# Smoking and drinking among adults, 2009 

A report on the 2009 General Lifestyle Survey

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## Introduction

In 2008 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) launched the Integrated Household Survey (IHS). In the IHS questionnaires are comprised of two sections: a suite of core IHS questions followed by individual survey modules. In 2009 the modules of the IHS were:

- General LiFestyle Survey (GLF)
- Living Cost and Food Survey (LCF)
- Opinions Survey (OPN)
- English Housing Survey (EHS)
- Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- Annual Population Survey (APS)
- Life Opportunities Survey (LOS)

Questions on smoking and drinking behaviour formed part of the General Household Survey (GHS) until 2008 when, to mark its entry into the IHS, it was renamed the General LiFestyle Survey (GLF). This report provides information about smoking and drinking based on data collected by the GLF in 2009. It also includes tables showing data on the trends and changes in smoking and drinking measured by the GLF in 2008 and by the GHS over several decades.

## An overview of the General Lifestyle Survey

The GLF is a multi-purpose continuous survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It collects information on a range of topics from people living in private households in Great Britain. The survey started as the GHS in 1971 and has been carried out continuously since then, except for breaks to review it in 1997/1998 and to redevelop it in 1999/2000.

The survey presents a picture of households, families and people living in Great Britain. This information is used by government departments and other organisations, such as educational establishments, businesses and charities, to contribute to policy decisions and for planning and monitoring purposes.

The interview consists of questions relating to the household, answered by the household reference person ${ }^{1}$ or spouse, and an individual questionnaire, asked of all resident adults aged 16 and over. Demographic and health information is also collected about children in the household. The GLF collects data on a wide range of core topics which are included on the survey every year. These are:

- demographic information about households, families and people
- housing tenure and household accommodation
- access to and ownership of consumer durables, including vehicles
- employment
- education
- health and use of health services
- smoking
- drinking
- family information, including marriage, cohabitation and fertility
- income

The 2009 GLF was sponsored by ONS; the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care; Department for Work and Pensions; HM Revenue \& Customs; and Scottish Government.

The GHS was conducted on a financial year basis between 1994 and 2005, with fieldwork spread evenly across the year from April to March. However, in 2005 the survey period reverted to a calendar year and the whole of the annual sample was dealt with in the nine months April to December 2005. From 2006 the GHS ran from January to December.

Another change in 2005 was that, in line with European requirements, the GHS adopted a longitudinal sample design, in which respondents remain in the sample for four years (waves) with around a quarter of the sample being replaced each year. Approximately 70 per cent of the 2009 sample was also interviewed in 2008. More details are given in Appendix B.

The response rate for the 2009 survey was 73 per cent, giving an achieved sample size of 8,206 households and 15,325 adults aged 16 and over. The smoking and drinking questions were answered in person by 13,488 of these adults (interviews obtained by proxy from another member of the household do not include all questions on smoking and drinking).

## Other GLF results for 2009

Results for other GLF topics will be combined with those from other sources in Social Trends and other reports to be published in 2011. Tables from all GLF topic areas are published on the ONS website: $\underline{w w w . s t a t i s t i c s . g o v . u k / S t a t B a s e / P r o d u c t . a s p ? v I n k=5756 . ~ T e c h n i c a l ~ i n f o r m a t i o n ~ a b o u t ~ t h e ~}$ GLF in the form of appendices is also available, including:

- a glossary of definitions and terms used throughout the report and notes on how these have changed over time (Appendix A)
- information about the sample design and response (Appendix B)
- sampling errors (Appendix C)
- weighting (Appendix D)
- the household and individual questionnaires used in 2009, excluding self-completion forms and prompt cards (Appendix E)
- a list of the main topics covered by the survey since 1971 (Appendix F)


## Smoking

As smoking is the leading cause of preventable illness and premature death in Great Britain, reducing its prevalence is a key element in improving public health. The GLF and GHS have been monitoring smoking prevalence for over 35 years.

Respondents to the GHS aged 16 and over were asked questions about smoking behaviour in alternate years from 1974 to 1998. Following the review of the GHS carried out in 1997, the smoking questions became part of the continuous survey and have been included every year from 2000 onwards. Note however, that in order to keep the tables in this report to a manageable size they only show data from each fourth year from 1974 to 1998.

This report updates information about trends in cigarette smoking presented in earlier GLF and GHS reports and on the ONS website. It also discusses variations according to personal characteristics such as sex, age, socio-economic classification and economic activity status, and comments briefly on the prevalence of cigarette smoking in different parts of Great Britain. Smoking prevalence in relation to ethnicity is not included in this report; the 2005 report $^{2}$ covered this topic in some detail, based on five years' combined data, to give large enough samples for analysis in minority ethnic groups. Other topics covered in 2009 include cigarette consumption, type of cigarette smoked, how old respondents were when they started smoking, and dependence on cigarettes.

## Government policy and targets for the reduction of smoking

In December 1998 Smoking Kills - a White Paper on tobacco ${ }^{3}$ was released, which included targets for reducing the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults in England to 24 per cent by 2010. In 2004 the Department of Health agreed a Public Service Agreement (PSA) which revised the target downwards: to reduce the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults in England to 21 per cent or less by $2010^{4}$. In 2010 the white paper Healthy Lives, Healthy People ${ }^{5}$ set out the government's long term policy for improving public health that includes the announcement that a new Tobacco Control Plan will be published in 2011.

Since smoking is estimated to be the cause of about a third of all cancers, reducing smoking is also one of three key commitments at the heart of the NHS Cancer Plan, which was published in $2000^{6}$. In particular, the Cancer Plan focused on the need to reduce the comparatively high rates of smoking among those in manual socio-economic groups, which result in much higher death rates from cancer among unskilled workers than among professionals. The more recent PSA targets mentioned in the previous paragraph also included reducing prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26 per cent or less by 2010.

Legislation came into force in February 2003 banning cigarette advertising on billboards and in the press and magazines in the UK, and further restrictions on advertising at the point of sale were introduced in December 2004. A ban on smoking in enclosed public places came into force in Scotland during the spring of 2006 with similar bans in England and Wales being introduced in
2007. On 1 October 2007 it became illegal in Great Britain to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18. In England, from 1 October 2011, it will become illegal to sell tobacco products from vending machines.

## The reliability of smoking estimates

As noted in earlier GHS reports, it is likely that the survey underestimates cigarette consumption and, perhaps to a lesser extent, prevalence (the proportion of people who smoke). For example, evidence suggests (Kozlowski, 1986 ${ }^{7}$ ) that when respondents are asked how many cigarettes they smoke each day, there is a tendency to round the figure down to the nearest multiple of 10. Underestimates of consumption are likely to occur in all age groups. Under-reporting of prevalence, however, is most likely to occur among young people. To protect their privacy, particularly when they are being interviewed in their parents' home, young people aged 16 and 17 complete the smoking and drinking sections of the questionnaire themselves, so that neither the questions nor their responses are heard by anyone else who may be present. ${ }^{8}$

## The prevalence of cigarette smoking

## Trends in the prevalence of cigarette smoking

In 2009, 21 per cent of the adult population of Great Britain were cigarette smokers. The overall prevalence of smoking has been at this level since 2007.

The prevalence of cigarette smoking fell substantially in the 1970s and the early 1980s, from 45 per cent in 1974 to 35 per cent in 1982. The rate of decline then slowed, with prevalence falling by only about one percentage point every two years until 1994, after which it levelled out at about 27 per cent before resuming a slow decline in the 2000s.

Smoking prevalence was higher among men than women from 1974 until 2008 but in 2008 the difference between men and women was not statistically significant. In 2009, smoking prevalence was slightly higher among men ( 22 per cent) than among women ( 20 per cent).

Figure 1.1 Prevalence of cigarette smoking: by sex*
Great Britain


* weighted data are shown from 1998 onwards

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

The difference in smoking prevalence between men and women has decreased considerably since the 1970s. In 1974, for example, 51 per cent of men smoked cigarettes, compared with 41 per cent of women. This 10-point difference has narrowed to just 2 points in 2009.

Overall, the proportion of respondents saying that they had never smoked did not change significantly between 2008 and 2009. There was, however, a significant increase in males aged 20 to 24 reporting that they have never smoked, rising from 61 per cent in 2008 to 71 per cent in 2009. This finding should be treated with caution as it is based on a small number of respondents. The proportion of women who reported being ex-smokers did not change but the proportion of men who reported being ex-smokers decreased from 30 per cent to 28 per cent.

Over the last 30 years there have been falls in the prevalence of smoking in all age groups. Since the survey began, the GHS has shown considerable fluctuation in smoking prevalence among those aged 16 to 19, particularly if young men and young women are considered separately. However, this is mainly because of the relatively small sample size in this age group and occurred within a pattern of overall decline in smoking prevalence in this age group from 31 per cent in 1998 to 24 per cent in 2009. Since the early 1990s the prevalence of cigarette smoking has been higher among those aged 20 to 34 than among those in other age groups. In 2009, this group has the same prevalence as the 35 to 49 group: 26 per cent of the 20 to 24,25 per cent of the 25 to 34 ,
and 25 per cent of the 35 to 49 age group were smokers. Smoking prevalence continued to be lowest among adults aged 60 and over at 14 per cent.

Figure 1.1, Tables 1.1-1.3

## Cigarette smoking and marital status

The prevalence of cigarette smoking varies considerably according to marital status. The groups with the highest proportion of smokers were cohabiting adults ( 33 per cent) and single adults ( 27 per cent). Smoking prevalence was much lower among married people (15 per cent) than among those in any of the three other marital status categories (single; cohabiting; and widowed, divorced or separated). This is not explained by the association between age and marital status (for example, married people and those who are widowed, divorced or separated are older, on average, than single people). Table 1.5 shows that in every age group, married people were less likely to be smokers than other respondents. For example, among those aged 25 to 34,32 per cent of those who were single and 33 per cent of those who were cohabiting were smokers, compared with only 15 per cent of those who were married.

Tables 1.4-1.5

## Cigarette smoking and socio-economic classification

The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC), which was introduced in 2001, does not allow categories to be collapsed into broad non-manual and manual groupings. So, since the Cancer Plan targets for England relate particularly to those in the manual socio-economic groups, the old socio-economic groupings have been recreated for this report in Table 1.6. As a result of the new occupation coding, the classifications are not exactly the same, and comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

The GHS has consistently shown striking differences in the prevalence of cigarette smoking in relation to socio-economic group, with smoking being considerably more prevalent among those in manual groups than among those in non-manual groups. In the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, the prevalence of cigarette smoking fell more sharply among those in non-manual than in manual groups, so that differences between the groups became proportionately greater (table not shown).

In the period between 1998 and 2009 smoking continued to fall more quickly in the non-manual group than in the manual group. In the non-manual group smoking fell by a quarter over this period while in the manual group it fell by a fifth. In England in 2009, 26 per cent of those in manual groups were cigarette smokers, compared with 33 per cent in 1998. In the non-manual group 16 per cent were smokers in 2009 compared with 22 per cent in 1998.

## Figure 1.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by socio-economic group*

## England



* weighted data are shown from 1998 onwards

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

However, caution is advisable when making comparisons over this period: the re-created socioeconomic groups may have been affected by the change from head of household to household reference person as the basis for assessing socio-economic group, and by revisions to the way in which occupation is coded.

Table 1.7 shows similar trends in England since 2001 using the new socio-economic classification ${ }^{9}$ (NS-SEC) of the household reference person. The previously mentioned Public Service Agreement (PSA) target was to reduce the prevalence of smoking among those in households classified as routine or manual to 26 per cent or lower by 2010. Over the period 2001 to 2009, the prevalence of cigarette smoking fell by five percentage points among those in routine and manual households (from 33 per cent to 28 per cent), and by eight percentage points among those in intermediate households (from 27 per cent to 19 per cent). Smoking prevalence fell by four percentage points among those in managerial and professional households (from 19 per cent in 2001 to 15 per cent in 2009). In England, smoking is nearly twice as common in routine and manual households as it is in managerial and professional households ( 28 per cent compared to 15 per cent).

The prevalence of cigarette smoking in Great Britain in 2009 in relation to the eight- and threecategory versions of NS-SEC is shown in Table 1.8. As was the case with the socio-economic groupings used previously, there were striking differences between the various classes. Smoking
prevalence was lowest among those in higher professional households (10 per cent) and highest, at 32 per cent, among those whose household reference person was in a routine occupation. Between 2008 and 2009 the percentage of women smokers in the intermediate classification decreased from 22 per cent to 16 per cent, leading to a fall in smoking prevalence from 21 per cent to 17 per cent among all adults in that group. In Great Britain, smoking is nearly twice as common in routine and manual households as it is in managerial and professional households (29 per cent compared to 15 per cent).

Figure 1.2, Tables 1.6-1.8

## Cigarette smoking and economic activity

Those who were economically active were more likely to smoke than those who were not, but this is largely explained by the lower prevalence of smoking among those aged 60 and over, who form the majority of economically inactive people.

Smoking prevalence was highest among economically inactive people aged 16 to 59: 30 per cent of this group were smokers, compared with 22 per cent of economically active people and only 13 per cent of economically inactive people aged 60 and over. Prevalence was particularly high among economically inactive people aged 16 to 59 whose last job was a routine or manual one, 50 per cent of them were cigarette smokers. This figure shows a significant increase from 2008, when the smoking prevalence of the same group was 42 per cent.

It should be noted that these figures refer to the socio-economic classification of the current or last job of the individual whereas the figures in the previous section refer to the socio-economic classification of the current or last job of the household reference person.

Table 1.9

## Variation in cigarette smoking between countries and regions

The data presented so far have been mainly for Great Britain, but the PSA targets and those included in the NHS Cancer Plan related to England only. Table 1.10 shows that in 2009, overall prevalence in England was 21 per cent, the same as in Great Britain as a whole.

In every previous year except 2004, smoking prevalence has been higher in Scotland than in England, although the difference has not always been large enough to be statistically significant. In 2009, 25 per cent of adults in Scotland were smokers, a significantly higher proportion than in England. In Wales, 23 per cent of adults were smokers. This figure is not significantly different to the ones for England or Scotland due to sample size.

The region of England with the highest prevalence was the North West, where 23 per cent of people were cigarette smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking was lowest, at 18 per cent, in the South West.

Care should be taken in interpreting the results for regional variation in any one year because sample sizes in some regions are small, making them subject to relatively high levels of sampling error.

Tables 1.10-1.12

## Cigarette consumption

The overall decline in smoking prevalence in Great Britain since the mid 1970s has been due to a fall in the proportions of both light to moderate smokers (defined as fewer than 20 cigarettes per day) and heavy smokers ( 20 cigarettes or more per day). The proportion of adults smoking on average 20 or more cigarettes a day fell, between 1974 and 2009, from 26 per cent to 7 per cent among men and from 13 per cent to 5 per cent among women. Over the same period the proportion smoking fewer than 20 per day fell from 25 per cent to 15 per cent for men and from 28 per cent to 15 per cent for women.

In all age groups, respondents were much more likely to be light to moderate than heavy smokers, the difference was most pronounced among those aged under 35 . For example, 21 per cent of both men and women aged 25 to 34 were light to moderate smokers in 2009, and only 6 per cent and 3 per cent respectively were heavy smokers.

The overall reported number of cigarettes smoked per male and female smoker has changed little since the early 1980s. As in previous years, male smokers smoked slightly more cigarettes a day on average than female smokers: in 2009, men smoked on average 14 cigarettes a day, compared with 13 for women. Among both men and women smokers, cigarette consumption varied by age. The highest average was 16 cigarettes a day among men in the 50 to 59 age group although the difference between this group and the 35 to 49 and 60 and over age groups was not statistically significant.

GHS reports have consistently shown cigarette consumption levels to be higher among men and women smokers in manual socio-economic groups than among those in non-manual groups. A similar pattern is evident in relation to NS-SEC. In 2009, smokers in households where the household reference person was in a routine or manual occupation smoked an average of 14 cigarettes a day, compared with 12 a day for those in managerial or professional households.

Tables 1.13-1.16

## Cigarette type

Filter cigarettes continue to be the most widely smoked type of cigarette, especially among women, but there has been a marked increase since the early 1990s in the proportion of smokers who smoke mainly hand-rolled tobacco. In 1990, 18 per cent of men smokers and 2 per cent of women smokers said they smoked mainly hand-rolled cigarettes, but by 2009 this had risen to 37 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. It should be noted that this increase in the proportion of smokers smoking mainly hand-rolled tobacco coincides with a fall in the prevalence of cigarette smoking from 30 per cent in 1990 to 21 per cent in 2009, so that the proportion of all adults who smoke hand-rolled tobacco has not increased so sharply: it rose from about 3 per cent to about 6 per cent (no table shown).

Figure 1.3, Tables 1.17-1.18

Figure 1.3 Type of cigarette smoked: by sex:

## Great Britain

(a) Men

(b) Women


[^0]
## Tar yield

In 1986, 40 per cent of those who smoked manufactured cigarettes smoked brands yielding 15 mg or more of tar per cigarette. In the following decade, the proportion smoking this type of cigarette fell to zero. Initially, this was partly due to smokers switching to lower tar brands, but the main factor has been the requirement for manufacturers to reduce substantially the tar yields of existing brands. Following legislation in 1992, they were required to reduce the tar yield to no more than 12 mg per cigarette by the beginning of 1998. A European Union directive which came into force at the end of 2002 further reduced the maximum tar yield to 10 mg per cigarette from January 2004.

The effect of the recent changes in legislation can be seen in Table 1.20, in that there have been no brands with a yield of 12 mg or more since 2003, even though these were the main brand of more than a third of smokers in previous years. There was a corresponding increase in the next highest category: the proportion of smokers smoking brands with a yield of 10 to 11 mg increased from 13 per cent in 1998 to 71 per cent in 2003 staying at about the same level until 2007 when it dropped to 62 per cent ${ }^{10}$. In 2009 the proportion of smokers smoking brands with a yield of 10 to 11 mg was 59 per cent.

There was a difference in tar yield of cigarettes smoked according to the socio-economic class of the smoker's household reference person. Those in managerial and professional households were more likely than other smokers to smoke lower tar cigarettes: 36 per cent of smokers in managerial and professional households smoked cigarettes with a tar yield less than 8 mg , compared with only 18 per cent of smokers in routine and manual households.

Tables 1.19-1.22

## Cigar and pipe smoking

A decline in the prevalence of pipe and cigar smoking among men has been evident since the survey began, with most of the reduction occurring in the 1970s and 1980s.

In 2009 only 2 per cent of men smoked at least one cigar a month, compared with 34 per cent in 1974. Only a small number of women smoked cigars in 1974, and since 1978 the percentages have been scarcely measurable on the GHS.

Less than half of 1 per cent of men in 2009 said they smoked a pipe (rounded to zero in the tables), and they were almost all aged 50 and over. Cigar smoking is slightly more common among men aged 30 and over than it is among men aged under 30 .

Figure 1.4, Tables 1.23-1.24

Figure 1.4 Type of tobacco product smoked by men

## Great Britain



Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Age started smoking

The White Paper Smoking Kills noted that people who start smoking at an early age are more likely than other smokers to smoke for a long period of time and more likely to die from a smokingrelated disease.

About two-thirds of respondents who were either current smokers or who had smoked regularly at some time in their lives had started smoking before they were 18. Almost two-fifths had started smoking regularly before the age of 16 even though it has been illegal to sell cigarettes to people aged under 16 since 1908 and has recently become illegal to sell cigarettes to people under 18 years of age ${ }^{11}$. Men were more likely than women to have started smoking before they were 16 (42 per cent of men who had ever smoked regularly, compared with 37 per cent of women in 2009).

Since the early 1990s there has been an increase in the proportion of women taking up smoking before the age of 16 . In 1992, 28 per cent of women who had ever smoked started before they were 16. In 2009 the corresponding figure was 37 per cent. There has been little change since 1992 in the proportion of men who had ever smoked who had started smoking regularly before the age of 16 .

As the GHS has shown in previous years, there was an association between age started smoking regularly and socio-economic classification based on the current or last job of the household
reference person. In managerial and professional households, 33 per cent of smokers had started smoking before they were 16, compared with 47 per cent of those in routine and manual households.

Current heavy smokers were more likely than light or ex-smokers to have started smoking at an early age. Of those smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day, 52 per cent started smoking regularly before they were 16 , compared with 39 per cent of those currently smoking fewer than 10 cigarettes a day.

Tables 1.25-1.27

## Dependence on cigarette smoking

Since 1992 the GHS/GLF has asked three questions relevant to the likelihood of a smoker giving up. First, whether they would like to stop smoking, and then two indicators of dependence: whether they think they would find it easy or difficult not to smoke for a whole day and how soon after waking they smoke their first cigarette. There has been little change since 1992 in any of the three measures.

In 2009, 63 per cent of smokers said they would like to stop smoking altogether and 57 per cent of smokers felt that it would be either very or fairly difficult to go without smoking for a whole day. Not surprisingly, heavier smokers were more likely to say they would find it difficult - 81 per cent of those smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day did so, compared with only 28 per cent of those smoking fewer than 10 cigarettes a day.

In 2009, 15 per cent of smokers had their first cigarette within five minutes of waking up. Heavy smokers were more likely than light smokers to smoke immediately on waking: 32 per cent of those smoking 20 or more cigarettes did so, compared with only 3 per cent of those smoking fewer than 10 a day.

Smokers in routine and manual households were more likely than those in managerial and professional households to say they would find it difficult to go without smoking for a whole day (61 per cent compared with 50 per cent). However, once amount smoked was taken into account (smokers in the routine and manual group smoke more on average than smokers in other social classes) the pattern of association was less clear.

Overall, smokers in managerial and professional households were less likely than those in routine and manual households to have had their first cigarette within five minutes of waking than those in routine and manual households (11 per cent compared with 18 per cent).

Tables 1.28-1.33

## Notes and references

1 The term 'household reference person' is defined in appendix A of the GLF overview report. Available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=5756

2 Goddard E, General Household Survey 2005, Smoking and drinking among adults, 2005, ONS 2006.

3 Smoking kills - a White Paper on tobacco. The Stationery Office (London 1998)

4 Available at www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/spend sr04 psaindex.htm
5 Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England, Department of Health, 2010: available at http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod consum dh/groups/dh digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents /digitalasset/dh 122347.pdf

6 The NHS Cancer Plan, Department of Health, 2000: available at www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/01/45/13/04014513.pdf

7 Kozlowski L T, Pack size, reported smoking rates and public health, American Journal of Public Health, 76 (11) pp1337-8 November 1986

8 See Chapter 4, General Household Survey 1992, HMSO 1994. This includes a discussion of the differences found when smoking prevalence reported by young adults on the GHS was compared with prevalence among secondary school children
$9 \quad$ Further information on National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification is available at: www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/current/ns-sec/index.html

10 An error was found in the automated procedure for coding the brand of cigarette smoked which was introduced when the GHS moved to computerised interviewing in April 1994. The net effect of this was that from 1994 to 2000, some brands were wrongly assigned to a low tar category. The coding procedure was revised for the 2001 survey. Corrected data for 1998 and 2000 are given in Tables 1.19 and 1.20

11 The legal minimum age was raised to 18 on 1 October 2007.

## Smoking tables

Figures for unweighted sample sizes are rounded independently. The sum of component items does not, therefore, necessarily add to the totals shown.

The following conventions have been used within tables:

- Category not available.
* Information is suppressed as a measure of disclosure control.

Table 1.1 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and age: 1974 to 2009


[^1]Table 1.2 Ex-regular cigarette smokers by sex and age: 1974 to 2009


12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
Tesults from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.3 Percentage who have never smoked cigarettes regularly by sex and age: 1974 to 2009


12005 data includes last quarter of $2004 / 5$ data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.4 Cigarette-smoking status by sex and marital status

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marital status | Current cigarette smokers |  |  | Current non-smokers of cigarettes |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Weighted } \\ \text { base (000s)=} \\ 100 \% \end{array}$ | Unweighted sample |
|  | Light to moderate (under 20 per day) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Heavy } \\ \text { (20 or more } \\ \text { per day) } \end{array}$ | Total | Ex-regular cigarette smokers | Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes |  |  |
| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single | 20 | 6 | 27 | 13 | 61 | 4,766 | 1,180 |
| Married/cohabiting | 13 | 6 | 19 | 33 | 48 | 12,652 | 4,280 |
| Married couple | 11 | 5 | 16 | 36 | 49 | 10,577 | 3,670 |
| Cohabiting couple | 25 | 9 | 35 | 20 | 45 | 2,075 | 610 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 16 | 12 | 29 | 36 | 35 | 2,185 | 700 |
| All aged 16 and over | 15 | 7 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 19,602 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single | 22 | 7 | 28 | 12 | 59 | 4,199 | 1,190 |
| Married/cohabiting | 13 | 4 | 17 | 23 | 60 | 13,443 | 4,540 |
| Married couple | 11 | 4 | 14 | 23 | 63 | 11,181 | 3,860 |
| Cohabiting couple | 26 | 5 | 31 | 24 | 45 | 2,262 | 680 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 15 | 6 | 22 | 30 | 48 | 4,621 | 1,560 |
| All aged 16 and over | 15 | 5 | 20 | 22 | 57 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single | 21 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 60 | 8,965 | 2,370 |
| Married/cohabiting | 13 | 5 | 18 | 28 | 54 | 26,095 | 8,820 |
| Married couple | 11 | 4 | 15 | 29 | 56 | 21,758 | 7,530 |
| Cohabiting couple | 26 | 7 | 33 | 22 | 45 | 4,337 | 1,290 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 16 | 8 | 24 | 32 | 44 | 6,805 | 2,260 |
| All aged 16 and over | 15 | 6 | 21 | 25 | 54 | 41,865 | 13,450 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.5 Cigarette-smoking status by age and marital status



[^2]Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.6 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and whether household reference person is in a non-manual socioeconomic group: England 1992 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Persons aged 16 and over England |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socio-economic group | Unweighted |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted base | $\begin{array}{r} \text { England } \\ \hline \text { Unweighted } \\ \text { sample } \\ 2009 \end{array}$ |
| of household reference person ${ }^{3}$ | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 20012 | 02 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{4}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ |  |  | $2009^{2}$ | $=100 \%{ }^{5}$ |  |
|  | Percentage smoking cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-manual | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 8,908 | 2,770 |
| Manual | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 6,852 | 2,160 |
| Total ${ }^{6}$ | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 16,765 | 5,220 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-manual | 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 10,491 | 3,420 |
| Manual | 30 | 30 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 7,288 | 2,360 |
| Total ${ }^{6}$ | 27 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 18,991 | 6,160 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-manual | 23 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19,400 | 6,190 |
| Manual | 33 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 14,140 | 4,520 |
| Total ${ }^{6}$ | 28 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 35,756 | 11,370 |

[^3]
## Table 1.7 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and socio-economic classification of the household reference person: England, 2001 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Weighted base } 2009 \\ (000 s)=100 \%{ }^{4} \end{array}$ | England |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socio-economic classification | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unweighted |
| of household reference person | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{2}$ | $2006^{1}$ | $2007^{1}$ | $2008^{1}$ | $2009^{1}$ |  | sample ${ }^{4} 2009$ |
| Percentage smoking cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 7,298 | 2,270 |
| Intermediate | 29 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 2,761 | 860 |
| Routine and manual | 34 | 32 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 31 | 29 | 5,725 | 1,810 |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 16,777 | 5,220 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 7,689 | 2,490 |
| Intermediate | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 3,455 | 1,120 |
| Routine and manual | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 6,719 | 2,180 |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19,019 | 6,160 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14,987 | 4,760 |
| Intermediate | 27 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 6,216 | 1,980 |
| Routine and manual | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 12,444 | 3,980 |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 35,796 | 11,380 |

1 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
22005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
3 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed these are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.
4 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.8 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and socio-economic classification based on the current or last job of the household reference person

| Persons aged 16 and over | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Socio-economic classification of household <br> reference person |  |


| reference person |
| :--- | Percentage smoking cigarettes

Managerial and professional
Large employers and higher managerial Higher professional
Lower managerial and professional
Intermediate
Intermediate
Small employers and own account
Routine and manual
Lower supervisory and technical
Semi-routine
Routine
Total ${ }^{2}$

Weighted bases (000s) $=100 \%$
Large employers and higher managerial Higher professional
Lower managerial and professional Intermediate
Small employers and own account
Lower supervisory and technical
Semi-routine
Routine
Total ${ }^{2}$

Unweighted sample
Large employers and higher managerial

| 420 | 440 | 860 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 630 | 590 | 1,220 |
| 1,570 | 1,870 | 3,450 |
| 400 | 710 | 1,100 |
| 600 | 610 | 1,210 |
| 800 | 760 | 1,550 |
| 690 | 1,040 | 1,730 |
| 690 | 790 | 1,480 |
| 6,140 | 7,250 | 13,400 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.9 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and socio-economic classification based on own current or last job, whether economically active or inactive, and, for economically inactive persons, age

| Persons aged 16 and over Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socio-economic classification | Men |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  | All persons |  |  |  |  |
|  | Active | Inactive 16-59 | Inactive 60 and over | Total inactive | Total | Active | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Inactive } \\ 16-59 \end{array}$ | Inactive 60 and over | Total inactive | Total | Active | Inactive $16-59$ | Inactive 60 and over | Total inactive | Total |
| Percentage smoking cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 16 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 15 |
| Intermediate | 21 | 42 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 26 | 12 | 15 | 20 |
| manual | 31 | 59 | 19 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 45 | 17 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 50 | 18 | 27 | 29 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 23 | 35 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 28 | 13 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 30 | 13 | 19 | 21 |
| Weighted bases$\text { (000s) }=100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and |  | 241 |  |  |  |  | 638 |  |  |  |  | 879 | 2856 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intermediate Routine and | 2,201 | 126 | 669 | 795 | 2,996 | 2,927 | 470 | 1,449 | 1,919 | 4,846 | 5,128 | 596 | 2,118 | 2,714 | 7,842 |
| manual | 4,439 | 617 | 1,905 | 2,522 | 6,966 | 4,016 | 1,203 | 2,561 | 3,765 | 7,784 | 8,455 | 1,821 | 4,466 | 6,287 | 14,750 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 13,419 | 1,822 | 4,352 | 6,174 | 19,602 | 12,974 | 3,523 | 5,763 | 9,287 | 22,263 | 26,393 | 5,346 | 10,115 | 15,461 | 41,865 |
| Unweighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sample Managerial and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| professional | 1,610 | 70 | 660 | 720 | 2,340 | 1,530 | 200 | 520 | 720 | 2,250 | 3,150 | 270 | 1,180 | 1,440 | 4,590 |
| Intermediate | 660 | 40 | 270 | 310 | 970 | 900 | 140 | 580 | 720 | 1,620 | 1,560 | 180 | 850 | 1,030 | 2,590 |
| Routine and manual | 1,280 | 170 | 780 | 950 | 2,230 | 1,230 | 400 | 990 | 1,380 | 2,620 | 2,510 | 570 | 1,760 | 2,330 | 4,850 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 3,870 | 500 | 1,790 | 2,280 | 6,160 | 3,960 | 1,070 | 2,260 | 3,330 | 7,290 | 7,830 | 1,560 | 4,050 | 5,610 | 13,450 |

[^4]2 Full time students, those who had never worked or were long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation was inadequately described are not
shown as separate categories but are included in the total.
Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.10 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex and country: 1978 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Weighted } \\ \text { base } 2009 \\ (000 \mathrm{~s}) \\ =100 \%^{3} \end{array}$ | Unweighted |
|  | 1978 | 1982 | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ |  | $2009$ |
| Percentage smoking cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England | 44 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 16,816 | 5,230 |
| Wales | 44 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 1,035 | 370 |
| Scotland | 48 | 45 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 35 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 1,751 | 550 |
| Great Britain | 45 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 19,602 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England | 36 | 32 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19,121 | 6,190 |
| Wales | 37 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 1,162 | 430 |
| Scotland | 42 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1,980 | 670 |
| Great Britain | 37 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England | 40 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 35,937 | 11,430 |
| Wales | 40 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 2,198 | 800 |
| Scotland | 45 | 42 | 36 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 3,731 | 1,220 |
| Great Britain | 40 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 41,865 | 13,450 |

12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.11 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by sex, country, and region of England: 1998 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government Office Region | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Weighted base } \\ 2009(000 \mathrm{~s}) \\ =100 \%{ }^{3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Unweighted } \\ \text { sample } \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Men | Percentage smoking cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 28 | 27 | 33 | 24 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 702 | 250 |
| North West | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 2,584 | 750 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 30 | 29 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 30 | 27 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 1,732 | 600 |
| East Midlands | 27 | 27 | 28 | 24 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 1,589 | 550 |
| West Midlands | 32 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 1,754 | 530 |
| East of England | 26 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 1,980 | 660 |
| London | 34 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 26 | 2,199 | 520 |
| South East | 28 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 2,803 | 840 |
| South West | 26 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 1,472 | 540 |
| All England | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 16,816 | 5,230 |
| Wales | 29 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 1,035 | 370 |
| Scotland | 35 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 35 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 1,751 | 550 |
| Great Britain | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 19,602 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 30 | 28 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 925 | 330 |
| North West | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 2,677 | 840 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 28 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 1,931 | 700 |
| East Midlands | 26 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 1,724 | 620 |
| West Midlands | 26 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 2,058 | 630 |
| East of England | 24 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 2,160 | 740 |
| London | 27 | 24 | 26 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 2,622 | 640 |
| South East | 21 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 3,196 | 990 |
| South West | 25 | 24 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 1,828 | 700 |
| All England | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19,121 | 6,190 |
| Wales | 27 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 1,162 | 430 |
| Scotland | 29 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1,980 | 670 |
| Great Britain | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 29 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 1,627 | 580 |
| North West | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5,261 | 1,580 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 29 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 3,664 | 1,300 |
| East Midlands | 27 | 25 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 3,313 | 1,170 |
| West Midlands | 29 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 3,812 | 1,160 |
| East of England | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 4,139 | 1,400 |
| London | 31 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 4,822 | 1,160 |
| South East | 24 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 5,999 | 1,830 |
| South West | 25 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 3,300 | 1,240 |
| All England | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 35,937 | 11,430 |
| Wales | 28 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 2,198 | 800 |
| Scotland | 31 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 3,731 | 1,220 |
| Great Britain | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 41,865 | 13,450 |

[^5]
## Table 1.12 Cigarette-smoking status by sex, country and region of England: 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government Office Region | Current cigarette smokers |  |  |  | Current non-smokers of cigarettes |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Weighted } \\ \text { base } \\ 1000 \mathrm{~s}) \\ =100 \% \end{array}$ | Unweighted sample |
|  | Heavy (20 or more per day) | Moderate (10-19 per day) | Light <br> (fewer <br> than 10 <br> per day) | All current smokers | Ex-regular cigarette smokers |  | Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes |  |  |  |
| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 10 | 8 | 2 | 20 |  | 29 |  | 51 | 702 | 250 |
| North West | 8 | 8 | 7 | 24 |  | 30 |  | 46 | 2,584 | 750 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 7 | 9 | 6 | 23 |  | 27 |  | 50 | 1,732 | 600 |
| East Midlands | 6 | 8 | 5 | 19 |  | 28 |  | 53 | 1,589 | 550 |
| West Midlands | 7 | 8 | 6 | 22 |  | 29 |  | 49 | 1,754 | 530 |
| East of England | 5 | 8 | 7 | 20 |  | 31 |  | 50 | 1,980 | 660 |
| London | 6 | 8 | 12 | 26 |  | 24 |  | 50 | 2,199 | 520 |
| South East | 6 | 8 | 6 | 21 |  | 31 |  | 49 | 2,803 | 840 |
| South West | 6 | 7 | 6 | 19 |  | 33 |  | 48 | 1,472 | 540 |
| All England | 7 | 8 | 7 | 22 |  | 29 |  | 49 | 16,816 | 5,230 |
| Wales | 7 | 10 | 4 | 21 |  | 25 |  | 54 | 1,035 | 370 |
| Scotland | 8 | 10 | 6 | 25 |  | 24 |  | 51 | 1,751 | 550 |
| Great Britain | 7 | 8 | 7 | 22 |  | 28 |  | 50 | 19,602 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 10 | 9 | 4 | 23 |  | 23 |  | 54 | 925 | 330 |
| North West | 6 | 9 | 7 | 22 |  | 23 |  | 55 | 2,677 | 840 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 5 | 11 | 6 | 22 |  | 21 |  | 57 | 1,931 | 700 |
| East Midlands | 4 | 9 | 5 | 18 |  | 21 |  | 61 | 1,724 | 620 |
| West Midlands | 5 | 9 | 7 | 21 |  | 24 |  | 55 | 2,058 | 630 |
| East of England | 3 | 7 | 8 | 18 |  | 24 |  | 58 | 2,160 | 740 |
| London | 5 | 8 | 6 | 19 |  | 22 |  | 59 | 2,622 | 640 |
| South East | 4 | 8 | 6 | 18 |  | 23 |  | 58 | 3,196 | 990 |
| South West | 3 | 7 | 6 | 17 |  | 27 |  | 57 | 1,828 | 700 |
| All England | 5 | 8 | 6 | 20 |  | 23 |  | 57 | 19,121 | 6,190 |
| Wales | 7 | 11 | 6 | 24 |  | 21 |  | 55 | 1,162 | 430 |
| Scotland | 7 | 12 | 5 | 24 |  | 17 |  | 59 | 1,980 | 670 |
| Great Britain | 5 | 9 | 6 | 20 |  | 22 |  | 57 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 10 | 8 | 3 | 22 |  | 26 |  | 53 | 1,627 | 580 |
| North West | 7 | 9 | 7 | 23 |  | 27 |  | 50 | 5,261 | 1,580 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 6 | 10 | 6 | 22 |  | 24 |  | 53 | 3,664 | 1,300 |
| East Midlands | 5 | 9 | 5 | 19 |  | 24 |  | 57 | 3,313 | 1,170 |
| West Midlands | 6 | 9 | 7 | 22 |  | 26 |  | 52 | 3,812 | 1,160 |
| East of England | 4 | 7 | 7 | 19 |  | 27 |  | 54 | 4,139 | 1,400 |
| London | 6 | 8 | 8 | 22 |  | 23 |  | 55 | 4,822 | 1,160 |
| South East | 5 | 8 | 6 | 19 |  | 27 |  | 54 | 5,999 | 1,830 |
| South West | 4 | 7 | 6 | 18 |  | 29 |  | 53 | 3,300 | 1,240 |
| All England | 6 | 8 | 7 | 21 |  | 26 |  | 53 | 35,937 | 11,430 |
| Wales | 7 | 11 | 5 | 23 |  | 23 |  | 54 | 2,198 | 800 |
| Scotland | 7 | 11 | 6 | 25 |  | 20 |  | 55 | 3,731 | 1,220 |
| Great Britain | 6 | 9 | 6 | 21 |  | 25 |  | 54 | 41,865 | 13,450 |

[^6]Table 1.13 Cigarette-smoking status by sex: 1974 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Persons aged 16 and over Great $^{\text {Britain }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unweighted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1974 | 1978 | 1982 | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current cigarette smokers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light to moderate (under 20 per day) | 25 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Heavy (20 or more per day) | 26 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Total current cigarette smokers | 51 | 45 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Ex-regular cigarette smokers | 23 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 28 |
| Never or only |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| occasionally | 25 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 50 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,229 | 20,350 | 19,913 | 19,561 | 19,187 | 19,561 | 19,496 | 19,918 | 19,994 | 19,498 | 19,602 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ | 9850 | 10480 | 9200 | 8870 | 8110 | 7640 | 6580 |  | 6590 | 7060 | 6840 | 8100 | 6870 | 10040 | 7680 | 7240 | 6700 | 6160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current cigarette smokers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light to moderate (under 20 per day) | 28 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Heavy ( 20 or more per day) | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | , | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Total current cigarette smokers | 41 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| Ex-regular cigarette smokers | 11 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 |
| Never or only occasionally | 49 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 57 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,654 | 22,044 | 21,987 | 22,236 | 21,842 | 22,396 | 22,315 | 22,721 | 22,594 | 22,435 | 22,263 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ | 11,480 | 12,160 | 10,640 | 10,300 | 9,440 | 9,110 | 7,830 |  | 7,500 | 8,300 | 7,950 | 9,330 | 8,030 | 11,630 | 9,000 | 8,380 | 7,930 | 7,290 |

[^7]2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. For the weighted data ( 1998 and 2000 to 2006) the weighted base ( 000 s) is the base for percentages. Unweighted data (up to 1998) are based on the unweighted sample.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.14 Cigarette-smoking status by sex and age

Persons aged 16 and over
Great Britain: $2009^{1}$

| Age | Current cigarette smokers |  |  | Current non-smokers of cigarettes |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted } \\ & \text { base (000s) } \end{aligned}$ | Unweighted sample |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light to moderate <br> (under 20 <br> per day) | Heavy (20 or more per day) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { All } \\ \text { current } \\ \text { smokers } \end{array}$ | Ex-regular cigarette smokers | Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes |  |  |


| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 23 | * | 24 | 3 | 74 | 1,083 | 280 |
| 20-24 | 20 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 71 | 1,232 | 280 |
| 25-34 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 17 | 56 | 2,867 | 690 |
| 35-49 | 17 | 10 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 5,578 | 1,530 |
| 50-59 | 13 | 8 | 22 | 31 | 48 | 3,088 | 1,030 |
| 60 and over | 9 | 5 | 15 | 48 | 38 | 5,753 | 2,340 |
| All aged 16 and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| over | 15 | 7 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 19,602 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 6 | 70 | 1,092 | 290 |
| 20-24 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 10 | 62 | 1,444 | 330 |
| 25-34 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 18 | 58 | 3,148 | 890 |
| 35-49 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 21 | 56 | 6,411 | 1,940 |
| 50-59 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 23 | 57 | 3,422 | 1,180 |
| 60 and over | 9 | 4 | 13 | 31 | 56 | 6,747 | 2,660 |
| All aged 16 and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| over | 15 | 5 | 20 | 22 | 57 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 72 | 2,175 | 560 |
| 20-24 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 8 | 66 | 2,676 | 620 |
| 25-34 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 17 | 57 | 6,015 | 1,580 |
| 35-49 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 22 | 53 | 11,988 | 3,470 |
| 50-59 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 27 | 52 | 6,510 | 2,220 |
| 60 and over | 9 | 5 | 14 | 39 | 47 | 12,500 | 5,000 |
| All aged 16 and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| over | 15 | 6 | 21 | 25 | 54 | 41,865 | 13,450 |

[^8]Table 1.15 Average daily cigarette consumption per smoker by sex and age: 1974 to 2009

| Current cigarette smokers aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Unweighted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted base 2009 <br> (000s)= $100 \%{ }^{3}$ | Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ 2009 |
|  | 1974 | 1978 | 1982 | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008^{2}$ | $2009{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Mean number of cigarettes per day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 255 | 60 |
| 20-24 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 290 | 70 |
| 25-34 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 775 | 200 |
| 35-49 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 1,468 | 380 |
| 50-59 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 666 | 210 |
| 60 and over | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 834 | 320 |
| All aged 16 and over | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 4,287 | 1,240 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 258 | 70 |
| 20-24 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 401 | 100 |
| 25-34 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 749 | 230 |
| 35-49 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1,485 | 450 |
| 50-59 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 698 | 230 |
| 60 and over | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 900 | 340 |
| All aged 16 and over | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 4,491 | 1,400 |

$\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2005 \text { data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year. } \\ 2 \text { Results from } 2006 \text { include longitudinal data (see Appendix B). }\end{array}$
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.16 Average daily cigarette consumption per smoker by sex, and socio-economic classification based on the current or last job of the household reference person



[^9][^10]Table 1.17 Type of cigarette smoked by sex: 1974 to 2009

| Current cigarette smokers aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of cigarette smoked | Unweighted |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1974 | 1978 | 1982 | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percen | ges |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainly filter | 69 | 75 | 72 | 78 | 80 | 78 | 74 | 74 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 68 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 61 | 62 |
| Mainly plain | 18 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mainly hand-rolled | 13 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 37 |
| Weighted base |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (000s) $=100 \%^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,687 | 5,802 | 5,643 | 5,246 | 5,367 | 5,158 | 4,927 | 4,618 | 4,428 | 4,186 | 4,292 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ | 4,990 | 4,650 | 3,470 | 3,070 | 2,510 | 2,150 | 1,860 |  | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,760 | 2,170 | 1,750 | 2,400 | 1,660 | 1,470 | 1,320 | 1,240 |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainly filter | 91 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 92 | 92 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 79 | 78 |
| Mainly plain | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mainly hand-rolled | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 21 |
| Weighted base |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (000s) $=100 \%{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,735 | 5,619 | 5,635 | 5,560 | 5,287 | 5,156 | 5,060 | 4,743 | 4,449 | 4,624 | 4,506 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ | 4,600 | 4,420 | 3,520 | 3,190 | 2,750 | 2,340 | 2,040 |  | 1,900 | 2,100 | 1,960 | 2,230 | 1,830 | 2,580 | 1,820 | 1,600 | 1,540 | 1,410 |

12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. For the weighted data (1998 and 2000 to 2006) the weighted base (000s) is the base for percentages. Unweighted data (up to 1998) are based on the unweighted sample.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.18 Type of cigarette smoked by sex and age

Current cigarette smokers aged 16 and over
Great Britain: $2009^{1}$

| Type of cigarette smoked | Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | All aged 16 and over |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainly filter | 73 | 67 | 58 | 66 | 55 | 62 |
| Mainly plain | * | * | * | 0 | * | 0 |
| Mainly hand-rolled | 26 | 33 | 42 | 34 | 45 | 37 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 547 | 777 | 1,474 | 666 | 829 | 4,292 |
| Unweighted sample | 140 | 200 | 380 | 210 | 320 | 1,240 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainly filter | 82 | 70 | 75 | 84 | 84 | 78 |
| Mainly plain | 1 | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mainly hand-rolled | 16 | 29 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 21 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 659 | 751 | 1,487 | 700 | 909 | 4,506 |
| Unweighted sample | 170 | 230 | 450 | 230 | 340 | 1,410 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainly filter | 78 | 68 | 67 | 75 | 70 | 71 |
| Mainly plain | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | * | 0 |
| Mainly hand-rolled | 21 | 31 | 33 | 25 | 30 | 29 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 1,206 | 1,528 | 2,961 | 1,366 | 1,738 | 8,798 |
| Unweighted sample | 300 | 430 | 830 | 440 | 660 | 2,650 |

[^11]Table 1.19 Grouped tar yield per cigarette: 1986 to 2009

| Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tar yield | Unweighted |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1986 | 1988 | 1990 | 1992 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006^{2}$ | $2007^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less than 10 mg | 19 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 38 | 37 | 38 |
| 10 mg to 14 mg | 32 | 58 | 54 | 68 | 70 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 72 | 62 | 63 | 59 |
| 15 mg or more | 40 | 17 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |  |
| No regular brand/dk tar | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Weighted base (000s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $=100 \%{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 9,568 | 9,104 | 8,850 | 8,317 | 8,306 | 7,812 | 7,510 | 6,987 | 6,539 | 6,187 | 6,217 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ | 5,620 | 5,360 | 4,740 | 4,660 | 3,290 |  | 2,960 | 3,170 | 2,870 | 3,420 | 2,720 | 3,760 | 2,610 | 2,260 | 2,020 | 1,870 |

12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B)
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. For the weighted data (1998 and 2000 to 2006 ) the weighted base ( 000 s ) is the base for percentages. Unweighted data (up to 1998) are based on the unweighted sample
No data available
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.20 Tar yield per cigarette: 1998 to 2009

| Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tar yield | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ |
| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 4 mg | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 to 7 mg | 17 | 22 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 20 | 23 |
| 8 to 9 mg | 11 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| 10 to 11 mg | 13 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 72 | 62 | 63 | 59 |
| 12 to 14 mg | 51 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| No regular brand/dk tar yield | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 9,568 | 9,104 | 8,850 | 8,317 | 8,306 | 7,812 | 7,510 | 6,989 | 6,539 | 5,796 | 6,217 |
| Unweighted sample | 3,290 | 2,960 | 3,170 | 2,870 | 3,420 | 2,720 | 3,760 | 2,610 | 2,260 | 2,020 | 1,870 |

[^12]Table 1.21 Tar yields by sex and age of smoker

| Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tar yield |  |  |  |  |  | Unweighted |
|  | Less than 4mg | 4 to 7 mg | 8 to 9 mg | 10 to 11 mg | No regular brand/dk tar yield | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (000s) } \\ =100 \% \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | * | 16 | 11 | 66 | * | 191 | 40 |
| 20-24 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 72 | * | 209 | 50 |
| 25-34 | * | 26 | 9 | 59 | 5 | 519 | 130 |
| 35-49 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 59 | 4 | 853 | 220 |
| 50-59 | * | 19 | 12 | 65 | 2 | 439 | 130 |
| 60 and over | * | 21 | 8 | 65 | 6 | 454 | 180 |
| Total | 1 | 22 | 10 | 62 | 4 | 2,665 | 750 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 0 | 19 | 13 | 62 | 6 | 200 | 60 |
| 20-24 | * | 27 | 15 | 53 | 4 | 351 | 80 |
| 25-34 | 2 | 28 | 14 | 54 | 3 | 526 | 170 |
| 35-49 | 2 | 22 | 14 | 59 | 4 | 1,127 | 340 |
| 50-59 | 2 | 24 | 14 | 59 | * | 586 | 190 |
| 60 and over | 5 | 26 | 16 | 51 | 2 | 763 | 290 |
| Total | 2 | 24 | 14 | 56 | 3 | 3,552 | 1,110 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | * | 18 | 12 | 64 | 5 | 390 | 100 |
| 20-24 | * | 21 | 15 | 60 | 3 | 560 | 130 |
| 25-34 | 1 | 27 | 12 | 56 | 4 | 1,045 | 300 |
| 35-49 | 2 | 24 | 12 | 59 | 4 | 1,980 | 560 |
| 50-59 | 2 | 22 | 13 | 62 | * | 1,025 | 320 |
| 60 and over | 4 | 24 | 13 | 56 | 3 | 1,217 | 460 |
| Total | 2 | 23 | 13 | 59 | 3 | 6,217 | 1,870 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

* Information is suppressed for low cell counts as a measure of disclosure control.

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.22 Tar yields by sex and socio-economic classification based on the current or last job of the household reference person

| Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socio-economic class of household reference person ${ }^{2}$ | Tar yields |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Weighted } \\ \text { base (000s) } \\ =100 \% \end{array}$ | Unweighted sample |
|  | Less than 4 mg | 4 to 7mg | 8 to 9mg | 10 to 11 mg | No regular brand/dk tar yield |  |  |
| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 4 | 32 | 9 | 53 | 2 | 893 | 260 |
| Intermediate | 0 | 26 | 9 | 61 | 4 | 427 | 120 |
| Routine and manual | * | 14 | 10 | 70 | 5 | 1,179 | 340 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 22 | 10 | 62 | 4 | 2,665 | 750 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 3 | 32 | 15 | 48 | 3 | 1,066 | 330 |
| Intermediate | 2 | 26 | 17 | 51 | 4 | 632 | 190 |
| Routine and manual | 2 | 19 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 1,590 | 510 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 24 | 14 | 56 | 3 | 3,552 | 1,110 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional | 4 | 32 | 12 | 50 | 2 | 1,960 | 590 |
| Intermediate | 1 | 26 | 14 | 55 | 4 | 1,059 | 310 |
| Routine and manual | 1 | 17 | 12 | 67 | 4 | 2,769 | 840 |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 23 | 13 | 59 | 3 | 6,217 | 1,870 |

[^13]Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.23 Prevalence of smoking by sex and type of product smoked: 1974 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Britain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unweighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1974 | 1978 | $1982^{1}$ | 1986 | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{2}$ | $2006{ }^{3}$ | $2007^{3}$ | $2008{ }^{3}$ | $2009^{3}$ |
| Percentage smoking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes ${ }^{4}$ | 51 | 45 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Pipe | 12 | 10 | .. | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cigars ${ }^{5}$ | 34 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| All smokers ${ }^{6}$ | 64 | 55 | 45 | 44 | 38 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%^{7}$Unweighted sample |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19,225 | 20,350 | 19,972 | 19,561 | 19,187 | 19,561 | 19,498 | 19,920 | 19,996 | 19,518 | 19,607 |
|  | 9,860 | 10,440 | 9,170 | 8,880 | 8,120 | 7,660 | 6,580 |  | 6,590 | 7,070 | 6,840 | 8,100 | 6,870 | 10,040 | 7,680 | 7,240 | 6,700 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes ${ }^{4}$ | 41 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Cigars ${ }^{5}$ | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| All smokers ${ }^{6}$ | 41 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%{ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,653 | 22,044 | 22,032 | 22,236 | 21,842 | 22,393 | 22,315 | 22,723 | 22,594 | 22,458 | 22,266 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{7}$ | 11,420 | 12,080 | 10,560 | 10,310 | 9,460 | 9,140 | 7,830 |  | 7,500 | 8,320 | 7,950 | 9,330 | 8,030 | 11,630 | 9,010 | 8,380 | 7,940 | 7,290 |

1 In 1982 and 1984 men were not asked about pipe smoking, and therefore the figures for all smokers exclude those who smoked only a pipe.
2005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
4 Figures for cigarettes include all smokers of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.
5 For 1974 the figures include occasional cigar smokers, that is, those who smoked less than one cigar a month
6 The percentages for cigarettes, pipes and cigars add to more than the percentage for all smokers because some people smoked more than one type of product.
Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. For the weighted data (1998 and 2000 to 2009) the weighted base (000s) is the base
for percentages. Unweighted data (up to 1998) are based on the unweighted sample.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.24 Prevalence of smoking among men by age and type of product smoked

| Men aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009{ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Cigarettes ${ }^{2}$ |  | Cigars ${ }^{3}$ | All smokers ${ }^{4}$ | Weighted <br> base (000s) <br> =100\% | Unweighted sample |
| Percentage smoking |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-19 | 2 | 0 | * | 24 | 1,083 | 280 |
| 20-24 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 1,232 | 280 |
| 25-29 | 25 | * | 1 | 25 | 1,383 | 310 |
| 30-34 | 30 | * | 3 | 32 | 1,489 | 380 |
| 35-49 | 26 | * | 2 | 27 | 5,578 | 1,530 |
| 50-59 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 3,088 | 1,030 |
| 60 and over | 15 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 5,753 | 2,340 |
| All aged 16 and over | 22 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 19,607 | 6,160 |

[^14]Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.25 Age started smoking regularly by sex: 1992 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over who had ever smoked regularly |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age started smoking regularly | Unweighted |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentag |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 42 |
| 16-17 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| 18-19 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| 20-24 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 25 and over | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Weighted base (000s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% |  |  |  |  | 11,146 | 11,016 | 10,608 | 10,469 | 10,431 | 10,506 | 10,194 | 9,931 | 9,919 | 9,028 | 8,415 |
| Unweighted sample | 5,140 | 4,520 | 4,300 | 3,850 |  | 3,620 | 3,880 | 3,700 | 4,410 | 3,700 | 5,280 | 3,900 | 3,680 | 3,090 | 2,720 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 37 |
| 16-17 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 18 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| 18-19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| 20-24 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| 25 and over | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Weighted base (000s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% |  |  |  |  | 10,101 | 9,663 | 10,222 | 10,067 | 9,738 | 9,591 | 9,589 | 9,404 | 9,183 | 8,426 | 8,058 |
| Unweighted sample | 4640 | 4180 | 3990 | 3640 |  | 3300 | 3820 | 3590 | 4140 | 3450 | 4990 | 3700 | 3450 | 2280 | 2,600 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 39 |
| 16-17 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 18-19 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| 20-24 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 25 and over | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Weighted base (000s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% |  |  |  |  | 21,247 | 20,679 | 20,830 | 20,537 | 20,169 | 20,097 | 19,783 | 19,337 | 19,103 | 17,454 | 16,473 |
| Unweighted sample | 9,780 | 8,700 | 8,290 | 7,500 |  | 6,960 | 7,700 | 7,280 | 8,550 | 7,150 | 10,260 | 7,640 | 7,130 | 5,970 | 5,320 |

[^15]
## Table 1.26 Age started smoking regularly by sex and socio-economic classification based on the current or last job of the household reference person

| Persons aged 16 and over who had ever smoked regularly |  |  | Great Britain $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age started smoking regularly | Socio-economic classification of household reference person ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Managerial \& professional | Intermediate | Routine \& manual | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 35 | 38 | 50 | 42 |
| 16-17 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 26 |
| 18-19 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 16 |
| 20-24 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 |
| 25 and over | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 3,246 | 1,342 | 3,333 | 8,415 |
| Unweighted sample | 1,060 | 440 | 1,080 | 2,720 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 31 | 32 | 44 | 37 |
| 16-17 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 |
| 18-19 | 22 | 20 | 12 | 17 |
| 20-24 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 11 |
| 25 and over | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 2,934 | 1,410 | 3,243 | 8,058 |
| Unweighted sample | 950 | 460 | 1,040 | 2,600 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 33 | 35 | 47 | 39 |
| 16-17 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 |
| 18-19 | 22 | 18 | 11 | 17 |
| 20-24 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 11 |
| 25 and over | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ | 6,180 | 2,752 | 6,577 | 16,473 |
| Unweighted sample | 2,000 | 900 | 2,120 | 5,320 |

[^16]
## Table 1.27 Age started smoking regularly by sex, whether current smoker and if so, cigarettes smoked a day

Persons aged 16 and over who had ever smoked regularly Great Britain: 2009

| Age started smoking regularly | Current smoker |  |  |  | Ex-regular smoker | All who have ever smoked regularly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 or more | 10-19 a day | 0-9 a day | All current smokers $^{2}$ |  |  |


|  |  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Men | 53 | 49 | 34 | 46 | 39 | 42 |
| Under 16 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26 |
| $16-17$ | 10 | 12 | 21 | 14 | 18 | 16 |
| $18-19$ | 8 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| $20-24$ | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 25 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted base (000s) =100\% | 887 | 1,103 | 847 | 2,845 | 5,570 | 8,415 |
| Unweighted sample | 250 | 300 | 210 | 760 | 1,950 | 2,720 |

## Women

| Under 16 | 50 | 46 | 42 | 46 | 31 | 37 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $16-17$ | 28 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 28 |
| $18-19$ | 8 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 17 |
| $20-24$ | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| 25 and over | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| Weighted base (000s) =100\% | 790 | 1,351 | 913 | 3,060 | 4998 | 8,058 |
| Unweighted sample | 230 | 380 | 260 | 880 | 1,720 | 2,600 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 16 | 52 | 47 | 39 | 46 | 35 | 39 |
| $16-17$ | 26 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 27 |
| $18-19$ | 9 | 12 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 17 |
| $20-24$ | 9 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| 25 and over | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Weighted base (0005) =100\% | 1677 | 2454 | 1,760 | 5,904 | 10,568 | 16,473 |
| Unweighted sample | 480 | 680 | 470 | 1,640 | 3,680 | 5,320 |

[^17]
## Table 1.28 Proportion of smokers who would like to give up smoking altogether, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day: 1992 to 2009



12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year
Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B)
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year
4 Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.29 Proportion of smokers who would find it difficult to go without smoking for a day, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day: 1992 to 2009


12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B)
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year
Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.30 Proportion of smokers who have their first cigarette within five minutes of waking, by sex and number of cigarettes smoked per day: 1992 to 2009

| Current cigarette smokers aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted base | Unweighted |
| smoked a day | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2007{ }^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2009 \text { (000s) } \\ =100 \%^{3} \end{array}$ | sample ${ }^{3}$ 2009 |
| Percentage smoking within 5 minutes of waking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 29 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 29 | 1,324 | 410 |
| 10-19 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 1,647 | 480 |
| 0-9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1,293 | 340 |
| All smokers ${ }^{4}$ | 16 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 4,279 | 1,240 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 29 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 37 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 1,107 | 340 |
| 10-19 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 1,983 | 620 |
| 0-9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1,394 | 440 |
| All smokers ${ }^{4}$ | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 4,498 | 1,400 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 29 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 32 | 2,430 | 750 |
| 10-19 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 3,630 | 1,100 |
| 0-9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2,686 | 770 |
| All smokers ${ }^{4}$ | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 8,777 | 2,640 |

12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year
4 Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 1.31 Proportion of smokers who would like to give up smoking, by sex, socio-economic classification of household reference person, and number of cigarettes smoked a day

| Current cigarette smokers aged 16 and over |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of cigarettes smoked a day | Socio-economic classification ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Managerial \& professional | Intermediate | Routine \& manual | Total |
|  | Percentage who would like to stop altogether |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 61 | 55 | 60 | 59 |
| 10-19 | 75 | 64 | 61 | 65 |
| 0-9 | 62 | 50 | 64 | 60 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 67 | 57 | 61 | 62 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 54 | 65 | 67 | 63 |
| 10-19 | 66 | 70 | 66 | 66 |
| 0-9 | 65 | 66 | 58 | 63 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 63 | 67 | 64 | 64 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 57 | 60 | 63 | 61 |
| 10-19 | 70 | 67 | 64 | 66 |
| 0-9 | 64 | 59 | 61 | 61 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 65 | 62 | 63 | 63 |
| Weighted base (000s) $=100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 272 | 219 | 731 | 1,324 |
| 10-19 | 506 | 258 | 764 | 1,651 |
| 0-9 | 480 | 192 | 532 | 1,307 |
| All smokers ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 1,263 | 670 | 2,035 | 4,298 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 243 | 225 | 536 | 1,107 |
| 10-19 | 497 | 310 | 1030 | 1,985 |
| 0-9 | 497 | 216 | 594 | 1,399 |
| All smokers ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 1,243 | 751 | 2,169 | 4,506 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 514 | 445 | 1,267 | 2,430 |
| 10-19 | 1,003 | 568 | 1,795 | 3,636 |
| 0-9 | 977 | 408 | 1127 | 2,706 |
| All smokers ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 2,506 | 1,421 | 4,204 | 8,804 |
| Unweighted sample |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 90 | 70 | 220 | 410 |
| 10-19 | 140 | 70 | 230 | 480 |
| 0-9 | 130 | 50 | 150 | 340 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 360 | 200 | 610 | 1,250 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 80 | 60 | 170 | 340 |
| 10-19 | 150 | 90 | 330 | 620 |
| 0-9 | 150 | 70 | 190 | 440 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 380 | 220 | 690 | 1,410 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 160 | 140 | 390 | 750 |
| 10-19 | 290 | 170 | 560 | 1,100 |
| 0-9 | 280 | 120 | 330 | 780 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 740 | 420 | 1,300 | 2,650 |

[^18]
## Table 1.32 Proportion of smokers who would find it difficult to go without smoking for a day, by sex, socio-economic classification of household reference person, and number of cigarettes smoked a day

Current cigarette smokers aged 16 and over
Great Britain: $2009^{1}$

| Number of cigarettes smoked a day | Socio-economic classification ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Managerial \& professional | Intermediate | Routine \& manual | Total |
|  | Percentage who would find it difficult to stop for a day |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 74 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 10-19 | 50 | 63 | 60 | 58 |
| 0-9 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 47 | 58 | 58 | 55 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 81 | 83 | 89 | 86 |
| 10-19 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 68 |
| 0-9 | 24 | 30 | 31 | 28 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 53 | 61 | 64 | 60 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 77 | 80 | 83 | 81 |
| 10-19 | 58 | 66 | 66 | 63 |
| 0-9 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 28 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 50 | 60 | 61 | 57 |
| Weighted base (000s)=100\% |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 272 | 216 | 726 | 1,316 |
| 10-19 | 506 | 258 | 758 | 1,644 |
| 0-9 | 483 | 192 | 530 | 1,307 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 1,266 | 667 | 2,021 | 4,283 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 243 | 225 | 536 | 1,107 |
| 10-19 | 495 | 310 | 1,028 | 1,981 |
| 0-9 | 497 | 216 | 594 | 1,399 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 1,241 | 751 | 2,167 | 4,502 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 514 | 441 | 1,262 | 2,422 |
| 10-19 | 1,001 | 568 | 1,786 | 3,625 |
| 0-9 | 980 | 408 | 1,124 | 2,706 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 2,507 | 1,417 | 4,188 | 8,785 |
| Unweighted sample |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 90 | 70 | 220 | 410 |
| 10-19 | 140 | 70 | 230 | 480 |
| 0-9 | 130 | 50 | 150 | 340 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 360 | 200 | 600 | 1,240 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 80 | 60 | 170 | 340 |
| 10-19 | 150 | 90 | 330 | 620 |
| 0-9 | 150 | 70 | 190 | 440 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 380 | 220 | 690 | 1,400 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 20 or more | 160 | 130 | 390 | 750 |
| 10-19 | 290 | 170 | 560 | 1,100 |
| 0-9 | 280 | 120 | 330 | 780 |
| All smokers ${ }^{3}$ | 740 | 420 | 1,290 | 2,650 |

[^19]
## Table 1.33 Proportion of smokers who have their first cigarette within five minutes of waking, by sex, socio-economic classification of household reference person, and number of cigarettes smoked a day



[^20]
## Drinking

The Department of Health estimates that the harmful use of alcohol costs the NHS around $£ 2.7$ bn a year and 7 per cent of all hospital admissions are alcohol related. Drinking can lead to over 40 medical conditions, including cancer, stroke, hypertension, liver disease and heart disease. The General LiFestyle Survey (GLF) and its predecessor the General Household Survey (GHS) have, between them, been measuring drinking behaviour for over 30 years.

Questions about drinking alcohol were included in the General Household Survey (GHS) every two years from 1978 to 1998. Following the review of the GHS, the questions about drinking in the last seven days form part of the continuous survey, and have been included every year from 2000 onwards. Questions designed to measure average weekly alcohol consumption were included from 2000 to 2002 and in 2005 and 2006. The General LiFestyle Survey (GLF) has included both sets of questions in both 2008 and 2009. Before 1988 questions about drinking were asked only of those aged 18 and over, but since then respondents aged 16 and 17 have answered the questions using a self-completion questionnaire.

This report presents information on the frequency of drinking alcohol, the amounts consumed in the week before the interview took place and average weekly consumption. It also presents data on the association between consumption of alcohol and characteristics of individuals such as sex, age, socio-economic classification, and region of residence.

## Measuring alcohol consumption

Obtaining reliable information about drinking behaviour is difficult, and social surveys consistently record lower levels of consumption than would be expected from data on alcohol sales. This is partly because people may consciously or unconsciously underestimate how much alcohol they consume. Drinking at home is particularly likely to be underestimated because the quantities consumed are not measured and are likely to be larger than those dispensed in licensed premises.

There are different methods for obtaining survey information on drinking behaviour. One approach is to ask people to recall all episodes of drinking during a set period ${ }^{1}$. However, this is timeconsuming and is not suitable for the GLF, where drinking is only one of a number of subjects covered.

In 2009 two measures of alcohol consumption were used:

- average weekly alcohol consumption;
- maximum amount drunk on any one day in the previous seven days


## Average weekly alcohol consumption

Questions to establish average weekly alcohol consumption were included on the GHS in their current form periodically since 1986. The measure was developed in response to earlier medical guidelines suggesting maximum recommended weekly amounts of alcohol of 21 units for men and 14 units for women. These guidelines have now been replaced by daily alcohol limits but the average weekly figures continue to provide a consistent measure of alcohol consumption through which trends can be monitored. Respondents are asked how often over the last year they have drunk normal strength beer; strong beer ( 6 per cent or greater $A B V^{2}$ ); wine; spirits; fortified wines and; alcopops, and how much they have usually drunk on any one day. This information is combined to give an estimate of the respondent's weekly alcohol consumption (averaged over a year) in units of alcohol.

The method used for calculating usual weekly alcohol consumption is to multiply the number of units of each type drunk on a usual drinking day by the frequency with which it was drunk using the factors shown below, and then to total across all drinks.

## Drinking frequency

Almost every day
5 or 6 days a week
3 or 4 days a week
Once or twice a week
Once or twice a month
Once every couple of months
Once or twice a year

## Multiplying factor

7.0
5.5
3.5
1.5
$0.375(1.5 \div 4)$
$0.115(6 \div 52)$
$0.029(1.5 \div 52)$

## Maximum daily amount drunk last week

These questions were included in the GHS from 1998 onwards, following the publication in 1995 of an inter-departmental review of the effects of drinking ${ }^{3}$. This concluded that it was more appropriate to set benchmarks for daily than for weekly consumption of alcohol, partly because of concern about the health and social risks associated with single episodes of intoxication. The levels of the limits were set after consideration of evidence of associations between alcohol consumption and increased risk of haemorrhagic stroke, hypertension and some types of cancer.

The report stated that low levels of alcohol consumption are associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular heart disease in men aged over 40 and postmenopausal women: 'In terms of all cause mortality and morbidity the benefit can be largely gained by drinking as little as 1 unit a day on a regular basis. Consumption above 2 units a day does not confer any major additional health benefit'.

The report also provided evidence, however, that 'men who drink more than 3 to 4 units a day run an increasingly significant risk of illness and death from a number of conditions, including haemorrhagic stroke, some cancers, accidents and hypertension'.

The report concluded that regular consumption of between three and four units ${ }^{4}$ a day for men and two to three units a day for women does not carry a significant health risk, but that consistently drinking above these levels is not advisable because of the progressive health risk it carries. The government's advice on sensible drinking is now based on these daily limits.

The sensible drinking limits for women are set slightly lower than those for men because:
'The tissue in a woman's body contains a lower proportion of water than a man's and this means that, in a man and a woman of the same weight, a given amount of alcohol will produce a higher tissue concentration in the woman. In addition the average woman weighs 58 kg , considerably less than the average man ( 70 kg ), and has correspondingly less tissue to absorb the alcohol. Taking these two factors together means the same amount of alcohol will produce a significantly higher tissue concentration in the average woman. In addition, women may metabolise alcohol at a slower rate than men, so the alcohol may remain in their tissues longer'.

People responding to the GLF are asked on how many days they drank alcohol during the previous week. They are then asked how much of each of six different types of drink (normal strength beer; strong beer; wine; spirits; fortified wines; and alcopops) they drank on their heaviest drinking day during the previous week. These amounts are converted to units of alcohol and added to give an estimate of the number of units the respondent consumed on that day.

## Recent changes in methodology

The conversion of volumes of alcoholic drinks to units of alcohol is based on assumptions about the size of a given measure (for example, a glass of wine) and the alcohol content of the type of drink, that is, the percentage of alcohol by volume (ABV). In recent years there have been changes to both of these factors and these have been reflected in revisions to the conversion method which was first used on the 2006 data.

The survey does not ask about the specific ABV of every alcoholic drink consumed but assumes an average for each type of drink. The revised method changed the number of units assumed to be in drinks in the 'normal strength beer, lager and cider' and 'strong beer, lager and cider' categories but the main impact was on drinks in the 'wine' category.

The revised method has had a large impact on the estimates of units of alcohol consumed from wine because it changed both the assumed ABV of wine (from 9 to 12 per cent) and the size of a glass of wine. Wine is sold on licensed premises and consumed at home in a variety of glass sizes. Until 2006 a glass of wine was assumed to be 125 ml . In 2006 and 2007 an average size of 170 ml was assumed. The changes in both glass size and ABV of wine resulted in the number of units assumed to be in a glass of wine doubling from 1 to 2 units. The changes in conversion factors are discussed in detail in a paper in the National Statistics Methodology series ${ }^{5}$.

In addition to the revised method, a question about wine glass size has been included in the survey since 2008. Respondents are now asked whether they have consumed small ( 125 ml ), standard $(175 \mathrm{ml})$ or large $(250 \mathrm{ml})$ glasses of wine. The data from this question are used when calculating the number of units of alcohol consumed by the respondent. It is now assumed that a small glass contains 1.5 units, a standard glass contains 2 units and a large glass contains 3 units.

The main impact of the 2006 change in methodology can be seen in the 2006 data for which figures using both the original and revised methods were produced ${ }^{6}$. There are also two sets of figures based on the 2008 data to show the effect of introducing the new glass size question. In tables showing time series there are, therefore, three sections showing the original method up to 2006, then the revised method from 2006 to 2008 and finally the updated method from 2008 which uses the data about wine glass size.

The addition of the wine glass size question has had little effect on the estimates of average weekly alcohol consumption but has slightly reduced the proportion of women exceeding 3 units on their heaviest drinking day in the week before interview. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, when glass size was analysed by sex and age, for most groups the average size was close to the average assumed under the previous method but for women aged 45 to 64 average size was lower and for men and women aged 65 and over it was much lower. Secondly, approximately 60 per cent of the units of alcohol consumed by women come from wine whereas only around 25 per cent of men's units do so. This means that any change to the calculation of units of alcohol coming from wine has a much greater effect on the total units for women than on the total for men.

## Trends in alcohol consumption

Due to the change in methodology, this section contains discussion of both the trend up to 2006 and the trend since 2006. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show the trends to 2006 only.

## Trends in average weekly alcohol consumption

During the 1990s the GHS showed a slight increase in overall weekly alcohol consumption among men and a much more marked one among women. Following an increase between 1998 and 2000, there has been a decline since 2002 in the proportion of men drinking more than, on average, 21 units a week and in the proportion of women drinking more than 14 units (Figure 2.1). At first sight, the fall appears most marked between 2002 and 2005, but this is largely due to the longer time interval between surveys. The proportion of men drinking more than 21 units a week on average fell from 29 per cent in 2000 to 23 per cent in 2006. There was also a fall in the proportion of women drinking more than 14 units a week (from 17 per cent in 2000 to 12 per cent in 2006).

Figure 2.1 Percentage of men drinking more than 21 units a week, and women drinking more than 14 units a week: original method

## Great Britain

Percentages


Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

The fall in consumption between 2000 and 2006 occurred among men and women in all age groups, but was most evident among those aged 16 to 24 . Among young men in this age group the proportion drinking more than 21 units a week fell from 41 per cent in 2000 to 26 per cent in 2006 and among young women the proportion drinking more than 14 units a week fell from 33 per cent to 19 per cent over the same period.

This trend seems to be continuing under the new methodology; between 2006 and 2009 the proportion of men drinking more than 21 units a week fell from 31 per cent to 26 per cent and the proportion of women drinking more than 14 units a week fell from 20 per cent to 18 per cent. These falls were driven by falls in the younger age groups. Among men, the percentage drinking more than 21 units a week fell in the 16 to 24 (from 30 to 21 per cent) and 25 to 44 age groups (from 33 to 26 per cent). Among women, the percentage drinking more than 14 units a week fell in the 25 to 44 age group from 23 to 19 per cent.

On the average weekly measure, heavy drinking is defined as consuming more than 50 units a week for men and consuming more than 35 units a week for women. In the 16 to 24 age group there were significant falls, between 2000 and 2006, in the proportion of men and women drinking heavily (from 14 per cent to 7 per cent for men and from 9 per cent to 5 per cent for women). Under the new methodology, between 2006 and 2009, the proportion of men who drink more than

50 units a week fell from 8 per cent to 7 per cent and the proportion of women who drink more than 35 units a week fell from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

The average number of units of alcohol consumed in a week rose steadily in the 1990s and reached a peak of around 17 units for men and 7.5 units for women in the period 2000 to 2002. These levels fell to 14.8 units for men and 6.2 units for women in 2006. The figures produced using the updated methodology suggests that the average number of units consumed may be continuing to fall from 2006 onwards but there is no statistically significant change between 2008 and 2009.

## Figure 2.2 Average weekly alcohol units: by sex. Original method

## Great Britain

Number of units


Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

The British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA) makes annual estimates of per capita alcohol consumption using data provided by HM Revenue and Customs ${ }^{7}$. These show a steady increase in consumption from 1998 to 2004, followed by a decline of about 5 per cent to 2006, and then a further decline of about 7 per cent from 2006 to 2009 . The decline measured by the GHS is much greater, at about 15 per cent between 2002 and 2006. Both sources show that there has been a fall in consumption in recent years, but two factors are likely to account for the different sizes of the falls:

1. There may be an increased tendency among respondents to under-report consumption. Recent extensive publicity about the dangers of drinking, in particular binge drinking, may
have led some people to moderate their behaviour, but might equally have made people less inclined to admit to how much they have been drinking
2. The introduction of updated methods of estimating units occurs as a step change, whereas the actual changes which the updated method takes into account happened over a number of years. It is therefore likely that progressive underestimation of wine consumption has occurred as glass sizes and alcoholic strength have increased

Tables 2.1-2.2

## Trends in abstinence

The falls in average consumption in recent years (shown in figure 2.2) are partly due to rises in the proportion of people who abstain from alcohol altogether. The table below shows the trend in abstinence since 1998.

Figure 2.3 Percentage of adults who report never drinking alcohol

## Great Britain

Percentages


Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics
The proportion of people who abstain from alcohol altogether increased from 10 per cent in 1998 to 15 per cent in 2009. The biggest falls in the average weekly consumption figures were from 12.1 to 10.2 units between 2002 and 2006 using the original method of converting volumes to units and from 13.5 to 11.9 units between 2006 and 2009 using the revised method. Excluding non-drinkers from the analyses causes the average consumption figures to rise but the falls between the years remain. The figures for 2002 to 2006 fall from 13.7 to 11.8 units and the figures for 2006 to 2009
fall from 15.6 to 14.0 units. This shows that the falls in alcohol consumption as measured by the GHS/GLF are largely due to people who drink alcohol drinking less.

## Trends in last week's drinking

There has been a fall in the proportions of men and women who say that they had an alcoholic drink in the previous week compared with five years ago. Table 2.3 shows that following a period of little change between 1998 and 2003, the figures fell from 75 per cent of men and 60 per cent of women in 2003 to 72 per cent and 57 per cent in 2005; the figures were then fairly stable until 2007. The proportion of men and women reporting drinking alcohol in the last seven days fell from 72 per cent of men and 57 per cent of women in 2007 to 68 per cent of men and 54 per cent of women in 2009.

The proportions of men exceeding four units and women exceeding three units on their heaviest drinking day were fairly stable between 1998 and 2004 but have since decreased. The figures produced using the original method of converting to units show falls for both men and women between 2004 and 2006. The figures produced using the revised method show a continuing downward trend. The proportion of men exceeding 4 units on their heaviest drinking day was 41 per cent in 2007 and 37 per cent in 2009. The proportions for women exceeding 3 units were 34 per cent in 2007 and 29 per cent in 2009.

The figures for heavy drinking follow a similar pattern for men. There was little change between 1998 and 2004 in the proportion of men drinking heavily (more than 8 units) on at least one day in the previous week. Since 2004 this proportion has decreased from 22 per cent to 18 per cent in 2006. Using the revised methodology this trend seems to be continuing with the proportion falling from 23 per cent in 2006 to 20 per cent in 2009. There appears to be a similar downward trend in the proportion of women drinking heavily (more than 6 units) on at least one day in the previous week, falling from 10 per cent in 2002 to 8 per cent in 2006. Using the revised method of converting volumes to units of alcohol the proportion of women drinking heavily was 15 per cent in 2006 and 13 per cent in 2009.

The most pronounced changes have occurred for men in the 16 to 24 age group where the proportion drinking more than 4 units on their heaviest drinking day fell from 50 per cent in 2000 to 39 per cent in 2006 and the proportion drinking more than 8 units decreased from 37 per cent to 27 per cent over the same period. Since the introduction of the revised methodology in 2006 however, there has been little significant change. The falls between 2008 and 2009, from 42 per cent to 36 per cent exceeding 4 units and from 30 to 24 per cent drinking heavily, should be treated with caution due to the small sample size for this age group.

There have also been marked falls for women in this age group with the proportion drinking more than 3 units on their heaviest drinking day falling from 42 per cent in 2000 to 34 per cent in 2006 and the proportion drinking more than 6 units falling from 27 per cent to 20 per cent. It is too soon to tell whether this trend will continue under the revised methodology. So far there are no
significant changes in this age group in the proportion exceeding 3 units or in the proportion exceeding 6 units between 2006 and 2009.

Tables 2.3-2.4

## Average weekly alcohol consumption in 2009

## Weekly alcohol consumption and sex and age

In 2009 average levels of alcohol consumption were similar in all age groups from 16 to 64 at around 12 or 13 units a week but were about a third lower among those aged 65 and over at 8.2 units a week. The average consumption for men was twice that of women ( 16.3 units compared with 8.0 units). The difference between men and women was particularly large in the 65 and over age group. In this group average consumption for women was 4.6 units per week but for men was nearly three times that at 12.7 units.

Table 2.5

## Weekly alcohol consumption and household socio-economic class

A review of information on inequalities in health, undertaken by the Department of Health ${ }^{8}$, noted that both mortality and morbidity show a clear association with socio-economic position, with death rates much higher among unskilled men than among those in professional households (overall, up to 22,000 premature deaths a year are thought to be attributable to alcohol misuse ${ }^{9}$ ). Over many years, the GHS showed little difference in usual weekly alcohol consumption between those in non-manual and manual households. Where differences existed, it was those in the non-manual categories who tended to have the higher weekly consumption. When the revised method of converting volumes of alcohol to units was introduced in 2006 these differences were amplified. This is due, at least in part, to the relatively low prevalence of wine consumption in routine and manual households compared with the other groups.

The socio-economic classification of a household is based upon the current or last job of the household reference person. The classification takes into account the occupation and details of employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor, manager etc). The 40 operational categories and sub-categories are usually collapsed into 8 or 3 classes for analysis ${ }^{10}$. Using the three-category classification, average weekly consumption in 2009 was highest, at 13.5 units, in the managerial and professional group, and lowest, at 10.7 units, among those in routine and manual worker households. This difference is found for both men and women but is particularly pronounced for women where the managerial and professional group average 9.7 units and the routine and manual group average 6.6 units a week.

Table 2.6

## Weekly alcohol consumption, income and economic activity

A clear association between household income and alcohol consumption can be seen in table 2.7. As household income rises from $£ 400$ per week, so does average weekly alcohol consumption. The group with the highest income has the highest average consumption. Among those living in households with a gross income of more than $£ 1,000$ a week, men drank on average 18.7 units as week, and women 10.8 units. In households with an income of $£ 200$ or less the levels were 16.1 units and 5.7 units respectively.

In the 16 to 64 age group people who are economically inactive tend to drink less than those who are working. Among people aged between 16 and 64 and in full-time employment those earning $£ 600.01$ or more a week showed higher average weekly consumption that those earning $£ 600$ or less.

Tables 2.7-2.9

## Variation in average weekly alcohol consumption between countries and regions

There were no significant differences in average weekly alcohol consumption between countries in Great Britain. In the English regions average weekly consumption was highest in the North East (14.4 units) and lowest in London (9.3 units). Average weekly consumption in London was significantly lower than in all other regions apart from the West Midlands where it was similarly low. In the West Midlands average consumption was lower than in the North West, North East, South East and Yorkshire and the Humber.

Table 2.10

## Abstinence in 2009

In 2009, 85 per cent of adults consumed alcohol and 15 per cent of adults abstained from drinking alcohol. Abstinence was more common among women (18 per cent) than among men (12 per cent). Levels of abstinence were highest, at 26 per cent, among women aged 65 and over and were next highest among men and women aged from 16 to 24 at 17 per cent. The levels of abstinence among men aged 65 and over ( 14 per cent) were similar to those among women aged 25 to 44 ( 14 per cent) and women aged 45 to 64 ( 15 per cent). Only 10 per cent of men aged 25 to 64 were non-drinkers.

Of those who reported never drinking alcohol, 57 per cent said they had always been a non-drinker and 43 per cent said they had given up drinking. Of those who had always been non-drinkers, 48 per cent said the main reason was that they didn't like it and 28 per cent said it was for religious reasons. Of those who had given up drinking, 51 per cent had done so for health reasons and 22 per cent gave up because they didn't like it.

# Drinking in the week before interview in 2009 

## Frequency of drinking during the last week

Patterns of drinking behaviour in 2009 were broadly similar to those described in earlier GHS and GLF reports. Men were more likely than women to have had an alcoholic drink in the week before interview: 68 per cent of men and 54 per cent of women had had a drink on at least one day during the previous week. Men also drank on more days of the week than women: 18 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women had drunk on at least five of the preceding seven days. Men were much more likely than women to have drunk alcohol every day during the previous week (10 per cent compared with 6 per cent).

The proportions drinking during the last week also varied between age groups. Those in the youngest and oldest age groups (16 to 24 and 65 and over) were less likely than those in the middle age range to report drinking alcohol during the previous week. The proportion who had drunk alcohol in the previous week was particularly low among women aged 65 and over; 43 per cent of whom had done so, compared with 66 per cent of men in that age group and 59 per cent of women aged 45 to 64.

The age group with the highest proportion of people who didn't drink in the last week was the 65 and over group (47 per cent). This was also the group with the highest proportion of people who drank every day (14 per cent). The proportion of people who drink every day rises as age group rises. For example, 2 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women aged 16 to 24 had drunk every day during the previous week, compared with 19 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women aged 65 and over.

Table 2.11

## Maximum daily amount drunk last week

Two measures of daily consumption are shown. The first is the proportion of men exceeding four units and women exceeding three units on their heaviest drinking day. This measure is based on the government recommendations that men should not regularly drink more than three to four units and women more than two to three units of alcohol a day but is not the same as the recommendations since there is no measure of how regular this drinking is. In the following sections this measure will be referred to as drinking more than ' $4 / 3$ units'. The second measure is intended to indicate heavy drinking that would be likely to lead to intoxication and is set at more than eight units on one day for men and more than six units for women and is referred to as drinking more than ' $8 / 6$ units' .

The proportion of people who exceeded $4 / 3$ units on at least one day during the previous week was higher for men (37 per cent) than it was for women (29 per cent). The proportion drinking heavily was also greater for men (20 per cent) than for women (13 per cent).

It was noted earlier that older people tend to drink more frequently than younger people. However, among both men and women, those aged 65 and over were significantly less likely than respondents in other age groups to have exceeded $4 / 3$ units on at least one day. For example, 20 per cent of men over 65 exceeded four units on at least one day during the previous week. The corresponding figures for the younger three age-bands were 36 per cent, 44 per cent and 41 per cent ( 16 to 24,25 to 44 and 45 to 64 respectively). Among women, 11 per cent of those aged 65 and over exceeded three units on at least one day. The corresponding figures for the younger three age-bands were 37 per cent, 36 per cent and 32 per cent ( 16 to 24,25 to 44 and 45 to 64 respectively).

Similar patterns were evident for heavy drinking: 24 per cent of men aged 16 to 24,27 per cent of men aged 25 to 44, 21 per cent of men aged 45 to 64, but only 5 per cent of those aged 65 and over, had drunk more than eight units on at least one day during the previous week. Among women the figures for the corresponding age groups were 24 per cent, 19 per cent and 11 per cent compared with only 2 per cent of women in the oldest age group.

Table 2.12 b shows the above analysis with those people who did not consume alcohol in the week before interview excluded. When looking only at those people who drank alcohol in the last week, over half ( 54 per cent) consumed more than $4 / 3$ units and over a quarter ( 27 per cent) consumed more than $8 / 6$ units on at least one day. The proportion exceeding $4 / 3$ units varied with age group. In the 16 to 24 group, 69 per cent of those who consumed alcohol in the last week consumed more than $4 / 3$ units on their heaviest drinking day. This is higher than the 62 per cent who exceeded $4 / 3$ units in the 25 to 44 group, which in turn is higher than the 56 per cent who did so in the 45 to 64 age group. The proportion of drinkers exceeding $4 / 3$ units was lowest, at 29 per cent, in the 65 and over group.

Among those who consumed alcohol in the week before interview, the differences between age groups in heavy drinking were even more marked. In the 16 to 24 age group 46 per cent of those who consumed alcohol in the last week consumed more than $8 / 6$ units on their heaviest drinking day. The corresponding figures for the other age groups were 35 per cent, 25 per cent and 6 per cent ( 25 to 44,45 to 64 and 65 and over respectively).

Overall, men and women who consumed alcohol in the week before interview were just a likely as each other to consume more than $4 / 3$ units on their heaviest drinking day but men were more likely than women to consume more than $8 / 6$ units on that day ( 30 per cent compared with 24 per cent). Differences between men and women varied with age group. In the 16 to 24 age group, there were no significant differences between men and women in the proportion drinking more than $4 / 3$ units or in the proportion drinking heavily on their heaviest drinking day. In the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups, there was no significant difference between men and women in the proportion exceeding $4 / 3$ units but a higher proportion of men than of women reported heavy drinking ( 39 per cent compared with 32 per cent in the 25 to 44 group and 30 per cent compared with 19 per cent in the 45 to 64 group). In the 65 and over group a higher proportion of men than of women consumed more than $4 / 3$ units ( 31 per cent and 26 per cent) and a higher proportion of men than of women reported heavy drinking ( 8 per cent and 4 per cent).

Tables 2.12-2.12b

## Drinking last week and socio-economic characteristics

Households where the household reference person was classified as managerial and professional had the highest proportions of both men and women who had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days ( 77 per cent and 65 per cent), while men and women in routine and manual households had the lowest (59 per cent and 44 per cent). There was a similar pattern in the proportions drinking on five or more days in the previous week. For example, 18 per cent of people in managerial and professional households had an alcoholic drink on five or more days in the previous week. In households where the reference person was in an occupation in the 'routine and manual' classification, this proportion was much lower, at 10 per cent.

Variations in amounts drunk were also marked, particularly for women. Women in large employer/higher managerial households were twice as likely than those in the routine group to have drunk more than three units on any one day ( 44 per cent compared with 20 per cent), and were also twice as likely to have drunk heavily on at least one day in the previous week (18 per cent compared with 9 per cent). A similar but less pronounced pattern was seen for men. In large employer/higher managerial households 49 per cent of men exceeded four units on their heaviest drinking day in the week before interview. In the routine group this falls to 35 per cent. Men in large employer/higher managerial households were also more likely to have drunk heavily on at least one day in the previous week than those in the routine group ( 25 per cent compared with 19 per cent).

Overall the proportion of people exceeding $4 / 3$ units was greater in managerial and professional households (38 per cent) than in routine and manual households (28 per cent); the proportion drinking heavily was also greater in managerial and professional households (19 per cent) than in routine and manual households (15 per cent).

Tables 2.13-2.14

## Drinking last week and household income

As the level of gross weekly household income rises, the proportion of people who drank alcohol in the previous week also rises. In households with a gross weekly income of over $£ 1,000,74$ per cent drank in the previous week and 17 per cent drank on five or more days compared with 46 per cent and 11 per cent in households with a gross weekly income of $£ 200$ or less.

The proportions of people exceeding $4 / 3$ units and of people drinking heavily rose with increasing gross weekly household income. In households with a gross weekly income of $£ 200$ or less, for example, 30 per cent of men drank more than 4 units and 14 per cent drank more than 8 units on at least one day in the previous week. In households with an income of over $£ 1,000$ the figures were 46 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. The difference for women was even more marked. In households with income of $£ 200$ or less per week, 17 per cent of women exceeded 3 units and 8
per cent exceeded 6 units on their heaviest drinking day. These proportions rise to 43 and 19 per cent respectively in households with income in excess of $£ 1,000$ per week.

Tables 2.15-2.16

## Drinking last week, economic activity and earnings from employment

Variations in alcohol consumption by economic status reflect differences in both the income and age profiles of the groups. Among men aged 16 to 64, those in employment were most likely to have drunk alcohol during the previous week - 74 per cent had done so compared with 58 per cent of the unemployed and 52 per cent of those who were economically inactive. Working men were more likely than unemployed and economically inactive men to have drunk more than 4 units on one day - 44 per cent, compared with 37 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. Working men were also more likely than economically inactive men to have drunk more than 8 units on one day - 26 per cent compared with 17 per cent. As noted above, lower levels of drinking among economically inactive men are probably due in part to the large proportion of this group who are aged 60 to 64 .

Among women aged 16 to 64, 64 per cent of those who were working; 44 per cent of those who were unemployed; and 45 per cent of those who were economically inactive had drunk alcohol in the previous week. Working women were more likely than the economically inactive to have drunk more than 3 units on one day - 38 per cent, compared with 25 per cent. Working women were also more likely than the economically inactive to have drunk more than 6 units on one day - 18 per cent, compared with 11 per cent.

Among those aged 16 to 64 and working full time, drinking behaviour showed a similar pattern of association with earnings from employment as it did with household income. The prevalence of alcohol consumption was highest among those earning the most. In the $£ 800.01$ or more group 83 per cent of adults had consumed alcohol in the week before interview - higher than any other group. The figures for drinking on five or more days in the week are less straight forward. Prevalence of this was higher for those earning over $£ 600.01$ per week than it was for those earning between $£ 200.01$ and $£ 600$ per week. For those earning $£ 200$ or less however, the figures were more similar to the over $£ 600.01$ group. The sample size in this very low income group is small and the figures are therefore subject to quite high levels of sampling error.

High earners were similarly more likely to exceed $4 / 3$ units than low earners. For example, 52 per cent of adults earning over $£ 800$ per week exceeded $4 / 3$ units compared with 38 per cent of those earning $£ 200$ or less per week. The relationship between earnings and heavy drinking is similar. The proportion of people who drank heavily on at least one day in the week before interview is similar in the middle and high income groups at between 25 and 28 per cent but is lower in the low income groups at 19 per cent.

Tables 2.17-2.20

## Variation in drinking last week between countries and regions

Care should be taken in interpreting the results for geographical variation in any one year because sample sizes in some regions are small, making them subject to relatively high levels of sampling error.

In 2009 a higher proportion of men ( 69 per cent) and women ( 55 percent) in England consumed alcohol in the week before interview than did so in Scotland ( 58 per cent and 48 per cent respectively). Men in England and men in Wales were more likely than men in Scotland to have had an alcoholic drink on at least five days in that week (19 per cent and 17 per cent compared with 12 per cent). There were, however, no significant differences between the countries of Great Britain in the proportions of men and women consuming more than $4 / 3$ units on their heaviest drinking day or in the proportions reporting heavy drinking (more than $8 / 6$ units) on that day. It should be noted, however, that the countries of Great Britain also conduct their own health surveys that include questions on drinking and that results between surveys can differ. ${ }^{11}$

Of the English regions, London had the lowest prevalence of drinking in the week before interview ( 57 per cent of men, 46 per cent of women, 51 per cent of adults). The West Midlands had the next lowest prevalence with the other regions being broadly similar to each other. The highest proportions of adults exceeding $4 / 3$ units on their heaviest drinking day were found in the North East, North West and in Yorkshire and the Humber (40, 39 and 41 per cent of adults). The lowest proportions doing so were in London, the West Midlands and the South West (26, 27 and 28 per cent of adults). The North East, North West and Yorkshire and the Humber also showed the highest levels of heavy drinking (21, 21 and 22 per cent of adults) while the West Midlands showed the lowest at 11 per cent.

Tables 2.21-2.22

## Notes and references

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2 ABV is the percentage of Alcohol by Volume.
3 Sensible drinking: the report of an inter-departmental group. (Department of Health 1995).
4 A unit of alcohol is defined as 10 ml of pure ethanol. This is equivalent to a standard measure of spirits ( 25 ml at $40 \% \mathrm{ABV}$ ) or half a pint of standard strength beer ( 284 ml at $3.6 \% \mathrm{ABV}$ )

5 Goddard E Estimating alcohol consumption from survey data: updated method of converting volumes to units National Statistics Methodology Series NSM 37 (ONS 2007), www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vInk=15067

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9 Safe. Sensible. Social. The next steps in the National Alcohol Strategy. (Department of Health 2007).
www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/publications/PublicationsPolicyandGuidance/DH 075218

10 Further information on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification is available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/current/ns-sec/index.html

11 A discussion of the differences between countries based on health surveys is available at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/31093025/0

## Alcohol consumption tables

Table 2.1 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex and age: 1992-2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Unweighted |  |  |  | Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weighted base 2009$\begin{aligned} & \text { (000's) } \\ & =100 \% \end{aligned}$ | Unweighted sample ${ }^{5}$ 2009 |
|  | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2006{ }^{3}$ | $2008{ }^{3}$ | $2008^{4}$ <br> Updated method | $2009{ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 20.3 | 23.6 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 14.8 | 2,281 | 550 |
| 25-44 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 19.7 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 6,649 | 1,680 |
| 45-64 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 6,558 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 9.7 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 4,017 | 1,710 |
| Total | 15.9 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 19,505 | 6,130 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 2,540 | 620 |
| 25-44 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7,479 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7,218 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5,005 | 1,940 |
| Total | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 22,242 | 7,280 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 4,821 | 1,180 |
| 25-44 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 14,127 | 3,860 |
| 45-64 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13,777 | 4,730 |
| 65 and over | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 9,022 | 3,650 |
| Total | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 41,747 | 13,410 |

12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B)
3 Figures produced using the updated methodology for converting volumes of alcohol to units assuming an average wine glass size
4 Figures produced using the updated methodology including data on wine glass size
5 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.2 Weekly alcohol consumption: percentage exceeding specified amounts by sex and age: 1992-2009

Persons aged 16 and over

| Age | Unweighted data |  |  |  | Weighted data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted base } \\ & 2009 \text { (000's) } \\ & =100 \% \end{aligned}$ | Unweighted sample ${ }^{5}$ 2009 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1992 | 1994 | 1996 | 1998 | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | $2005^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2006{ }^{3}$ | $2008{ }^{3}$ | $2008^{4}$ <br> Updated method | $2009{ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of men who drank more than 21 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 32 | 29 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 37 | 27 | 26 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 2,281 | 550 |
| 25-44 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 33 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 6,649 | 1,680 |
| 45-64 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 24 | 34 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 6,558 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 15 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 4,017 | 1,710 |
| Total | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 19,505 | 6,130 |
| Percentage of men who drank more than 50 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2,281 | 550 |
| 25-44 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6,649 | 1,680 |
| 45-64 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6,558 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4,017 | 1,710 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 19,505 | 6,130 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage of women who drank more than 14 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 24 | 19 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 2,540 | 620 |
| 25-44 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 7,479 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 7,218 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 5,005 | 1,940 |
| Total | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 22,242 | 7,280 |
| Percentage of women who drank more than 35 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2,540 | 620 |
| 25-44 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7,479 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7,218 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5,005 | 1,940 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 22,242 | 7,280 |

12005 data includes last quarter of $2004 / 5$ data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B)
3 Figures produced using the updated methodology for converting volumes of alcohol to units assuming an average wine glass size
4 Figures produced using the updated methodology including data on wine glass size
5 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 2.3 Drinking last week, by sex and age: 1998 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain <br> Unweighted sample $2009^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinking last week | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006^{2}$ | $2007^{2}$ | $2008{ }^{2}$ | $2009^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted base } \\ & 2009 \\ & (000 \mathrm{~s})=100 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 66 | 64 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 55 | 2,341 | 570 |
| 25-44 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 6,660 | 1,680 |
| 45-64 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 6,579 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 65 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 4,022 | 1,710 |
| Total | 75 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 19,603 | 6,160 |
| Drank on 5 or more days last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 2,341 | 570 |
| 25-44 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 6,660 | 1,680 |
| 45-64 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 6,579 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 25 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 4,022 | 1,710 |
| Total | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 19,603 | 6,160 |

## Women

| Drank last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16-24 | 62 | 64 | 59 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 56 | 53 | 54 | 52 | 51 | 2,552 | 630 |
| 25-44 | 65 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 62 | 62 | 60 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 7,483 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 7,232 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 45 | 43 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 5,003 | 1,940 |
| Total | 59 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 22,271 | 7,290 |
| Drank on 5 or mor days last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2,552 | 630 |
| 25-44 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 7,483 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 7,232 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 5,003 | 1,940 |
| Total | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 22,271 | 7,290 |

[^21]
## Table 2.4 Maximum drunk on any one day last week by sex and age: 1998 to 2009

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain <br> Unweighted sample $2009^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum daily amount | 1998 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | $2005{ }^{1}$ | $2006{ }^{2}$ | $2006{ }^{3}$ | 2007 | 2008 | $2008^{4}$ <br> updated method | 2009 | Weighted base $2009 \text { (000s)=100\% }$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Perc | ntages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank more than 4 units on at least one day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 47 | 42 | 39 | 42 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 36 | 2,342 | 570 |
| 25-44 | 48 | 45 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 42 | 42 | 48 | 48 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 6,664 | 1,690 |
| 45-64 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 42 | 44 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 6,578 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 4,022 | 1,710 |
| Total | 39 | 39 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 35 | 33 | 40 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 19,606 | 6,160 |
| Drank more than 8 units on at least one day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 39 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 2,342 | 570 |
| 25-44 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 6,664 | 1,690 |
| 45-64 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 6,578 | 2,190 |
| 65 and over | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4,022 | 1,710 |
| Total | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19,606 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank more than 3 units on at least one day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 34 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 2,548 | 630 |
| 25-44 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 40 | 43 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 7,481 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 7,229 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 5,005 | 1,940 |
| Total | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| Drank more than 6 units on at least one day |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-24 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 2,548 | 630 |
| 25-44 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 7,481 | 2,180 |
| 45-64 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 7,229 | 2,540 |
| 65 and over | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5,005 | 1,940 |
| Total | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 22,263 | 7,290 |

12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
3 Figures produced using the updated methodology for converting volumes of alcohol to units assuming an average wine glass size
4 Figures produced from 2008 are using the updated methodology including data on wine glass size
5 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 2.5 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex and age

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Average weekly alcohol consumption |  |  | Weighted base (000's) =100\% |  |  | Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 16-24 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 2,281 | 2,540 | 4,821 | 550 | 620 | 1,180 |
| 25-44 | 16.4 | 8.7 | 12.3 | 6,649 | 7,479 | 14,127 | 1,680 | 2,180 | 3,860 |
| 45-64 | 18.7 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 6,558 | 7,218 | 13,777 | 2,190 | 2,540 | 4,730 |
| 65 and over | 12.7 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 4,017 | 5,005 | 9,022 | 1,710 | 1,940 | 3,650 |
| Total | 16.3 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 19,505 | 22,242 | 41,747 | 6,130 | 7,280 | 13,410 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.6 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex and socio-economic class based on the current or last job of the household reference person



| Weighted bases (000's) $=100 \%$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Large employer and higher managerial | 1,276 | 1,332 | 2,608 |
| Higher professional | 2,084 | 1,787 | 3,871 |
| Lower managerial and professional | 4,927 | 5,664 | 10,591 |
| Intermediate | 1,289 | 2,177 | 3,466 |
| Small employers/own account workers | 1,890 | 1,849 | 3,740 |
| Lower supervisory and technical | 2,462 | 2,296 | 4,758 |
| Semi-routine | 2,235 | 3,211 | 5,447 |
| Routine | 2,130 | 2,382 | 4,512 |
| Total ${ }^{4}$ | 19,505 | 22,242 | 41,747 |
| Unweighted sample |  |  |  |
| Large employer and higher managerial | 420 | 440 | 860 |
| Higher professional | 630 | 590 | 1,220 |
| Lower managerial and professional | 1,560 | 1,870 | 3,440 |
| Intermediate | 400 | 710 | 1,100 |
| Small employers/own account workers | 600 | 600 | 1,210 |
| Lower supervisory and technical | 790 | 750 | 1,550 |
| Semi-routine | 690 | 1,040 | 1,720 |
| Routine | 690 | 790 | 1,480 |
| Total ${ }^{4}$ | 6,130 | 7,280 | 13,410 |

[^22][^23]
## Table 2.7 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex and usual gross weekly household income ( $£$ )

Persons aged 16 and over Great Britain: 2009 ${ }^{1}$

| Usual gross weekly household income (£) | Average weekly alcohol consumption |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted base (000's) } \\ & =100 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Up to 200.00 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 9.9 | 2,674 | 3,970 | 6,644 | 830 | 1,340 | 2,170 |
| 200.01-400.00 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 3,289 | 4,194 | 7,483 | 1,180 | 1,500 | 2,680 |
| 400.01-600.00 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 2,854 | 3,257 | 6,111 | 960 | 1,120 | 2,080 |
| 600.01-800.00 | 16.7 | 8.9 | 12.8 | 2,819 | 2,787 | 5,606 | 840 | 880 | 1,720 |
| 800.01-1000.00 | 18.3 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 2,084 | 2,067 | 4,151 | 620 | 630 | 1,250 |
| 1000.01 or more | 18.7 | 10.8 | 14.8 | 4,489 | 4,455 | 8,944 | 1,300 | 1,310 | 2,610 |
| Total | 16.3 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 18,208 | 20,731 | 38,939 | 5,720 | 6,790 | 12,510 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

# Table 2.8 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex and economic activity status 

| Persons aged 16-64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Economic activity status | Average weekly alcohol consumption |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weighted base (000's) } \\ =100 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | Men | Women | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Men | Women | Total ${ }^{3}$ | Men | Women | Total ${ }^{3}$ |
| Working | 17.3 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 11,531 | 11,763 | 23,294 | 3,300 | 3,580 | 6,880 |
| Unemployed | 16.6 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 1,359 | 868 | 2,227 | 360 | 250 | 600 |
| Economically inactive | 16.8 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 2,590 | 4,603 | 7,192 | 770 | 1,520 | 2,280 |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 17.2 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 15,480 | 17,234 | 32,713 | 4,420 | 5,340 | 9,760 |

[^24]Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

# Table 2.9 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex and usual gross weekly earnings ( $£$ ) 

Persons aged 16-64 in full-time employment Great Britain: 2009¹

| Usual gross weekly <br> earnings ( $£$ ) | Average weekly alcohol <br> consumption <br> Men | Womented base (000's) <br> $=100 \%$ |  |  | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 2.10 Average weekly alcohol consumption (units), by sex, country, and region of England

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government Office Region | Average weekly alcohol consumption |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted base (000's) } \\ & =100 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| North East | 21.0 | 9.4 | 14.4 | 700 | 918 | 1,617 | 250 | 330 | 580 |
| North West | 17.3 | 9.0 | 13.1 | 2,565 | 2,676 | 5,242 | 740 | 840 | 1,580 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 17.7 | 9.8 | 13.6 | 1,735 | 1,922 | 3,657 | 590 | 700 | 1,290 |
| East Midlands | 16.3 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 1,587 | 1,719 | 3,306 | 550 | 620 | 1,170 |
| West Midlands | 14.0 | 6.9 | 10.2 | 1,748 | 2,062 | 3,810 | 530 | 630 | 1,160 |
| East of England | 15.8 | 7.8 | 11.6 | 1,962 | 2,161 | 4,123 | 650 | 740 | 1,390 |
| London | 13.4 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 2,184 | 2,622 | 4,806 | 520 | 640 | 1,160 |
| South East | 17.1 | 8.4 | 12.5 | 2,773 | 3,190 | 5,964 | 830 | 990 | 1,820 |
| South West | 17.6 | 7.9 | 12.2 | 1,469 | 1,826 | 3,294 | 540 | 700 | 1,240 |
| England | 16.4 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 16,722 | 19,098 | 35,820 | 5,210 | 6,190 | 11,390 |
| Wales | 16.7 | 8.6 | 12.4 | 1,029 | 1,164 | 2,193 | 370 | 430 | 800 |
| Scotland | 15.0 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 1,754 | 1,980 | 3,734 | 550 | 670 | 1,220 |
| Great Britain | 16.3 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 19,505 | 22,242 | 41,747 | 6,130 | 7,280 | 13,410 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.11 Whether drank last week and number of drinking days by sex and age

Persons aged 16 and over
Great Britain: $2009^{1}$


| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 49 |  | 41 |  | 41 |  | 57 |  | 46 |
| 1 | 24 |  | 23 |  | 17 |  | 16 |  | 20 |
| 2 | 15 |  | 14 |  | 14 |  | 6 |  | 12 |
| 3 | 7 |  | 9 |  | 9 |  | 4 |  | 8 |
| 4 | 2 |  | 5 |  | 6 |  | 3 |  | 5 |
| 5 | 0 |  | 3 |  | 47 |  | 2 |  | 3 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 |  | 3 |  | 7 |  | 10 |  | 6 |
| \% who drank last week | 51 |  | 59 |  | 59 |  | 43 |  | 54 |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% | 2,552 |  | 7,483 |  | 7,232 |  | 5,003 |  | 22,271 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ | 630 |  | 2,180 |  | 2,540 |  | 1,940 |  | 7,290 |


| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 47 |  | 36 |  | 35 |  | 47 |  | 39 |  |
| 1 | 24 |  | 22 |  | 16 |  | 16 |  | 19 |  |
| 2 | 14 |  | 16 |  | 14 |  | 8 |  | 14 |  |
| 3 | 7 |  | 10 |  | 10 |  | 6 |  | 9 |  |
| 4 | 3 |  | 6 |  | 7 |  | 4 |  | 5 |  |
| 5 | 27 |  | $4]$ |  | 47 |  | 3 |  | 4 |  |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 14 |
| 7 | 1. |  | 4 |  | 10 |  | 14 |  | 8 |  |
| \% who drank last week | 53 |  | 64 |  | 65 |  | 53 |  | 61 |  |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% | 4,894 |  | 14,144 |  | 13,811 |  | 9,025 |  | 41,874 |  |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ | 1,190 |  | 3,870 |  | 4,740 |  | 3,650 |  | 13,450 |  |

[^25]Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.12 Maximum drunk on any one day last week, by sex and age

| Persons aged 16 and over | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum daily amount | Age |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank nothing last week | 45 | 30 | 28 | 34 | 32 |
| Up to 4 units | 19 | 27 | 31 | 45 | 31 |
| More than 4, up to 8 units |  | 17 27 | 20 | 15 | 17 <br> 20 |
| More than 8 units | $24{ }^{36}$ | 27 44 |  | 5 20 | 20 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank nothing last week | 50 | 41 | 41 | 57 | 46 |
| Up to 3 units | 13 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 25 |
| More than 3, up to 6 units | 1337 | 1736 | 2032 | ${ }^{9} 11$ | 16 |
| More than 6 units | $24{ }^{37}$ | 19 | 11 d | $2]$ | $13{ }^{29}$ |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank nothing last week | 48 | 36 | 35 | 47 | 39 |
| Up to 4/3 units | 16 | 25 | 29 | 38 | 28 |
| More than $4 / 3$, up to $8 / 6$ units | 1236 | 17 [0 | 2036 | 12.15 | 163 |
| More than $8 / 6$ units | $24{ }^{36}$ | 23 40 |  | 315 | 16 |
| Weighted base (000's) = 100\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 2,342 | 6,664 | 6,578 | 4,022 | 19,606 |
| Women | 2,548 | 7,481 | 7,229 | 5,005 | 22,263 |
| All persons | 4,890 | 14,145 | 13,807 | 9,028 | 41,869 |
| Unweighted sample |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 570 | 1,690 | 2,190 | 1,710 | 6,160 |
| Women | 630 | 2,180 | 2,540 | 1,940 | 7,290 |
| All persons | 1,190 | 3,870 | 4,740 | 3,650 | 13,450 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.12b Maximum drunk on any one day by those who consumed alcohol last week, by sex and age

| ns aged 16 and over who drank alcohol last week Great Britain: 2009 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum daily amount | Age |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  |  |  |  |
| Up to 4 units More than 4 , up to 8 units More than 8 units | $\begin{array}{l}35 \\ 45\end{array}$ | 24 <br> 39 62 | $\begin{array}{l}42 \\ 28 \\ 30\end{array}$ | 69 <br> 23 <br> 8$\quad 31$ | 45 25 30 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |
| Up to 3 units | 27 | 39 | 46 | 74 | 46 |
| More than 3, up to 6 units | $25 \times 73$ | 3061 | 34 <br> 1 | 22.26 | 2954 |
| More than 6 units | 48 73 | 32 | 19 54 | 4.26 | 2454 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Up to 4/3 units | 31 | 38 | 44 | 71 | 46 |
| More than $4 / 3$, up to $8 / 6$ units | 2369 | 2662 | 3156 | 22.29 | 27 27 |
| More than $8 / 6$ units | 4669 | 3562 | 25 56 | 629 | 2754 |
| Weighted base (000's) $=100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 1,279 | 4,684 | 4,735 | 2,643 | 13,342 |
| Women | 1,280 | 4,388 | 4,276 | 2,135 | 12,079 |
| All persons | 2,559 | 9,073 | 9,011 | 4,779 | 25,422 |
| Unweiqhted sample ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 300 | 1,210 | 1,630 | 1,150 | 4,280 |
| Women | 310 | 1,280 | 1,530 | 850 | 3,970 |
| All persons | 610 | 2,490 | 3,160 | 2,000 | 8,250 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.

Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.13 Drinking last week, by sex, and socio - economic classification based on the current or last job of the household reference person

| Persons aged 16 and over | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Socio-economic classification of household reference person | Men | Women | All pe | persons |
|  | Percentage who drank last week |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional |  |  |  |  |
| Large employer and higher managerial | 87 | 73 | 80 |  |
| Higher professional | 7777 | 6965 | 74 | 71 |
| Lower managerial and professional | 75 | 62 | 68 |  |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |
| Intermediate | 6967 | 5255 | 58 | 60 |
| Small employers/own account workers | $66{ }^{67}$ | $57{ }^{55}$ | 62 | 6 |
| Routine and manual |  |  |  |  |
| Lower supervisory and technical | 62 | 49 | 56 |  |
| Semi-routine | 5659 | 4544 | 505 | 51 |
| Routine | 60 | 37 | 48 |  |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 68 | 54 | 61 |  |
|  | Percentage who drank on 5 or more days last week |  |  |  |
| Managerial and professional |  |  |  |  |
| Large employer and higher managerial | 29 | 15 | 22 |  |
| Higher professional | 24.23 | 1614 | 201 | 18 |
| Lower managerial and professional | 20 | 13 | 16 |  |
| Intermediate |  |  |  |  |
| Intermediate | 1719 | 910 | 12 | 14 |
| Small employers/own account workers | $21{ }^{19}$ | $12^{10}$ | 16 | 14 |
| Routine and manual |  |  |  |  |
| Lower supervisory and technical | 17 | 8 | 13 |  |
| Semi-routine | 1114 | 67 | 81 | 10 |
| Routine | 13 | 7 | 10 |  |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 18 | 10 | 14 |  |
| Weighted bases (000's) $=100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Large employer and higher managerial | 1,280 | 1,332 | 2,612 |  |
| Higher professional | 2,087 | 1,787 | 3,874 |  |
| Lower managerial and professional | 4,981 | 5,678 | 10,65 | 659 |
| Intermediate | 1,289 | 2,181 | 3,471 |  |
| Small employers/own account workers | 1,898 | 1,854 | 3,75 |  |
| Lower supervisory and technical | 2,467 | 2,301 | 4,768 |  |
| Semi-routine | 2,243 | 3,209 | 5,45 |  |
| Routine | 2,137 | 2,381 | 4,518 |  |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 18,953 | 21,431 | 40,38 | 384 |
| Unweighted sample |  |  |  |  |
| Large employer and higher managerial | 420 | 440 | 860 |  |
| Higher professional | 630 | 590 | 1,220 |  |
| Lower managerial and professional | 1,580 | 1,880 | 3,450 |  |
| Intermediate | 400 | 710 | 1,100 |  |
| Small employers/own account workers | 600 | 610 | 1,210 |  |
| Lower supervisory and technical | 790 | 750 | 1,550 |  |
| Semi-routine | 690 | 1,040 | 1,730 |  |
| Routine | 690 | 790 | 1,480 |  |
| Total ${ }^{2}$ | 5,970 | 7,040 | 13,0 | 010 |

[^26]
## Table 2.14 Maximum number of units drunk on any one day last week, by sex and socio-economic classification based on the current or last job of the household reference person



[^27]
## Table 2.15 Drinking last week, by sex and usual gross weekly household income

| Persons aged 16 and over | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinking last week | Usual gross weekly household income (£) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Up to } \\ 200.00 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200.01 \\ 400.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 400.01 \\ 600.00 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 600.01 \\ 800.00 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800.01- \\ & 1000.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000.01 \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \end{aligned}$ | Total ${ }^{2}$ |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 55 | 61 | 68 | 68 | 75 | 78 | 68 |
| Women | 39 | 45 | 52 | 58 | 64 | 70 | 54 |
| All persons | 46 | 52 | 59 | 63 | 70 | 74 | 61 |
| Drank on 5 or more days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 16 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 18 |
| Women | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 10 |
| All persons | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 14 |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 2,686 | 3,289 | 2,867 | 2,848 | 2,086 | 4,523 | 18,300 |
| Women | 3,977 | 4,194 | 3,254 | 2,797 | 2,077 | 4,465 | 20,765 |
| All persons | 6,663 | 7,483 | 6,121 | 5,646 | 4,164 | 8,988 | 39,064 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 830 | 1,180 | 960 | 850 | 620 | 1,310 | 5,750 |
| Women | 1,340 | 1,500 | 1,120 | 880 | 630 | 1,320 | 6,800 |
| All persons | 2,180 | 2,680 | 2,080 | 1,730 | 1,250 | 2,630 | 12,550 |

[^28]
## Table 2.16 Maximum drunk on any one day last week by sex and usual gross weekly household income



[^29]Table 2.17 Drinking last week, by sex and economic activity status

| Persons aged 16-64 |  |  | Great Britain: 2009 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinking last week | Economic activity status |  |  |  |
|  | Working | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |
| Drank last week |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 74 | 58 | 52 | 69 |
| Women | 64 | 44 | 45 | 58 |
| All persons | 69 | 53 | 48 | 63 |
| Drank on 5 or more days |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 17 | 12 | 15 | 16 |
| Women | 10 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All persons | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |
| = $100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 11,585 | 1,382 | 2,601 | 15,571 |
| Women | 11,760 | 882 | 4,620 | 17,265 |
| All persons | 23,345 | 2,264 | 7,221 | 32,837 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 3,310 | 360 | 770 | 4,440 |
| Women | 3,580 | 250 | 1,520 | 5,350 |
| All persons | 6,890 | 610 | 2,300 | 9,800 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently.
The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.18 Maximum drunk on any one day last week, by sex and economic activity status

| Persons aged 16-64 | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinking last week | Economic activity status |  |  |  |
|  | Working | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |
| Drank more than $4 / 3$ units on at least one day ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 44 | 37 | 31 | 41 |
| Women | 38 | 29 | 25 | 34 |
| All persons | 41 | 34 | 27 | 38 |
| Drank more than $8 / 6$ units on at least one day ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 26 | 24 | 17 | 24 |
| Women | 18 | 17 | 11 | 16 |
| All persons | 22 | 22 | 13 | 20 |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 11,584 | 1,385 | 2,604 | 15,575 |
| Women | 11,758 | 877 | 4,616 | 17,255 |
| All persons | 23,342 | 2,262 | 7,219 | 32,830 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 3,310 | 360 | 770 | 4,450 |
| Women | 3,580 | 250 | 1,520 | 5,350 |
| All persons | 6,890 | 610 | 2,290 | 9,790 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 The first of each pair of figures shown relates to men, and the second, to women.
3 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently.
The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.19 Drinking last week, by sex and usual gross weekly earnings

| Persons aged 16-64 in full-time employment |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinking last week | Usual gross weekly earnings ${ }^{2}$ ( $£$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Up to } \\ & 200.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200.01 \\ & -300.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300.01 \\ -400.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 400.01 \\ & -600.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 600.01 \\ -800.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 800.01 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank last week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 70 | 64 | 76 | 72 | 79 | 85 | 75 |
| Women | 55 | 56 | 64 | 68 | 71 | 77 | 65 |
| All persons | 64 | 60 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 83 | 71 |
| Drank on 5 or more days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 26 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 21 | 17 |
| Women | 11 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 10 |
| All persons | 20 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 15 |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = $100 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 607 | 1,217 | 1,516 | 2,857 | 1,486 | 1,760 | 9,443 |
| Women | 479 | 1,288 | 1,411 | 1,545 | 686 | 643 | 6,051 |
| All persons | 1,086 | 2,505 | 2,926 | 4,402 | 2,172 | 2,402 | 15,494 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 180 | 330 | 440 | 790 | 420 | 530 | 2,690 |
| Women | 150 | 380 | 410 | 450 | 210 | 190 | 1,790 |
| All persons | 330 | 720 | 850 | 1,240 | 630 | 710 | 4,480 |

[^30]
## Table 2.20 Maximum drunk on any one day last week, by sex and usual gross weekly earnings

| Persons aged 16-64 in full-time employment |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drinking last week | Usual gross weekly earnings ${ }^{2}$ ( $£$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Up to 200.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 200.01 \\ -300.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300.01 \\ -400.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400.01 \\ -600.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 600.01 \\ -800.00 \end{gathered}$ | $800.01$ <br> or more | Total |
|  | Percentages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drank more than $4 / 3$ units on at least one day ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 42 | 41 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 52 | 46 |
| Women | 32 | 33 | 38 | 44 | 44 | 54 | 41 |
| All persons | 38 | 37 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 52 | 44 |
| Drank more than $8 / 6$ units on at least one day ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 21 | 21 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 27 |
| Women | 17 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 27 | 20 |
| All persons | 19 | 19 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 24 |
| Weighted base (000's) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| = 100\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 612 | 1,208 | 1,516 | 2,857 | 1,489 | 1,760 | 9,442 |
| Women | 481 | 1,288 | 1,411 | 1,545 | 686 | 643 | 6,053 |
| All persons | 1,093 | 2,496 | 2,926 | 4,402 | 2,175 | 2,402 | 15,495 |
| Unweighted sample ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 180 | 330 | 440 | 790 | 420 | 530 | 2,690 |
| Women | 150 | 380 | 410 | 450 | 210 | 190 | 1,790 |
| All persons | 330 | 710 | 850 | 1,240 | 630 | 710 | 4,480 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 Usual gross weekly earnings for the respondent
3 The first of each pair of figures shown relates to men, and the second, to women
4 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently.
The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Table 2.21 Drinking last week, by sex, country, and region of England

| Persons aged 16 and over |  |  | Great Britain: $2009^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government Office Region | Drinking last week |  | Weighted | Unweighted |
|  | Drank last week | Drank on 5 or more days last week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { base (000's) } \\ & =100 \% \end{aligned}$ | sample ${ }^{2}$ |
| Men | Percentages |  |  |  |
| North East | 75 | 19 | 702 | 250 |
| North West | 71 | 16 | 2,582 | 750 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 70 | 17 | 1,738 | 600 |
| East Midlands | 70 | 21 | 1,591 | 550 |
| West Midlands | 66 | 21 | 1,757 | 530 |
| East of England | 71 | 20 | 1,975 | 660 |
| London | 57 | 17 | 2,189 | 520 |
| South East | 73 | 21 | 2,803 | 840 |
| South West | 75 | 22 | 1,472 | 540 |
| England | 69 | 19 | 16,808 | 5,230 |
| Wales | 66 | 17 | 1,035 | 370 |
| Scotland | 58 | 12 | 1,759 | 560 |
| Great Britain | 68 | 18 | 19,603 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 57 | 10 | 925 | 330 |
| North West | 56 | 9 | 2,679 | 840 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 60 | 11 | 1,927 | 700 |
| East Midlands | 56 | 10 | 1,724 | 620 |
| West Midlands | 52 | 12 | 2,066 | 630 |
| East of England | 57 | 13 | 2,161 | 740 |
| London | 46 | 8 | 2,628 | 650 |
| South East | 59 | 12 | 3,190 | 990 |
| South West | 54 | 11 | 1,826 | 700 |
| England | 55 | 11 | 19,127 | 6,190 |
| Wales | 52 | 7 | 1,164 | 430 |
| Scotland | 48 | 8 | 1,980 | 670 |
| Great Britain | 54 | 10 | 22,271 | 7,290 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 65 | 14 | 1,627 | 580 |
| North West | 63 | 12 | 5,262 | 1,580 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 65 | 14 | 3,665 | 1,300 |
| East Midlands | 63 | 15 | 3,315 | 1,170 |
| West Midlands | 58 | 16 | 3,822 | 1,170 |
| East of England | 64 | 16 | 4,136 | 1,400 |
| London | 51 | 12 | 4,817 | 1,160 |
| South East | 65 | 16 | 5,993 | 1,830 |
| South West | 64 | 16 | 3,298 | 1,240 |
| England | 62 | 15 | 35,935 | 11,420 |
| Wales | 58 | 12 | 2,199 | 800 |
| Scotland | 53 | 10 | 3,739 | 1,230 |
| Great Britain | 61 | 14 | 41,874 | 13,450 |

[^31]2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently.
The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

# Table 2.22 Maximum drunk on any one day last week, by sex, country, and region of England 

Persons aged 16 and over
Great Britain: $2009^{1}$

|  | Drank more than <br> Government Office Region <br> $4 / 3$ units on at <br> least one day | Drank more than <br> $8 / 6$ units on at <br> least one day | Weighted <br> base $(000 ' s)$ <br> $=100 \%$ | Unweighted <br> sample $^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Men |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North East | 45 | 27 | 702 | 250 |
| North West | 43 | 25 | 2,585 | 750 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 45 | 27 | 1,738 | 600 |
| East Midlands | 37 | 19 | 1,591 | 550 |
| West Midlands | 32 | 16 | 1,757 | 530 |
| East of England | 34 | 20 | 1,980 | 660 |
| London | 31 | 16 | 2,191 | 520 |
| South East | 39 | 20 | 2,803 | 840 |
| South West | 34 | 17 | 1,472 | 540 |
| England | 37 | 20 | 16,818 | 5,240 |
| Wales | 38 | 20 | 1,029 | 370 |
| Scotland | 34 | 20 | 1,759 | 560 |
| Great Britain | 37 | 20 | 19,606 | 6,160 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 36 | 17 | 925 | 330 |
| North West | 34 | 17 | 2,678 | 840 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 37 | 18 | 1,925 | 700 |
| East Midlands | 31 | 13 | 1,724 | 620 |
| West Midlands | 23 | 8 | 2,066 | 630 |
| East of England | 28 | 10 | 2,167 | 740 |
| London | 22 | 11 | 2,620 | 640 |
| South East | 31 | 13 | 3,190 | 990 |
| South West | 24 | 9 | 1,824 | 700 |
| England | 29 | 13 | 19,119 | 6,190 |
| Wales | 32 | 15 | 1,164 | 430 |
| Scotland | 26 | 14 | 1,980 | 670 |
| Great Britain | 29 | 13 | 22,263 | 7,290 |
| All persons |  |  |  |  |
| North East | 40 | 21 | 1,627 | 580 |
| North West | 39 | 21 | 5,263 | 1,580 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 41 | 22 | 3,663 | 1,300 |
| East Midlands | 34 | 16 | 3,315 | 1,170 |
| West Midlands | 27 | 11 | 3,822 | 1,170 |
| East of England | 31 | 15 | 4,147 | 1,400 |
| London | 26 | 13 | 4,811 | 1,160 |
| South East | 34 | 17 | 5,993 | 1,830 |
| South West | 28 | 13 | 3,296 | 1,240 |
| England | 33 | 16 | 35,937 | 11,430 |
| Wales | 35 | 17 | 2,193 | 800 |
| Scotland | 30 | 17 | 3,739 | 1,230 |
| Great Britain | 33 | 16 | 41,869 | 13,450 |

1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
2 The first of each pair of figures shown relates to men, and the second, to women.
3 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently.
The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown
Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics


[^0]:    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^1]:    12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/05 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
    Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^2]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).

    * Information is suppressed for low cell counts as a measure of disclosure control.

[^3]:    1 Figures for 1992 to 1996 are taken from Department of Health bulletin Statistics on smoking: England, 1978 onwards. Figures for 2001 to 2006 are based on the NS-SEC classification recoded to produce SEG and should therefore be treated with caution.
    2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B)
    3 Head of household in years before 2000.
    42005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
    5 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year.
    6 Respondents whose head of household/household reference person was a full time student, in the Armed forces, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or were longterm unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^4]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).

[^5]:    12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
    2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    3 Trend tables show unweighted and weighted figures for 1998 to give an indication of the effect of the weighting. Bases for earlier years can be found in GHS reports for each year.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^6]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^7]:    12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year

[^8]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^9]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.

[^10]:    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^11]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).

    * Information is suppressed for low cell counts as a measure of disclosure control.

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^12]:    12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
    2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).

    - No data available.

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^13]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.

[^14]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Figures for cigarettes include all smokers of both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.
    3 Young people aged 16-17 were not asked about cigar or pipe-smoking.
    4 The percentages for cigarettes, pipes and cigars add to more than the percentage for all smokers because some people smoked more than one type of product.

[^15]:    12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year
    2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^16]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^17]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^18]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation,
    had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.
    3 Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
    Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^19]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total.
    3 Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
    Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^20]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Respondents whose household reference person was a full time student, had an inadequately described occupation, had never worked or was long-term unemployed are not shown as separate categories but are included in the total
    3 Includes a few smokers who did not say how many cigarettes a day they smoked.
    Shaded figures indicate the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

    * Information is suppressed for low cell counts as a measure of disclosure control

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^21]:    12005 data includes last quarter of 2004/5 data due to survey change from financial year to calendar year.
    2 Results from 2006 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    3 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
    Bases for earlier years can be found in GLF/GHS reports for each year.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^22]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Full-time students, members of the Armed Forces, the long-term unemployed and those who have never worked are not shown as separate categories but are included in the totals.

[^23]:    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^24]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
    3 Full-time students, members of the Armed Forces, the long-term unemployed and those who have never worked are not shown as separate categories but are included in the totals.

[^25]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.

[^26]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Full-time students, members of the Armed Forces, the long term unemployed and those who have never worked are not shown as separate cateqories but are included in the totals.

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^27]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Full-time students, members of the Armed Forces, the long term unemployed and those who have never worked are not shown as separate categories but are included in the totals.
    3 The first of each pair of figures shown relates to men, and the second, to women.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^28]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 The total includes those for whom household income was not available
    3 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently. The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.

    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^29]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 The total includes those for whom household income was not available
    3 The first of each pair of figures shown relates to men, and the second, to women.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^30]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).
    2 Usual gross weekly earnings for the respondent
    3 Figures for unweighted sample have been rounded independently.
    The sum of component items does not therefore necessarily add to the totals shown.
    Source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics

[^31]:    1 Results for 2009 include longitudinal data (see Appendix B).

