingly or consciously report lower levels of unfavourable health behaviour. In particular, a lack of underrepresentation in questions concerning tobacco, alcohol and other intoxicant use is due, on the one hand, to the fact that people who consume large amounts of tobacco and are substance abusers are less likely on average to take part in studies and, on the other hand, to the fact that the participants underestimate their tobacco use. However, underestimations are not a problem when it can be assumed that this does not differ between the population in different years. (Further information: FinSote statistical report).

Data on smoking in the adult population (20-to-64-year-olds) and pensioners (people over 65 years of age) (appendix tables 1–5, 7 and 8 (since 2018)) are based on FinSote, the national survey of health, well-being and service use carried out by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare. For more information about the FinSote survey, see the THL website and statistical reports of the FinSote survey for 2018 and 2020. In 2018, a total of 26,422 people responded to the survey, and the response rate was 45.3 per cent. A total of 34.4% of 20–64-year-olds responded to the study and 59.5% of pensioners responded. 48.5% of women and about 41.7% of men responded. In 2020, a total of 28,199 people responded to the survey, and the response rate was 46.4 per cent. A total of 35.6% of 20–64-year-olds responded to the study and 61.3 per cent of pensioners responded. The response rate was 49.5 per cent for women and 43.1 per cent for men.

Data on smoking among adults (20 to 64 years of age) in appendix table 1 (for 2013–2017), in appendix table 3 (for 2014–2017), in appendix table 4 (for 2016–2017), in appendix table 5 (for 2016–2017), in appendix table 7 (for 2015–2017) and in appendix table 8 (for 2016–2017) and on smoking among pensioners (65 to 84 years of age) in appendix table 2 (for 2012–2017) and in appendix table 9 (for 2015–2017) are based on the Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH) carried out by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare in 2010–2017. For more information about the ATH study, visit THL website at www.thl.fi/ath. In 2016, the title of the study was changed to “Aikuisten terveys-, hyvinvointi- ja palvelututkimus” (Study on adult health, well-being and service use). The number of adults who responded to the study per study year: 2012: N=30,259; 2013: N=11,472; 2014: N=11,931; 2016: N=2,628; 2017: N=2,341. The number of pensioners who responded to the study per study year: 2012: n=1,421; 2013: N=16,930; 2014: N=6,971; 2015: N=7,179, 2016: N=2,265, 2017: N=1,871.

In the ATH study, response percentages have varied between 36% and 47% for 20–64-year-olds and between 64% and 72% for 65–84-year-olds. Pensioners (65–84-year-olds) have responded more actively than the adult population (20–64-year-olds) and women belonging to the adult population have responded more actively than men. In 2017, 42% of 20–64-year-old women responded to the study and 30% of men of the same age group. Of people in retirement age, approximately 64% of women and men responded to the survey in 2017.

Data on smoking among adult population (20-to-64 years of age) in the appendix tables referred to above are based on an annual study carried out by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare titled “Suomalaisen aikuisväestön terveystäytyminen ja terveys” (Health behaviour and health of the Finnish adult population), commonly abbreviated as AVTK. For more information about the AVTK study, visit THL website at www.thl.fi/avtk. Number of respondents to the study per study year: 1996: N=3,597; 1997: N=3,516; 1998: N=3,505; 1999: N=3,371; 2000: N=3,468; 2001: N=3,469; 2002: N=3,259; 2003: N=3,335; 2004: N=3,369; 2005: N=3,287; 2006: N=3,255; 2007: N=3,245; 2008: N=3,216; 2009: N=2,943; 2010: N=2,826; 2011: N=2,787; 2012: N=2,601; 2013: N=2,545; 2014: N=2,630.

Along the years, the average response percentage to the AVTK study has been around 70 per cent, but has fluctuated between 51 and 84 per cent. The response percentage increased slightly to 53 per cent in 2014, but in general, response activity saw a declining trend. Women were more active than men in responding to the survey in 2014, with the response percentages being 59 and 46, respectively. When comparing the data from 2009–2014 to the preceding years, please note the reduction in response percentage.

Data on smoking among people in retirement age (65-to-84 years of age) in appendix table 2 before 2012 and in appendix table 7 before 2015 are based on a survey titled “Eläkeikäisen väestön terveystäytyminen ja terveys” (Health behaviour and health in population in retirement age), EVTK, carried out every two years by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare. For more information about the EVTK study, visit THL website at www.thl.fi/evtk. Number of respondents to the study per study year: 1993: N=2,035; 1995: N=1,959; 1997: N=1,886; 2001: N=1,949; 2003: N=1,863; 2005: N=1,863; 2007: N=1,847; 2009: N=1,741; 2011: N=1,723; 2013: N=1,760.

Response percentages to the EVTK study have varied between 72 and 88 during the study period. In 2013, the response percentage was 74 per cent. There are no significant differences in the response rate of men and women.

The national Finnish Student Health and Wellbeing Survey (KOTT) has been carried out every four years since 2000. The study was carried out by the Finnish Student Health Service (FSHS) until 2016, and in 2021, the study was carried out by THL for the first time. The study scheduled for 2020 was postponed to 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic. Initially, the study targeted university students, but from 2008 onwards, its scope was expanded to students in universities of applied science. The 2000 and 2004 studies were carried out mailing forms to the respondents, whereas the 2008 and 2012 studies could also be responded to online. In 2016, most of the responses were given online, but a paper form was sent as a reminder to those who had not responded by the deadline. The latest data collection in 2021 was taken place completely online.

The 2021 data collection was performed during the third wave of the corona epidemic in February-March 2021. The target group of the study was 18-to-34-year-old undergraduate students who had enrolled for spring 2021 and who had a Finnish personal identity code. The study sample (n= 11,912) consisted of randomly selected students in universities of applied science (n= 5,969) and university students (n=5,943). A total of 53 per cent of the invitees responded to the study (n=6,258); that is 60 per cent of the women and 44 per cent of the men. The participation rate was higher among university students than among students in universities of applied science (the response rates were 56% and 49%, respectively). Number of respondents to the study per study year: 2000: N=3,174; 2004: N=3,153; 2008: N=5,105; 2012: N=4,409; 2016: N=3,114; 2021: N=6,258.

Data on the daily smoking and snus use of young people (aged 14–20) are based on THL's School Health Promotion Study, which is carried out in the form of surveys to entire classes, supervised by the teacher, and cover pupils in their 8th and 9th year of comprehensive

school and pupils in their 1st and 2nd year of upper secondary school and vocational school. Data on smoking and snus use in grades 7 to 9 in comprehensive schools has been collected since 1996 and data on smoking in upper secondary schools since 1999. The study was extended to vocational institutions in 2008. In 2017, the survey was for the first time also addressed to pupils in grades 4 and 5 of basic education. Due to their age, however, these pupils were not included in this analysis. The data for vocational institutions are restricted to students aged under 21, and the respondents are thus mainly aged between 14 and 20.

Until 2011, the School Health Promotion survey data were collected in Southern Finland, Eastern Finland and Lapland in even years, and elsewhere in Finland in odd years. Data describing the entire country was obtained by combining the data for consecutive years. Since 2013, the survey has been conducted in the same year across the country. Data collection has gradually moved from paper forms to an electronic survey form. The electronic survey was first used in vocational institutions in 2013, and in 2015 it was also adopted in general upper secondary schools and comprehensive schools.

The data of the School Health Promotion Study covered 74 to 84 per cent of the population in basic education and 60 to 76 per cent in general upper secondary schools between 2000 and 2013. Between 2015 and 2019, the coverage was 43 to 73 per cent in basic education and an estimated 51 to 70 per cent in general upper secondary schools. The 2021 coverage was approximately 83 per cent in basic education and an estimated 71 per cent in general upper secondary schools. Precise information on coverage is not available for vocational institutions. The decrease in the number of survey participants in 2015 and 2017 was due to technical difficulties in the data collection. The difficulties did not, however, have any fundamental impact on the quality of data reported nationally, so the data can be generalised at national level. In 2021, the data for the School Health Promotion Study were collected from grades 8 and 9 of basic education during the period 15 March–28 May and from upper secondary schools and vocational institutions during the period 1 March–28 May. Number of respondents to the study per study year: 2000–2001: N=145,685, 2002–2003: N=153,531, 2004–2005: N=158,163, 2006–2007: N=161,889, 2008–2009: N=199,757, 2010–2011: N=192,414, 2013: N=182,864, 2015: N=120,400, 2017: N=134,150, 2019: N=155,290, 2021: N=160,796.

Smoking during pregnancy

The data on smoking during pregnancy are retrieved from THL's Perinatal statistics. Data in the Perinatal statistics on smoking during pregnancy has become more detailed since 2017: we now obtain data on occasional and daily smoking after the 1st trimester, whereas previously, we only obtained data on smoking after the 1st trimester. The figures in this report represent the sum of occasional and daily tobacco users.

Consumption of tobacco products

Finland does not keep statistics on tobacco product consumption directly, but trends in tobacco consumption can be estimated from quantities of tobacco products taxed. This data is obtained from the excise duty statistics of the Tax Administration. Data on cigarettes detained by Finnish Customs in criminal proceedings is obtained from Finnish Customs.

The consumption of tobacco products is estimated by two methods. Firstly, tobacco deliveries subject to tax from the beginning of December in the previous year to the end of November on the statistics year are considered consumption. This method is based on an estimate that tobacco is stored on average for one month in wholesale and retail trade and the need to record the so-called balancing purchases that take place in December for the correct year. Secondly, the annual consumption subject to tax is described by tobacco deliveries in January–December in a given year. To guarantee the data protection of informants, fine-cut tobacco for rolling cigarettes is combined with pipe and cigarette tobacco.

Information on passenger imports of cigarettes and snus are based on an interview study by Kantar TNS. Passenger imports of cigarettes and snus is monitored nationwide every week by carrying out 500 phone interviews. The sampling method is multistage stratified sampling. The sample represents the 15–79-year-old population in Finland, with the

exception of Åland. Thus, data for the one-year review period is based on telephone interviews with some 26,000 persons, of whom some 2,600 had been abroad and responded to questions about passenger imports. The interviews focus on cigarette and snus imports during the two weeks preceding the interview. Kantar TNS has monitored the passenger imports of cigarettes since 2006 and of snus since 2009.

Prices and taxation of tobacco products

The data on the retail values and taxable values of tobacco products, the revenue from tobacco excise duty and the percentage of tobacco taxes were obtained from the Finnish Customs. The data on the disposable income of households were obtained from the annual national accounts published by Statistics Finland. Statistics Finland supplies the price index data on tobacco products.

Costs of adverse effects of smoking

Costs of smoking are calculated by applying the calculation framework developed at THL earlier ([Vähänen 2015](#)). The attributable fraction of smoking on so-called tobacco diseases was calculated by applying the SAF (smoking-attributable fraction) formula. The disease-specific risk figures and diseases classified as tobacco diseases were obtained from an earlier study. Health care costs were calculated by using the attributable fraction of smoking on data on visits, treatment periods and costs. The costs of income transfers were calculated similarly for disability pensions and immediate costs of sickness benefits. The assessment of costs of survivors' pensions was made by using smoking mortality. The assessment of indirect costs of smoking used the human capital method as applicable, among other methods. The assessment of economic costs is fraught with many uncertainties, and the figures shown should be considered indicative assessments of the magnitude of the costs.

Correctness and accuracy of data

The correctness and accuracy of the Tobacco statistics data depend on the correctness and accuracy of the data received from the informant organisations, i.e., the Finnish Customs, Statistics Finland and the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare. The received data is sanity checked by comparing it against the previous data. If an error is suspected, the data are checked with the informant organisations.

The statistics report was authored collaboratively by specialists from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Finance. Each author is responsible for the correctness and accuracy of their own text.

Timeliness and promptness of data

Tobacco statistics are published annually, and the data is final. No preliminary data is published. The Tobacco statistics are published by the end of October following the statistical reference year.

Availability and transparency of data

The Tobacco statistics are published once a year as a statistical report on THL's website. Some data on tobacco statistics are also available in the Sotkanet Statistics and Indicator Bank. The indicators can be accessed by searching with the keyword 'smoking'.

Comparability of statistical data

Tobacco statistics data is mostly available from 1980 onwards. Similar series on the consumption of tobacco products have been published since the 1970s in the report "Tupakka tupakkalain jälkeen" (Tobacco after the Tobacco Act; Statistics Finland, Studies 135) In 1980–2009, the Tobacco statistics were compiled by Statistics Finland. Since 2010 the Tobacco statistics have been compiled by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare.

Clarity and consistency/cohesion

The Tobacco statistics form part of the established production of statistics. The statistical report contains nationwide data.

Special issues concerning the 2021 statistics

The national Finnish Student Health and Wellbeing Survey (Korkeakouluopiskelijoiden terveys- ja hyvinvointitutkimus, KOTT) was carried out by THL for the first time in 2021 in the history of the study, and THL will continue to carry out the study also in the future. Previous KOTT surveys were carried out by the Finnish Student Health Service (FSHS).

Data on the smoking of the adult and retired population were received from the FinSote study that was carried out every other year until 2020. The 2021 statistics display data from 2020. Starting from 2022, a questionnaire study for adults that corresponds to the FinSote study will be carried out as part of the wider Terve Suomi study.

The coronavirus pandemic that started in early 2020 and the resulting restrictive measures in Finland, such as restrictions on travel and a reduction on travel have probably reduced the passenger imports of tobacco products, which continues to show in the 2021 figures.

Appendix tables

Prevalence of smoking among the population

Appendix table 1

Percentage of daily smokers 20–64-year-olds by sex and age, 1996–2020

Appendix table 2

Percentage of daily smokers 65–84-year-olds by sex and age, 1997–2020

Appendix table 3

Percentage of those aged 20 and over smoking daily and currently (daily or occasionally), 1997–2020

Appendix table 4

Percentage of daily and currently (daily or occasionally) users of tobacco products among 20–64-year-old by sex, 2000–2020

Appendix table 5

Percentage of daily and currently (daily or occasionally) users of e-cigarettes among 20–64-years-olds by sex, 2012–2020

Appendix table 6

Percentage of 14–20-year-olds who smoke daily or currently (daily or occasionally), 2000–2021

Appendix table 7

Percentage of 14–20-year-olds who use tobacco products daily or currently (daily or occasionally), 2000–2021

Appendix table 8

Percentage of people 20–64-year-olds never having smoked by sex and age, 1979–2020

Appendix table 9

Percentage of people aged 65–84-year-olds never having smoked by sex and age, 1993–2020

Appendix table 10

Percentage of 20–64-year-olds who use snus daily or currently (daily or occasionally), 2000–2020

Appendix table 11

Percentage of 14–20-year-olds who use snus daily or currently (daily or occasionally), 2000–2021

Quantities of tobacco products subject to tax and passenger imports

Appendix table 12

Quantities of tobacco products subject to tax and cigarettes imported by passengers from 1980 to 2021 (December–November)

Appendix table 13

Quantities of tobacco products subject to tax per people over 15 years of age and people between 15 to 64 years of age in 1980–2021 (December–November)

Appendix table 14

Quantities of tobacco products subject to tax 1975–2021

Appendix table 15

Tobacco products imported by passengers, their quantities per over 15 years of age and people between 15 to 64 years of age and the quantities of cigarettes detained by Finnish Customs in criminal proceedings in 1980–2021.

Tobacco product price statistics

Appendix table 16

Indices of tobacco products, 1990–2021

Appendix table 17

Households' disposable income and expenditure on tobacco products, 1990–2021

Appendix table 18

State revenue from excise duty on tobacco, 2002–2021

Appendix table 19a–d

Average price of tobacco products, proportions accounted for by taxes, 1998–2021

Appendix Table 1. Percentage of daily smokers 20–64-year-olds by sex and age in 1996–2020

Year	Men, age						Women, age						Total
	20–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	Total	N	20–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	Total	N	
%													
1996	32	28	28	21	28	1 531	23	18	19	9	18	1 743	23
1997	33	31	25	29	30	1 444	22	22	21	10	19	1 739	24
1998	32	37	31	21	31	1 551	20	24	18	12	19	1 647	25
1999	28	28	29	25	28	1 379	23	25	18	12	20	1 658	24
2000	29	33	29	19	28	1 440	19	23	20	15	19	1 748	23
2001	33	31	30	20	29	1 452	22	21	20	11	19	1 700	24
2002	33	26	30	23	28	1 365	21	18	19	14	18	1 603	23
2003	31	22	24	24	26	1 385	20	19	18	15	18	1 649	22
2004	28	31	29	22	28	1 382	23	18	16	16	19	1 675	23
2005	27	31	28	21	26	1 411	21	16	22	13	18	1 617	22
2006	27	22	25	23	24	1 346	18	21	21	14	18	1 634	21
2007	28	29	21	24	25	1 315	20	15	15	14	16	1 671	20
2008	22	25	26	21	24	1 275	16	15	21	16	17	1 694	20
2009	20	22	27	19	22	1 173	17	15	16	14	16	1 552	18
2010	22	21	25	21	22	1 149	18	15	15	13	15	1 447	18
2011	18	20	23	23	21	1 134	13	14	14	14	14	1 471	17
2012	19	15	24	19	20	1 037	13	12	13	15	13	1 374	16
2013	18	22	22	20	20	13 086	15	13	17	15	15	17 173	18
2014	19	20	20	19	19	4 948	15	13	16	14	15	6 524	17
2015	18	16	21	19	19	5 164	14	13	15	17	15	6 767	17
2016	13	17	18	16	16	545	15	14	15	15	15	777	15
2017	11	15	19	18	15	1 019	11	11	15	14	12	1 290	13
2018	12	16	16	18	15	4 648	14	9	14	14	13	6 231	14
2019	14	16	21	16	16	1 489	8	9	12	13	10	2 028	13
2020	11	15	13	16	14	5 300	10	11	12	13	11	6 790	12

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population (AVTK), 1996–2012. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), 2013–2017. THL. FinSote. THL from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 2. Percentage of daily smokers 65–84-year-olds by sex and age in 1997–2020

Year	Men, age 65–84	N	Women, age 65–84	N	Total	N
	%					
1997	10	953	5	933	7	1 886
1999	10	958	5	936	7	1 794
2001	11	993	5	956	8	1 949
2003	11	914	6	949	8	1 863
2005	8	924	4	939	6	1 863
2007	10	903	5	944	7	1 847
2009	9	853	5	888	6	1 741
2011	10	853	5	870	7	1 723
2012	9	626	5	795	7	1 421
2013	8	7 359	6	9 571	7	16 930
2014	10	2 991	6	3 980	8	6 971
2015	9	3 174	7	4 005	8	7 179
2016	11	444	7	499	9	943
2017	9	814	7	1 057	8	1 871
2018	10	5 706	5	6 949	7	12 655
2019	8	968	5	1 184	6	2 152
2020	8	6 064	5	7 342	7	13 406

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Retirement-Age Population (EVTK), 1997–2011, THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), years 2012–2017. THL. FinSote, from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 3. Percentage of those aged 20 and over smoking daily and currently (daily or occasionally) by gender in 1997–2020

Year	Men, age 20+		N	Women, age 20+		N	Total	
	Daily	Currently		Daily	Currently		Daily	Currently
	%							
1997	23	30	2 330	15	20	2 597	19	25
1999	21	28	2 180	15	20	2 511	18	24
2001	22	28	2 385	14	20	2 556	18	23
2003	20	26	2 259	14	19	2 537	16	23
2005	19	26	2 310	13	18	2 513	16	22
2007	19	26	2 175	12	18	2 579	15	22
2009	16	23	1 995	12	17	2 393	14	20
2011	16	23	1 960	11	16	2 296	13	19
2013	13	20	1 867	10	15	2 205	11	17
2014	17	27	8 104	12	18	10 914	14	22
2015	16	26	8 458	12	19	11 186	14	22
2016	13	21	1 042	12	18	1 064	13	20
2017	13	23	1 892	10	16	2 472	11	19
2018	14	22	11 037	10	16	14 414	12	19
2019	14	23	2 515	9	13	3 313	11	18
2020	12	20	12 060	9	15	15 340	11	18

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population (AVTK) and Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Retirement-Age Population (EVTk), 1997–2013. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), 2014–2017. THL. FinSote from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 4. Percentage of daily and currently (daily or occasionally) users of tobacco products¹⁾ among 20–64-yearolds by sex in 2000–2020

Year	Men, age 20–64		N	Women, age 20–64		N	Total	
	Daily	Currently		Daily	Currently		Daily	Currently
	%							
2000	29	39	1 437	19	28	1 747	24	33
2001	30	38	1 448	19	26	1 689	24	32
2002	29	38	1 360	18	27	1 597	23	32
2003	27	37	1 384	18	26	1 644	22	31
2004	29	40	1 382	18	27	1 673	23	33
2005	28	39	1 409	18	26	1 615	23	32
2006	24	34	1 333	18	26	1 616	21	30
2007	25	36	1 302	16	24	1 656	20	29
2008	25	35	1 274	17	25	1 691	21	29
2009	24	34	1 172	16	23	1 547	19	28
2010	24	35	1 147	15	23	1 442	19	28
2011	23	34	1 128	14	21	1 470	18	27
2012	22	33	1 033	13	22	1 372	17	27
2013	21	33	1 009	12	21	1 345	16	26
2014	19	30	1 045	13	20	1 403	15	24
2016	17	29	551	15	23	793	16	26
2017	19	31	1 022	12	21	1 292	15	26
2018	19	31	4 740	13	20	6 295	16	26
2019	20	33	1 497	11	17	2 033	15	25
2020	19	31	5 930	12	19	6 867	16	25

1) Use of tobacco products includes cigarette smoking, snus use or both concurrently.
Use of snuff was not surveyed in 2006 and 2007.

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population (AVTK), 2000–2014. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), 2016–2017. THL. FinSote from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 5. Percentage of daily and currently (daily or occasionally) users of e-cigarettes¹⁾ among 20–64-yearolds by sex in 2012–2020

Year	Men, age 20–64		N	Women, age 20–64		N	Total	
	Daily	Currently		Daily	Currently		Daily	Currently
%								
E-cigarettes total								
2012	-	2	999	-	1	1 317	-	2
2013	-	2	974	-	2	1 288	-	2
2014	-	3	1 023	-	2	1 356	-	3
2016	2	3	537	1	1	764	1	2
2017	1	2	1 012	-	1	1 269	1	2
2018	2	3	4 694	-	1	6 256	1	2
2020	1	3	5 321	-	1	6 820	1	2
E-cigarettes with nicotine								
2016	1	2	537	1	1	764	1	1
2018	2	3	4 686	-	1	6 250	1	2
2019	2	3	1 493	1	1	2 027	1	2
2020	1	2	5 306	-	1	6 808	1	2

1) E-cigarettes with nicotine/ E-cigarettes total was calculated only for years when information was available.

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population (AVTK), 2012–2014. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), 2016–2017. THL. FinSote from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 6. Percentage of 14–20-year-olds who smoke daily or currently (daily or occasionally), 2000–2021

Year	Type of school and gender												
	Pupils in the 8th and 9th grade of secondary school			Students in the 1st and 2nd grade of upper secondary school			Students in the 1st and 2nd grade of vocational school			All			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	N
%													
Daily													
2000–2001	25	22	24	18	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	143 255
2002–2003	22	20	21	17	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 006
2004–2005	18	17	18	14	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	155 760
2006–2007	16	14	15	11	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	159 566
2008–2009	17	14	15	10	11	10	39	40	39	21	17	19	196 724
2010–2011	17	14	15	10	11	11	40	39	39	21	18	19	190 426
2013	15	12	13	8	8	8	35	37	36	18	15	16	180 316
2015	10	8	9	5	6	6	28	33	30	14	13	13	118 909
2017	8	6	7	3	4	3	21	26	23	10	8	9	132 141
2019	6	5	6	2	3	3	17	21	18	7	6	7	150 426
2021	6	4	5	2	2	2	17	18	18	7	5	6	154 706
Currently¹⁾													
2000–2001	39	41	40	37	41	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	143 255
2002–2003	33	36	35	34	38	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 006
2004–2005	29	32	31	30	34	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	155 760
2006–2007	27	28	28	29	31	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	159 566
2008–2009	29	29	29	29	31	30	52	54	53	34	34	34	196 724
2010–2011	28	28	28	28	31	30	52	54	53	34	34	34	190 426
2013	26	24	25	25	28	27	48	52	50	31	30	30	180 316
2015	19	17	18	21	22	22	41	47	43	26	26	26	118 909
2017	17	15	16	17	17	17	36	39	37	21	19	20	132 141
2019	16	15	15	17	17	17	34	37	35	19	18	19	150 426
2021	14	13	13	16	16	16	35	35	35	18	16	17	154 706

1) Daily or occasionally.

Source: The School Health Promotion Study. THL.

Appendix Table 7. Percentage of 14–20-year-olds who use tobacco products daily or currently (daily or occasionally), 2000–2021

Year	Type of school and gender												
	Pupils in the 8th and 9th grade of secondary school			Students in the 1st and 2nd grade of upper secondary school			Students in the 1st and 2nd grade of vocational school			All			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	N
%													
Daily													
2000–2001	26	22	24	20	19	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 946
2002–2003	23	20	21	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	153 180
2004–2005	19	17	18	16	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	157 799
2006–2007	17	14	16	13	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	161 407
2008–2009	18	14	16	13	10	11	41	39	41	22	17	20	198 685
2010–2011	19	14	16	15	11	13	43	39	41	24	17	21	192 120
2013	19	12	15	15	9	11	41	37	39	23	15	19	182 070
2015	15	8	11	13	6	9	38	33	36	21	13	17	120 237
2017	12	7	9	10	4	7	34	27	31	17	9	13	132 300
2019	11	6	8	9	4	6	31	25	29	14	8	11	153 746
2021	9	5	7	6	3	5	27	22	25	11	6	9	158 836
Currently¹⁾													
2000–2001	42	41	41	40	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 946
2002–2003	36	36	36	38	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	153 180
2004–2005	31	32	32	33	33	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	157 799
2006–2007	29	28	29	32	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	161 407
2008–2009	31	29	30	33	31	32	55	54	55	37	34	36	198 685
2010–2011	32	29	30	34	32	33	57	54	55	39	34	36	192 120
2013	34	25	29	35	29	32	57	52	55	39	31	35	182 070
2015	27	17	22	31	23	26	52	48	50	35	26	31	120 237
2017	24	16	20	25	18	21	49	41	46	30	20	25	132 300
2019	20	15	18	24	18	20	46	40	44	26	19	22	153 746
2021	17	13	15	19	17	18	42	38	40	22	17	19	158 836

1) Daily or occasionally.

Source: The School Health Promotion Study, THL.

Appendix Table 8. Percentage of people never having smoked¹⁾ 20–64-year-olds by sex and age in 1979–2020

Year	Men, age					Women, age					Total
	20–34	35–49	50–64	Total	N	20–34	35–49	50–64	Total	N	
	%										
1979	21	23	19	21	2 346	36	60	75	56	2 135	37
1980	21	22	19	21	2 201	35	59	77	56	2 041	38
1981	24	24	20	23	1 906	36	55	75	54	1 745	38
1982	23	27	24	25	1 909	37	60	76	57	1 677	40
1983	27	27	23	26	1 795	32	55	72	51	1 782	38
1984	28	26	23	26	1 552	37	55	74	54	1 801	41
1985	26	25	24	25	1 456	36	58	73	54	1 575	40
1986	26	21	24	24	1 696	32	55	73	52	1 940	39
1987	31	24	30	28	1 653	37	47	73	50	1 932	40
1988	31	24	26	27	1 705	36	48	73	50	1 795	39
1989	35	26	28	29	1 647	37	49	75	52	1 816	41
1990	34	24	28	29	1 652	39	44	67	49	1 789	39
1991	32	28	28	29	1 607	42	44	71	51	1 813	41
1992	33	24	31	29	1 526	40	41	70	49	1 758	40
1993	35	24	27	28	1 446	42	43	69	50	1 638	40
1994	34	27	28	29	1 476	43	45	70	51	1 624	41
1995	28	23	25	25	1 523	35	36	62	43	1 726	35
1996	28	24	24	25	1 505	35	37	66	45	1 708	36
1997	31	22	23	25	1 434	33	34	58	41	1 716	34
1998	28	24	29	26	1 537	35	38	59	43	1 614	35
1999	31	25	29	28	1 362	36	36	58	42	1 622	36
2000	31	25	25	28	1 426	35	33	54	41	1 726	35
2001	33	27	25	28	1 438	32	35	58	42	1 668	35
2002	29	27	25	27	1 350	38	36	51	42	1 574	35
2003	32	32	26	30	1 376	36	38	48	41	1 628	36
2004	26	27	26	26	1 374	33	38	49	40	1 664	34
2005	34	25	22	26	1 398	33	40	46	40	1 602	34
2006	36	33	26	31	1 335	38	37	49	42	1 618	37
2007	27	26	25	26	1 305	33	40	47	41	1 659	35
2008	34	27	29	29	1 267	39	41	44	42	1 683	36
2009	34	36	29	32	1 164	35	43	46	42	1 539	38
2010	40	32	27	32	1 142	38	45	44	43	1 434	38
2011	35	33	26	30	1 127	40	46	46	44	1 466	38
2012	35	34	26	31	1 031	42	36	43	40	1 367	36
2013	38	34	32	34	1 008	37	47	45	44	1 343	39
2014	34	37	36	36	1 042	40	47	43	44	1 400	41
2015	39	37	35	37	4 977	46	49	47	47	6 574	42
2016	50	46	36	44	545	42	52	47	47	779	46
2017	44	45	33	40	1 021	55	53	49	52	1 288	46
2018	41	32	29	34	4 648	45	43	39	42	6 231	38
2020	39	33	27	33	5 300	48	43	39	43	6 790	38

1) Interrogatives have been slightly different between different surveys (AVTK, ATH, FinSote).

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population (AVTK), 1979–2014. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), years 2015–2017. THL, FinSote from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 9. Percentage of elderly people never having smoked¹⁾ 65–84-year-olds by sex and age in 1993–2020

Year	Men, age						Women, age					
	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	Total	N	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	Total	N
	%											
1993	21	21	21	33	24	1 008	79	75	80	87	80	952
1995	27	19	24	33	26	995	73	80	76	89	79	916
1997	26	26	19	26	24	913	79	76	81	89	81	867
1999	30	24	20	33	26	828	77	78	79	82	79	870
2001	35	30	25	30	30	968	73	75	76	82	76	892
2003	30	32	25	30	29	891	72	76	77	82	77	906
2005	36	33	36	30	34	909	75	75	78	77	76	901
2007	29	41	31	30	33	882	69	70	80	79	74	888
2009	31	33	32	39	33	827	66	72	80	83	75	853
2011	29	36	40	39	36	834	58	72	72	82	71	825
2013	31	36	38	49	38	858	58	64	74	81	69	860
2015	35	36	42	45	44	3 426	58	68	78	85	84	4 551
2016	35	36	37	59	46	493	58	78	78	85	83	583
2017	32	32	40	45	52	865	54	65	72	78	87	1 175
2018	23	30	32	38	29	5 706	45	54	61	68	55	6 949
2020	29	28	27	32	29	6 064	40	48	53	63	49	7 342

1) Interrogatives have been slightly different between different surveys (AVTK, ATH, FinSote).

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Retirement-Age Population (EVTK), 1993–2013. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), 2015–2017. THL, FinSote from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 10. Percentage of 20–64-year-olds daily and currently (daily or occasionally) users of snus by sex and age in 2000–2020

Using snus	Men, age					Women, age					Total
	20–34	35–49	50–64	Total	N	20–34	35–49	50–64	Total	N	
%											
Daily											
2000	4	1	-	1	1 426	-	-	-	-	1 739	1
2001	4	1	-	1	1 428	-	-	-	-	1 662	1
2002	3	1	-	1	1 340	1	-	1	-	1 571	1
2003	4	2	1	2	1 370	-	-	-	-	1 617	1
2004	7	1	-	3	1 377	-	-	-	-	1 652	1
2005	5	3	-	2	1 394	-	-	-	-	1 583	1
2008	3	2	1	2	1 224	-	-	-	-	1 592	1
2009	4	1	1	2	1 151	-	-	-	-	1 529	1
2010	3	2	-	2	1 076	-	-	-	-	1 350	1
2011	2	3	-	2	1 071	-	-	-	-	1 375	1
2012	5	2	-	2	999	-	-	-	-	1 324	1
2013	5	5	-	3	975	-	1	-	-	1 295	1
2014	6	3	-	2	1 022	-	-	-	-	1 363	1
2016	6	4	-	4	540	1	-	-	-	765	2
2017	9	3	2	5	1 356	1	1	-	1	1 847	3
2018	8	6	1	5	4 700	-	-	-	-	6 253	3
2019	9	6	2	5	1 492	1	-	-	-	2 022	3
2020	12	7	2	7	5 325	2	-	-	1	6 814	4
Currently											
2000	7	2	-	3	1 426	1	-	-	-	1 739	1
2001	9	2	-	3	1 428	-	-	-	-	1 662	2
2002	7	3	1	3	1 340	1	-	1	-	1 571	2
2003	9	4	1	4	1 370	-	-	-	-	1 617	2
2004	14	3	1	5	1 377	-	-	-	-	1 652	2
2005	11	5	1	5	1 394	1	-	-	-	1 583	2
2008	12	6	2	6	1 224	1	-	-	-	1 592	3
2009	13	4	2	5	1 151	1	-	-	-	1 529	3
2010	14	7	-	6	1 076	-	-	-	-	1 350	3
2011	11	7	1	5	1 071	1	-	-	-	1 375	3
2012	14	6	1	6	999	1	-	-	-	1 324	3
2013	14	9	1	7	975	1	1	-	1	1 295	3
2014	15	5	1	5	1 022	1	-	1	-	1 363	3
2016	13	10	-	8	540	5	-	-	-	765	5
2017	19	9	4	12	1 356	3	2	-	2	1 847	7
2018	18	13	3	10	4 700	3	-	-	1	6 253	6
2019	20	12	4	12	1 492	2	-	-	1	2 022	6
2020	22	12	3	12	5 325	4	1	-	2	6 814	7

Use of snus was not surveyed in 2006 and 2007.

Sources: Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population (AVTK), 2000–2014. THL. Regional Health and Well-being Study (ATH), 2016–2017. THL. FinSote from 2018 onwards. THL.

Appendix Table 11. Percentage of 14–20-year-olds who use snus daily or currently present (daily or occasionally), 2000–2021

Year	Type of school and gender												
	Pupils in the 8th and 9th grade of secondary school			Students in the 1st and 2nd grade of upper secondary school			Students in the 1st and 2nd grade of vocational school			All			N
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
%													
Daily													
2000–2001	3	-	2	3	-	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	143 831
2002–2003	3	-	1	3	-	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 308
2004–2005	2	-	1	3	-	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	156 988
2006–2007	3	-	1	3	-	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	159 749
2008–2009	3	-	1	4	-	2	4	-	3	3	-	2	196 665
2010–2011	4	-	2	6	-	2	5	-	3	5	-	2	190 089
2013	6	1	3	8	-	4	10	-	6	7	-	4	180 437
2015	8	1	4	9	-	4	13	1	8	10	1	5	119 946
2017	8	1	4	8	1	4	17	2	11	10	1	6	131 929
2019	8	2	5	7	1	4	20	6	15	10	3	6	153 053
2021	6	2	4	5	1	3	16	7	12	7	2	5	157 851
Currently¹⁾													
2000–2001	15	2	8	13	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	143 831
2002–2003	11	1	6	12	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 308
2004–2005	10	1	6	11	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	156 988
2006–2007	10	2	6	11	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	159 749
2008–2009	12	2	7	14	2	7	19	3	12	14	2	8	196 665
2010–2011	16	3	9	20	3	10	26	5	17	19	3	11	190 089
2013	24	4	14	24	4	12	33	6	21	26	4	15	180 437
2015	20	4	12	23	4	11	35	7	23	25	4	15	119 946
2017	17	4	11	16	3	9	35	9	25	21	5	13	131 929
2019	15	6	10	15	4	8	35	15	26	18	6	12	153 053
2021	11	4	8	10	4	6	29	15	23	14	5	9	157 851

1) Daily or occasionally.

Source: The School Health Promotion Study, THL.

Appendix Table 12. Quantities¹⁾ of tobacco products subject to tax and cigarettes imported by passengers from 1980 to 2021 (December-November)

Year	Taxed				Passenger imports ²⁾
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Loose tobacco	Total	Cigarettes
	mill. pcs	mill. pcs	1 000 kg	mill. pcs	mill. pcs
1980	6 886	64	1 013	8 508	..
1985	7 129	64	855	8 508	..
1990	7 465	88	646	8 547	..
1991	7 623	80	739	8 840	..
1992	6 365	82	810	7 693	..
1993	5 920	65	1 016	7 548	..
1994	5 729	64	1 118	7 513	..
1995	5 142	63	1 041	6 807	..
1996	4 876	63	944	6 391	..
1997	4 794	67	1 062	6 495	..
1998	4 850	67	1 045	6 525	..
1999	4 753	73	1 007	6 375	..
2000	4 754	80	1 005	6 380	..
2001	4 849	80	945	6 383	..
2002	4 897	85	940	6 428	..
2003	4 789	86	937	6 317	..
2004	4 941	89	881	6 385	..
2005	5 023	94	886	6 480	..
2006	5 050	98	807	6 390	781
2007	4 952	103	768	6 237	761
2008	4 898	110	754	6 168	764
2009	4 935	113	847	6 351	712
2010	4 715	123	658	5 850	616
2011	4 798	126	826	6 195	668
2012	4 665	125	641	5 776	610
2013	4 865	124	814	6 241	583
2014	4 317	117	663	5 454	488
2015	4 391	121	701	5 590	602
2016	4 787	123	480	5 648	505
2017	4 113 ³⁾	161	610	5 212	525
2018	4 133 ³⁾	148	712	5 376	337
2019	3 107	124	550	4 077	402
2020	2 957 ³⁾	144	625	4 063	191
2021	3 392	148	796	4 765	143

1) 1980–1994: Wholesale trade purchases and imports; 1995–: Tobacco products delivered for taxable consumption.

2) Source Kantar TNS interview survey: Private import of tobacco products.

3) In the years 2017–2018 and 2020, a record amount of cigarettes was returned to the tax warehouse, making the number of taxable cigarettes lower in reality.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.

Appendix Table 13. Quantities¹⁾ of tobacco products subject to tax per people over 15 years of age and people between 15 to 64 years of age in 1980–2021 (December–November)

Year	Per capita aged 15 and over				Per capita aged 15–64			
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Loose tobacco	Total	Cigarettes	Cigars	Loose tobacco	Total
	pcs	pcs	g	pcs	pcs	pcs	g	pcs
1980	1 808	17	266	2 234	..	..	..	..
1985	1 804	16	216	2 154	2 135	19	256	2 548
1990	1 855	22	161	2 124	2 224	26	192	2 547
1991	1 883	20	183	2 183	2 252	24	219	2 623
1992	1 562	20	199	1 888	1 180	24	239	2 273
1993	1 445	16	248	1 842	1 743	19	299	2 222
1994	1 392	16	272	1 825	1 683	19	328	2 207
1995	1 243	15	252	1 646	1 508	18	305	1 996
1996	1 174	15	227	1 538	1 427	18	276	1 871
1997	1 148	16	254	1 556	1 399	20	310	1 895
1998	1 156	16	249	1 555	1 409	19	304	1 896
1999	1 127	17	239	1 511	1 376	21	291	1 845
2000	1 122	19	237	1 506	1 372	23	290	1 842
2001	1 140	19	222	1 500	1 397	23	272	1 839
2002	1 146	20	220	1 505	1 408	24	270	1 848
2003	1 116	20	218	1 137	1 375	25	269	1 399
2004	1 146	21	204	1 481	1 416	26	253	1 442
2005	1 159	22	204	1 495	1 435	27	253	1 462
2006	1 158	22	185	1 465	1 440	28	230	1 468
2007	1 128	23	175	1 420	1 407	29	218	1 437
2008	1 108	25	171	1 395	1 385	31	213	1 744
2009	1 109	25	190	1 427	1 391	32	239	1 790
2010	1 054	27	147	1 307	1 328	35	185	1 648
2011	1 066	28	183	1 377	1 356	36	233	1 750
2012	1 031	28	142	1 277	1 323	35	182	1 639
2013	1 070	27	179	1 373	1 387	35	232	1 779
2014	946	26	145	1 195	1 236	34	190	1 562
2015	958	26	153	1 220	1 263	35	202	1 608
2016	1 041	27	104	1 228	1 382	36	139	1 631
2017	891 ²⁾	35	132	1 129	1 192 ²⁾	47	177	1 510
2018	893 ²⁾	32	154	1 161	1 202 ²⁾	43	207	1 564
2019	669	27	118	851	907	36	160	1 190
2020	634 ²⁾	31	134	840	863 ²⁾	42	182	1 186
2021	724	32	170	986	993	43	233	1 394

1) 1980–1994: Wholesale trade purchases and imports; 1995–: Tobacco products delivered for taxable consumption.

2) In the years 2017–2018 and 2020, a record amount of cigarettes was returned to the tax warehouse, making the number of taxable cigarettes lower in reality.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.

Appendix Table 14. Quantities¹⁾²⁾ of tobacco products subject to tax 1975–2021

Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Loose tobacco	Total	
	mill. pcs	mill. pcs	1 000 kg	1 000 kg ³⁾	mill. pcs
1975	8 140	143	812	6 416	9 532
1980	7 119	64	905	5 683	8 575
1985	6 829	66	851	5 449	8 204
1990	7 160	86	619	5 532	8 198
1995	5 192	65	929	4 434	6 686
2000	4 682	79	853	4 054	6 073
2001	4 833	83	946	4 253	6 371
2002	4 925	87	948	4 323	6 470
2003	4 799	86	933	3 291	6 320
2004	4 930	89	874	4 257	6 364
2005	5 078	95	882	4 373	6 530
2006	4 986	97	796	4 232	6 308
2007	4 928	104	767	4 178	6 212
2008 ¹⁾	6 983	117	785	5 558	8 308
2009	3 522	116	939	2 521	5 083
2010	4 413	114	537	3 633	5 353
2011	6 370	153	1 049	5 496	8 137
2012	2 824	101	423	2 461	3 576
2013	6 928	137	1 068	5 846	8 708
2014	4 458	113	640	3 763	5 556
2015	5 053	119	684	4 206	6 224
2016	3 647	124	434	3 052	4 439
2017	4 184 ³⁾	199	706	3 825	5 469
2018	3 893 ³⁾	129	609	3 397	4 959
2019	2 761	118	639	1 202	3 862
2020	3 743 ³⁾	142	712	1 132	4 980
2021	1 600	154	703	1 292	2 836

1) 1980–1994: Wholesale trade purchases and imports; 1995–: Tobacco products delivered for taxable consumption

2) Whenever tobacco tax is increased, large quantities of tobacco products are typically released for consumption just before the increase becomes effective, which can be seen, depending on the timing and quantity of the warehoused tobacco products, as large quantities of tobacco products being released for consumption during years preceding the tax increases. In recent years, tobacco tax was increased in 2009, 2012 and 2014–2021.

3) Years 1980–1989: Excl. Imports; 1990–1994: Incl. Imports

4) In the years 2017–2018 and 2020, a record amount of cigarettes was returned to the tax warehouse, making the number of taxable cigarettes lower in reality.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.

Appendix Table 15. Tobacco products¹⁾ imported by passengers, their quantities per over 15 years of age and people between 15 to 64 years of age and the quantities of cigarettes detained by Finnish Customs in criminal proceedings in 1980–2021.

Year	Cigarettes			Snuff and chewing tobacco ²⁾			Cigarettes confiscated by the customs mill. pcs
	Per capita aged 15 and over		Per capita aged 15–64	Per capita aged 15 and over		Per capita aged 15–64	
	mill. pcs	pcs	pcs	1 000 kg	g	g	
1980	..	..	..	23	6	..	0,5
1985	..	..	..	27	7	8	0,1
1990	..	..	..	87	22	26	0,1
1995	..	..	..	.	..	..	1,4
2000	..	..	..	.	..	..	71,7
2001	..	..	..	.	..	..	27,8
2002	..	..	..	.	..	..	21,8
2003	..	..	..	.	..	..	19,4
2004	..	..	..	.	..	..	13,6
2005	..	..	..	.	..	..	28,3
2006	763	175	218	.	..	..	32,6
2007	812	185	231	.	..	..	22,8
2008	715	162	202	.	..	..	18,3
2009	738	166	208	172 ⁴⁾	39	49	16,0
2010	598	134	168	203 ⁴⁾	45	57	10,3
2011	665	148	188	221 ⁴⁾	49	62	12,5
2012	602	133	171	254 ⁴⁾	56	72	28,0 ³⁾
2013	589	130	168	209 ⁴⁾	46	59	3,8
2014	470	103	135	202 ⁴⁾	44	58	4,8
2015	606	132	174	290 ⁴⁾	63	84	3,4
2016	508	110	147	263 ⁴⁾	57	76	4,3
2017	501	109	145	352 ⁵⁾	76	102	3,0
2018	351	76	102	393 ⁵⁾	85	114	2,7
2019	402	87	117	346 ⁵⁾	74	101	2,7
2020	167	36	49	219 ⁵⁾	47	64	4,5
2021	146	31	43	157 ⁵⁾	34	46	0,7

1) Source Kantar TNS interview survey: Private import of tobacco products.

2) Years 1980–1989: Excl. Imports; 1990–1994: Incl. Imports.

3) In 2012, Customs exposed a total of 42.5 million cigarettes illegally brought to Finland. Customs confiscated 28 million of these cigarettes and was able to determine the smuggling and distribution of 14.5 million cigarettes in pre-trial investigations. The amount of confiscated cigarettes was up to twice the average rate of the previous five years. The amount is affected by two larger seizures. No major cigarette seizures took place in 2013–2014.

4) The estimated weight of a snus box is 30 grams. The calculation is based on the number of boxes.

5) The calculated weight for a can of snus in portion pouches is 22 g and for a can of loose snus, 43 g. The calculations have been done by Kantar TNS.

Sources: Kantar TNS interview survey; THL.

Appendix Table 16. Indices of tobacco products, 1990–2021

Year	Cost-of-living index	Consumer price index	Tobacco total	Cigarettes	Cigars	Loose tobacco
	(1951:10=100)	(1990=100)				
1990	1 248	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1991	1 300	104,3	111,4	111,5	110,8	111,3
1992	1 333	107,4	118,3	118,3	110,8	123,1
1993	1 361	109,7	128,8	128,6	113,5	143,9
1994	1 376	110,9	131,4	131,2	114,1	149,5
1995	1 390	112,0	139,0	138,6	114,1	163,2
1996	1 398	112,6	147,3	146,8	119,8	179,5
1997	1 415	114,0	151,2	150,3	126,7	190,7
1998	1 435	115,6	155,5	153,9	128,5	204,1
1999	1 452	117,0	159,0	156,8	130,4	214,0
2000	1 501	120,9	163,8	160,4	136,4	233,4
2001	1 539	124,0	167,7	163,7	140,5	235,0
2002	1 563	126,0	169,3	165,3	144,4	234,9
2003	1 577	127,1	169,9	166,0	148,4	232,2
2004	1 580	127,3	167,7	163,5	149,9	232,4
2005	1 594	128,4	171,2	166,6	153,3	241,4
2006	1 622	130,7	175,4	171,0	155,1	244,3
2007	1 662	133,9	179,8	175,6	157,1	245,4
2008	1 730	139,4	183,2	179,2	159,9	247,3
2009	1 730	139,4	202,0	197,2	169,3	283,7
2010	1 751	141,1	211,7	205,8	179,5	310,4
2011	1 812	146,0	215,0	208,2	184,7	323,4
2012	1 863	150,1	228,8	220,0	197,8	366,0
2013	1 890	152,3	241,1	231,5	203,3	394,6
2014	1 910	153,9	254,3	244,0	217,1	418,7
2015	1 906	153,5	270,0	258,8	226,1	450,0
2016	1 913	154,1	279,8	267,4	238,2	477,5
2017	1 927	155,3	305,9	291,7	252,0	537,4
2018	1 948	156,9	336,3	320,8	268,9	594,9
2019	1 968	158,5	366,8	350,5	285,5	646,2
2020	1 974	159,0	394,6	376,9	296,9	706,8
2021	2 017	162,5	420,3	401,5	306,7	759,2
Change % 2020–2021	2,2	2,2	6,5	6,5	3,3	7,4

Source: Statistics Finland.

Appendix Table 17. Households' disposable income and expenditure on tobacco products, 1990–2021

Year	Disposable income	Expenditure of tobacco products	Per capita aged 15 and over	Expenditure on tobacco products in relation to disposable income
	EUR million	EUR million	€	%
1990	44 475	913	227	2,1
1991	47 743	1 004	248	2,1
1992	48 643	1 056	259	2,2
1993	47 530	1 000	244	2,1
1994	46 026	977	237	2,1
1995	50 062	975	236	1,9
1996	50 381	990	238	2,0
1997	53 848	1 051	252	2,0
1998	56 697	1 053	251	1,9
1999	60 516	1 004	238	1,7
2000	62 836	1 041	246	1,7
2001	66 183	1 177	277	1,8
2002	69 534	1 207	283	1,7
2003	73 034	1 210	282	1,7
2004	76 668	1 221	283	1,6
2005	78 430	1 252	289	1,6
2006	81 398	1 279	293	1,6
2007	86 225	1 243	283	1,4
2008	91 074	1 246	282	1,4
2009	93 810	1 266	285	1,3
2010	97 958	1 286	287	1,3
2011	101 943	1 346	299	1,3
2012	104 575	1 340	296	1,3
2013	107 133	1 417	312	1,3
2014	108 271	1 446	317	1,3
2015	110 121	1 528	333	1,4
2016	112 209	1 584	344	1,4
2017	114 644	1 605	348	1,4
2018	118 319	1 757	380	1,5
2019	121 714	1 835	395	1,5
2020 ^{*)}	122 535	1 901	408	1,6
2021 ^{*)}	125 746	1 995	426	1,6

^{*)} Preliminary data.

Source: National Accounts, Statistics Finland.

Appendix Table 18. State revenue from excise duty on tobacco 2002–2021

Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Loose tobacco	Other tobacco products	Total ¹⁾
EUR million					
Excise duty on tobacco					
2002	531	9	52	8	600
2003	528	9	48	7	592
2004	538	9	46	7	600
2005	544	10	46	7	607
2006	563	11	44	7	625
2007	564	11	42	7	624
2008 ²⁾	570	12	41	7	630
2009 ²⁾	614	14	54	7	689
2010	629	15	47	7	698
2011 ²⁾	655	16	62	6	739
2012	674	18	55	6	753
2013 ²⁾	747	18	76	7	848
2014 ²⁾	694	19	66	6	785
2015 ²⁾	776	21	77	7	881
2016 ²⁾	889	23	56	7	975
2017 ²⁾	841	26	79	8	954
2018 ²⁾	967	34	105	9	1 115
2019 ²⁾	797	33	89	10	929
2020 ²⁾	897	42	109	11	1 059
2021 ²⁾	867	36	115	13	1 031

1) Pursuant to the final central government accounts.

2) Due to increases in the cigarette tax rate that entered into force in 2009, 2012, and 2014–2021, the amount of tobacco products released for consumption was exceptionally high in the previous years.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Appendix Table 19a. Retail price of tobacco products¹⁾, proportions accounted for by taxes, 1998–2021

Change in price	Retail price	Taxes			
		Value added tax	Ad valorem tax	Specific tax	Tobacco tax share of the price
	€	%	%	€/1 000 pcs.	%
Cigarettes (20 pcs)					
1.1.1998	3,70	18,03	50,00	15,14	58,20
1.4.1999	3,78	18,03	50,00	15,14	58,00
1.2.2000	3,78	18,03	50,00	15,14	58,00
1.6.2000	3,87	18,03	50,00	15,14	57,80
1.1.2001	4,00	18,03	50,00	15,14	57,60
1.1.2002	4,00	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,60
1.1.2003	4,00	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,60
1.1.2004	4,00	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,60
1.1.2005	4,00	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,60
1.1.2006	4,10	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,40
1.1.2007	4,20	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,20
1.1.2008	4,30	18,03	50,00	15,13	57,00
1.1.2009	4,40	18,03	52,00	15,13	58,90
1.7.2010	4,40	18,70	52,00	17,50	60,00
1.1.2011	4,50	18,70	52,00	17,50	59,80
1.1.2012	4,89	18,70	52,00	22,50	61,20
1.1.2013	5,01	19,35	52,00	22,50	61,00
1.1.2014	5,47	19,35	52,00	28,00	62,20
1.1.2015	5,68	19,35	52,00	33,50	63,80
1.1.2016	5,96	19,35	52,00	37,50	64,58
1.7.2016	6,21	19,35	52,00	41,50	65,36
1.1.2017	6,50	19,35	52,00	45,50	65,99
1.7.2017	6,85	19,35	52,00	49,50	66,46
1.1.2018	7,05	19,35	52,00	53,75	67,24
1.7.2018	7,35	19,35	52,00	58,00	67,78
1.1.2019 ²⁾	7,58	19,35	52,00	62,25	68,73
1.7.2019	7,77	19,35	52,00	66,50	69,11
1.1.2020	8,47	19,35	52,00	69,75	68,48
1.7.2020	8,65	19,35	52,00	73,00	68,87
1.1.2021	8,93	19,35	52,00	76,25	69,08
1.7.2021 ³⁾	8,89	19,35	52,00	79,50	70,22

1) Cigarette in the most popular price category until 2010. The weighted average price since 2011..

2) In the beginning of the year 2019, taxes for average-price cigarettes are determined by the minimum tax rate of €260,5/1000 cigarettes.

3) In the end of the year 2021, taxes for average-price cigarettes are determined by the minimum tax rate of €312,00/1000 cigarettes.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.

Appendix Table 19b. Retail price of tobacco products¹⁾, proportions accounted for by taxes, 1998–2021

Change in price	Retail price	Taxes			
		Value added tax	Ad valorem tax	Specific tax	Tobacco tax share of the price
	€	%	%	€/pcs.	%
Cigars (10 pcs)					
15.1.1998	4,71	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.4.1999	5,05	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.2.2000	5,28	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.6.2000	5,55	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2001	5,55	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2002	4,58	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2003	4,63	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2004	4,82	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2005	4,75	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2006	4,86	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2007	4,20	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2008	4,30	18,03	22,00	..	22,00
1.1.2009	4,40	18,03	24,00	..	24,00
1.7.2010	4,40	18,70	25,00	..	25,00
1.1.2011	5,06	18,70	25,00	..	25,00
1.1.2012	5,38	18,70	27,00	..	27,00
1.1.2013	5,34	19,35	27,00	..	27,00
1.1.2014	5,62	19,35	28,00	..	28,00
1.1.2015	5,79	19,35	30,00	..	30,00
1.1.2016	5,74	19,35	31,00	..	31,00
1.7.2016	6,07	19,35	32,00	..	32,00
1.1.2017	5,64	19,35	33,00	..	33,00
1.7.2017	4,83	19,35	34,00	..	34,00
1.1.2018	6,32	19,35	34,00	0,010	37,97
1.7.2018	6,79	19,35	34,00	0,015	36,82
1.1.2019	6,87	19,35	34,00	0,020	37,85
1.7.2019	6,91	19,35	34,00	0,025	39,07
1.1.2020	7,18	19,35	34,00	0,030	39,00
1.7.2020	7,06	19,35	34,00	0,035	41,08
1.1.2021	7,29	19,35	34,00	0,040	41,15
1.7.2021	7,38	19,35	34,00	0,045	42,01

1) Taxable values until the year 2010, as calculated by the Finnish Customs. Average price from the year 2011.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.

Appendix Table 19c. Retail price of tobacco products¹⁾, proportions accounted for by taxes, 1998–2021

Change in price	Retail price	Taxes			
		Value added tax	Ad valorem tax	Specific tax	Tobacco tax share of the price
	€	%	%	€/kg	%
Pipe and cigarette tobacco (40g)					
15.1.1998	5,52	18,03	48,00	2,02	49,50
1.4.1999	5,72	18,03	48,00	2,02	49,40
1.2.2000	6,12	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,40
1.6.2000	6,16	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,40
1.1.2001	6,16	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,40
1.1.2002	6,16	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,40
1.1.2003	6,56	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,20
1.1.2004	6,70	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,20
1.1.2005	6,70	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,20
1.1.2006	6,12	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,40
1.1.2007	7,08	18,03	48,00	3,62	50,00
1.1.2008	8,20	18,03	48,00	3,62	49,80
1.1.2009	8,48	18,03	48,00	6,50	51,10
1.7.2010	8,57	18,70	48,00	8,50	52,00
1.1.2011	8,04	18,70	48,00	8,50	51,90
1.1.2012	9,60	18,70	48,00	13,50	54,10
1.1.2013	10,10	19,35	48,00	13,50	53,60
1.1.2014	11,54	19,35	48,00	19,00	54,60
1.1.2015	12,79	19,35	48,00	24,50	55,90
1.1.2016	13,66	19,35	48,00	28,75	56,00
1.7.2016	14,34	19,35	48,00	33,00	57,10
1.1.2017	15,85	19,35	48,00	37,25	57,40
1.7.2017	16,16	19,35	48,00	41,50	58,27
1.1.2018	16,94	19,35	48,00	51,50	60,16
1.7.2018	17,45	19,35	48,00	61,50	62,10
1.1.2019	18,64	19,35	48,00	56,50	60,12
1.7.2019	19,55	19,35	48,00	61,50	60,58
1.1.2020	19,34	19,35	48,00	65,00	61,44
1.7.2020	20,50	19,35	48,00	68,50	61,37
1.1.2021	21,42	19,35	48,00	72,00	61,45
1.7.2021	22,47	19,35	48,00	75,50	61,44

1) Taxable values until the year 2010, as calculated by the Finnish Customs. Average price from the year 2011.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.

Appendix Table 19d. Retail price of tobacco products¹⁾, proportions accounted for by taxes, 1998–2021

Change in price	Retail price	Taxes			
		Value added tax	Ad valorem tax	Specific tax	Tobacco tax share of the price
	€	%	%	€/kg	%
Tobacco for hand rolled cigarettes (30g)					
15.1.1998	2,52	18,03	50,00	2,02	52,4
1.4.1999	2,69	18,03	50,00	2,02	52,3
1.2.2000	2,86	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.6.2000	2,86	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2001	2,86	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2002	2,86	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2003	2,86	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2004	2,85	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2005	2,85	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2006	2,85	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2007	2,85	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,8
1.1.2008	2,95	18,03	50,00	3,62	53,7
1.1.2009	2,95	18,03	52,00	6,50	58,6
1.7.2010	3,50	18,70	52,00	10,00	60,6
1.1.2011	3,68	18,70	52,00	10,00	60,2
1.1.2012	4,41	18,70	52,00	16,50	63,2
1.1.2013	4,40	19,35	52,00	16,50	63,3
1.1.2014	4,84	19,35	52,00	20,00	65,4
1.1.2015	5,22	19,35	52,00	23,50	65,5
1.1.2016	5,10	19,35	52,00	26,00	66,1
1.7.2016	5,68	19,35	52,00	28,50	67,4
1.1.2017	5,94	19,35	52,00	31,00	67,7
1.7.2017	6,19	19,35	52,00	33,50	68,2
1.1.2018	6,52	19,35	52,00	36,25	68,7
1.7.2018	6,80	19,35	52,00	39,00	69,2
1.1.2019	7,13	19,35	52,00	41,75	69,6
1.7.2019	7,36	19,35	52,00	44,50	70,1
1.1.2020	7,69	19,35	52,00	46,50	70,1
1.7.2020	7,94	19,35	52,00	48,50	70,3
1.1.2021	8,16	19,35	52,00	50,50	70,6
1.7.2021	8,48	19,35	52,00	52,50	70,6

1) Cigarette in the most popular price category until 2010. The weighted average price since 2011.

Source: Finnish Tax Administration.