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CARDIOVASCULAR

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Data collection	Cases (percent)	Controls (percent)	Comments
English et al., 1940, U.S.A. (60).	1,000 males with manifest CHD, 40 years of age. Controls: 1,000 male non-CHD patients.	Case selection from Mayo Foundation files. Controls: same year of admission age-matched.	*Age* *Percent Smokers* 40-49 .....79.7 (187) 50-59 .....71.7 (382) 60 or over .....63.8 (431) All ages 69.8	*Percent Smokers* 61.9 (302) (p<0.001) 73.9 (371) (not significant) 61.8 (327) (not significant) 66.3 (p<0.05)	
Mills and Porter, 1957, U.S.A. (131).	474 white male coronary deaths. Controls: 606 white males.	Undefined.			
			40-49 *50-59* *60-69* *70 or over*	*40-49* *50-59* *60-69* *70 or over*	
			(56) (135) (153) (130)	(216) (188) (114) (88)	
			NS 7.14 6.66 18.30 33.84	19.91 24.47 35.09 54.12	
			All cigarettes 83.93 82.23 49.02 18.44	70.83 59.94 43.86 16.47	
			Pipes, cigars 8.93 11.11 32.68 47.70	9.26 16.47 21.05 29.41	
Buechley et al., 1958, U.S.A. (33).	Males reporting CHD to California Health Survey with matched controls from same survey (included those surviving first myocardial infarction).	Questionnaire and interview.	NS .....20.4 (23) ≦20 .....61.1 (69) >20 .....18.5 (21)	NS .....42.1 (51) ≦20 .....46.3 (56) >20 .....11.6 (14)	

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Data collection	Cases (percent)	Controls (percent)	Comments
Russek and Zohman, 1958, U.S.A. (*165*).	97 male and 3 female coronary patients. Controls: 100 healthy controls of similar age, sex, occupation, and ethnic origin.	Interviews by authors.	*Tobacco usage>30 cigarettes/day* 70 percent.	35 percent.	Patients included 89 with classical myocardial infarction and 11 with angina pectoris.
Spain and Nathan, 1961, U.S.A. (*176*).	269 males identified as having CHD by physical examination and history. Controls: 2,637/3,000 males identified as not having CHD	3,000 males in New York City interviewed and examined by medical group.	NS .....30.0 (81) <40/day .....29.0 (78) >40/day .....13.0 (33) EX .....14.0 (39) Cigar, pipe .....14.0 (38) Total .....100.0(269)	29.0 (772) 33.0 (870) 9.0 (234) (p<0.05) 14.0 (361) 15.0 (400) 100.0(2,637)	
Mulcahy and Hickey, 1967 Ireland (*35, 136*).	400 males less than 60 years of age with classical CHD. Data compared with male population consumption figures.	Interview.	*Males* NS ..... 4.50 (18) SM .....90.75(363) EX ..... 4.75 (19) Total .....100.00(400)	*Males* 18.2(110) 70.6(427) 11.2 (68) 100.0(605)	Control smoking data obtained from estimated smoking habits of Irish population of same age group.
Schwartz et al., 1956, France (*169*).	612 male patients with angina or myocardial infarction. 612 age-matched controls.	Interview, laboratory, and clinical examinations.	Average amount per day as cigarettes .....18.6 All SM .....86.0 Inhalers 59.0	15.5 (p<0.0001) 86.0 45.0(p<0.00001)	Data apply only to those under 55 years of age.

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Data collection	Cases (percent)	Controls (percent)	Comments
Villiger and Heyden-Stucky, 1966, Switzerland (*201*).	100 cases with recent myocardial infarctions, 72 males, 28 females, 100 age-matched controls (72 male industrial employees and 28 females in hospital for other diagnoses).	Hospital history or interview.	*Males (72)* *Females (28)*	*Males (72)* *Females (28)*	These are not pure smoking classes. †($p<0.01$)
			NS 6.94 71.4	†25.0 82.1	
			Cigarettes 66.7 28.6	45.8 14.3	
			1-19 cigarettes/day 18.1 10.7	23.6 10.7	
			>20 .....48.6 17.9	†22.2 3.6	
			Cigar, pipe .....44.4 ...	27.8 ..	
			EX ..... 4.2 ...	†15.3 3.6	
Dörken, 1967, Germany (*52*).	205 males up to 44 years of age with myocardial infarction or sudden death (139 deceased, 66 living). Controls—Hamburg age-matched citizens selected randomly.	Death certificate review. Interview of patient or kin.	NS 1.0 (2)	18.4 (76)	Ex-smokers listed under nonsmokers. Smoking information available only on 193/205. These cigarette categories include mixed or cigar smokers recalculated as to number of cigarettes. No patients or controls smoked pipes exclusively.
			Cigarette Units		
			1-5 ..... 1.5 (3)	10.4 (43)	
			10-15 .....32.2 (62)	46.5 (192)	
			20-30 .....43.5 (84)	22.5 (93)	
			>35 .....21.8 (42)	2.2 (9)	
			100.0 (193)	100.0 (413)	
			(only 28 were mixed or cigar smokers)	(62 were mixed or cigar smokers)	
Dörken, 1967, Germany (*53*).	33 females up to 44 years of age with myocardial infarction or sudden death. Controls—133 females 27-44 years of age from clinic without CVD or lung cancer.	Death certificates, interviews.	*Cigarettes per day*		
			0 ..... 6.1 (2)	63.2 (84) ($p<0.001$)	
			1-5	17.3 (23)	
			6-15 .....48.5 (16)	16.5 (22)	
			20-30 .....39.4 (13)	3.0 (4)	
			>35 ..... 6.1 (2)	...	

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Data collection	Cases (percent)	Controls (percent)	Comments
Hyams et al., 1967, Japan (*87*).	79 males surviving myocardial infarction. 157 age-matched controls hospitalized for non-CVD but include hypertensive disease.	Interviews by trained personnel.	NS .....10.1 (8) 1-9 cigarettes per day ..... 7.0 (5) 10-15 .....25.4 (18) 16-20 .....35.2 (25) 21-34 .....22.5 (16) >35 ..... 9.9 (7) All SM 100.0 (71)	21.0 (33) 10.5 (13) 33.9 (42) 25.8 (32) 17.7 (22) 12.1 (15) 100.0(124)	
Mulcahy et al., 1967, Ireland (*137*).	100 female patients less than 60 years of age admitted to hospital with CHD.	Hospital interviews.	SM .....63.0 (63) NS .....33.0 (33) EX ..... 4.0 (4) Total .....100.0(100)	45.6(261) 45.3(259) 9.1 (52) 100.0(572)	Smoking on controls obtained from statistics of smoking in Irish Republic. Sudden death not included.
Stejfa, 1967, Poland (*179*).	70 male and female patients with recent onset exertional angina pectoris, 54 controls of same age.	Direct interviews.	*Prevalence of risk factors* *Angina patients* 60.0	*Control group* 48.1(p>0.1)	Authors then followed the 70 patients for 3 years and noted that smoking significantly influenced the incidence of coronary occlusion.
Schimmler et al., 1968, Germany (*167*).	503 males with healed myocardial infarctions. 714 male controls of same age without detectable heart disease.	Hospital interviews.	NS ..... 9.0 (44) EX .....12.0 (59) Cigar, pipe .... ..12.0 (62) <19 cigarettes ....25.0(129) >20 .....42.0(209) Total .....100.0(503)	26.0(187) (p<0.001) 20.0(142) (p<0.001) 11.0 (77) 14.0(101) (p<0.001) 29.0(207) (p<0.001) 100.0(714)	

TABLE A6.—*Coronary heart disease morbidity and mortality—retrospective studies (cont.)*

(Actual number of cases shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers EX = Ex-smokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Data collection	Cases (percent)	Controls (percent)	Comments
Hood et al., 1969, Sweden (85).	230 males surviving early first myocardial infarction. Controls: 855 randomly selected males 50 years of age.	Interview and examination.	(230)	(855)	
			Never smoked 1.75	24.2	
			EX before infarction 1.75	19.7	
			EX after infarction 29.1	..	
			<15 cigarettes ...28.3	27.4	
			>15 cigarettes ...22.6	20.0	
			All 80.0	47.4	
			Pipe 16.5	8.8	
Jouve et al., 1969, France (91).	1,229 CHD patients: 802 males, 427 females. Controls: 743 individuals of both sexes; age, sex, and social class matched.	Interview.	43.0	13.0($p<0.0001$)	
Kastl, 1969, Germany (98).	275 male railway employees up to 65 years of age surviving myocardial infarction. 275 control employees with minor circulatory disturbances.	Interview and examination.	NS 20.0 (55)	29.8 (82)	
			2-20 cigarettes or up to 6 cigars....32.0 (88)	63.3 (82)	
			>20 cigarettes or >6 cigars. .....48.0(132)	6.9 (19)	

[1] Unless otherwise specified, disparities between the total number of cases and the sum of the individual smoking categories are due to the exclusion of either occasional, miscellaneous, mixed, or ex-smokers.

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results	Comments
Gofman et al., 1955, U.S.A., (*72*).	401 male employees 20–59 years of age.	*Difference between SM and NS* Lipid: *Ages 20–29* (NS 55, SM 37) / *Ages 30–39* (NS 56, SM 67) / *Ages 40–59* (NS 17, SM 44) †Sf 0–12 ..... +59.9 p<0.001 / +19.9 p<0.05 / + 3.9 p<0.05 Sf 12–20 ..... + 9.4 p<0.001 / + 5.4 p<0.05 / − 3.5 p<0.05 Sf 20–100 ..... +20.0 p<0.025 / + 9.1 p<0.05 / + 8.5 p<0.05 Sf 100–400 ..... +15.8 p<0.025 / +12.1 p<0.05 / − 4.5 p<0.05 Cholesterol ..... +21.2 p<0.05 / + 9.0 p<0.05 / − 4.8 p<0.05	†Sf refers to Svedberg flotation units of centrifuged lipoproteins.
Thomas, 1958, U.S.A. (*185*).	521 medical students.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* *NS (264)* Observed/Expected / *SM (257)* Observed/Expected <250 ..... 170/157 / 149/161.6 >250 ..... 87/99.6 / 115/102.4 Chi Square Value = 5.2 p<0.025	
Dawber et al., 1959, U.S.A. (*47*).	2,253 males participating in the Framingham study 29–59 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* *29–44* / *45–59* NS ..... 216.1(149) / 228.3(131) All cigarettes ..... 224.8(874) / 220.5(589) <10 ..... 217.4 (75) / 229.1 (76) 10–19 ..... 221.1(134) / 230.1 (96) 20–39 ..... 225.8(551) / 227.8(350) >40 ..... 229.0(114) / 238.5 (68) Pipe and cigar ..... 214.9(128) / 227.1(166)	The authors conclude that there is evidence of a gradient of cholesterol with increasing amount of cigarette smoking in younger men.
Karvonen et al., 1959, Finland (*97*).	525 males in various occupations 20–59 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* *West Finland* / *East Finland* / *Helsinki* NS ..... 208.0(64) / 226.6 (39) / 235.1 (62) SM ..... 228.7(91) / 249.7(103) / 257.8(166)	The authors state that no trend was noted associating increasing amount smoked with increasing serum cholesterol, although smokers and nonsmokers did have different overall levels.

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results	Comments
Acheson and Jessop, 1961 Ireland (*1*).	221 randomly chosen pensioners 65–85 years of age.	*Mean serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Mean Beta/Alpha lipoprotein ratio* NS ..... 214 (38) / 2.0 (36) 5 cigarettes/day ..... 201 (12) / 2.1 (11) 10 ..... 213 (34) / 1.9 (33) 20 ..... 201 (33) / 1.9 (35) >30 ..... 206 (8) / 1.8 (8)	
Bronte-Stewart, 1961, South Africa (*31*).	Approximately 600 healthy males 25–55 years of age.	*Cholesterol mg. percent* / *Beta/Alpha lipoprotein ratio* *25–39* / *40–55* / *25–39* / *40–55* †A ‡E / A E / A E / A E NS ..... 179 197 / 222 246 / 2.89 3.34 / 3.76 4.69 "Heavy" SM .. 186 223 / 204 236 / 3.82 4.40 / 4.07 5.40	No data given on numbers in each group. †A—African. ‡E—European.
Konttinen, 1962, Finland (*119*).	314 male military recruits 18–25 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum phospholipids mg. percent* NS .....(145)..... 203.8 / 218.0 (Cigarettes per day) 1–10 (53)..... 206.8 / 222.3 11–19 .....(54)..... 213.1 / 224.7 >20 .....(62)..... 202.3 / 210.5	No serum lipid differences found among the various smoking groups.
Blomstrand and Lundman, 1966, Sweden (*26*).	76 monozygotic twin pairs and 87 dizygotic twin pairs obtained from Swedish Twin Registry.	I. Monozygotes discordant for smoking: Smokers showed slightly lower levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, and phospholipids than nonsmokers. II. Dizygotes discordant for smoking: Smokers showed significantly higher levels of phospholipids. No differences for cholesterol and triglycerides.	The authors conclude from the differing MZ and DZ results that constitutional factors are probably more important than smoking in determining lipid levels.

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results	Comments
Fidanza et al., 1966, Italy (*62*).	111 male prisoners 34–69 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* *Ages* <39 40–49 50–59 60–69 NS .. 196(12) 189(10) 176 (7) <20 cigarettes/day 208(5) 201(16) 202(13) 195(10) >20 cigarettes/day 197(5) 175 (7) 171 (7) .. *Serum triglycerides mg. percent* NS .. 84.7 71.9 85.0 <20 cigarettes/day 84.5 99.4 101.9 89.8 >20 cigarettes/day 91.0 86.0 66.7 ..	No statistically significant differences found between SM and NS.
Kedra and Dmowski, 1966, Poland (*98*).	200 clinically healthy males 20–50 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* NS(100) 170.2 SM 100) 224.0 } p<0.01 *Phospholipids mg. percent* 268.1 257.5 } p>0.05 *Total lipids mg. percent* 1,234.8 1,362.1 } p<0.01 *Total fatty acids mg. percent* NS(100) 797.8 SM 100) 869.9 } p<0.01 *Beta-lipoproteins percent of total lipoproteins* 43.1 49.9 } p<0.01	Serum cholesterol also noted to increase with increasing intensity and duration of smoking.
Harlan et al., 1967, U.S.A. (*79*).	657 former naval aviation cadets 48 years of age (average).	*Serum cholesterol* Found to be related to cigarette smoking p<0.05. *Serum triglycerides* Found not to be related to cigarette smoking. *Lipoproteins* Sf 0–12 related. p<0.05 Sf 20–100 unrelated. Sf 100–400 unrelated.	
Heyden-Storky and Schibler-Reich, 1967, Switzerland (*82*).	500 plant workers 30–60 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* *Serum triglycerides mg. percent* <10 cigarettes/day 210.0(334) 110.0 >10 cigarettes/day 260.0(166) 180.0	No statistically significant difference found between SM and NS.

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results	Comments
Higgins and Kjelsberg, 1967, U.S.A. (*83*).	5,030 male and female residents of Tecumseh, Michigan, 16–79 years of age.	*Males* / *Females* NS ..... 209.9 (360) / 210.1 (1,439) Cigarette ..... 212.5 (1,426) / 212.4 (910)	
Pincherly and Wright, 1967, England (*150*).	2,000 men participating in executive health examinations 28–70 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Percentage with serum cholesterol >270 mg. percent* NS (677) ..... 236.2 / 19.0 Ex-smoker (388) ..... 246.0 / 28.0 1–19 cigarettes/day (424) ..... 239.2 / 24.0 >20 cigarettes/day (511) ..... 249.4 / 30.0	The authors noted that smokers showed significantly higher ($p<0.001$) serum cholesterol levels than nonsmokers.
Van Buchem, 1967, Netherlands (*199*).	918 randomly chosen males 40–59 years of age for entry into prospective study.	*Serum cholesterol* *0–209 mg. percent* / *210–249 mg. percent* / *>250 mg. percent* NS ..... 12.4 (32) / 14.0 (44) / 14.2 (41) Cigarette SM ..... 71.6 (184) / 67.8 (213) / 68.2 (197) Other ..... 16.0 (41) / 18.2 (57) / 17.6 (51)	The authors found no correlation between smoking and serum cholesterol levels.
Boyle et al., 1968, U.S.A. (*28*).	1,104 male factory employees 20–64 years of age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum Beta-lipoprotein mg. percent* NS ..... 243 (519) / 0.325 ; SM ..... 251 (576) / 0.351 ; $p<0.005$; $p<0.001$	Beta-lipoproteins were found to increase with age, but smokers had higher levels than nonsmokers at all ages.
Caganova et al., 1968, Czechoslovakia (*36*).	49 males living in youth hostel, 21.6 average age.	*Serum cholesterol mg. percent* / *Serum Beta-lipoprotein mg. percent* NS (34) ..... 188.20 / 359.80 SM (15) ..... 214.20 / 498.40 $p<0.025$; $p<0.001$ *Beta/alpha lipoprotein ratio* NS (34) ..... 1.16 SM (15) ..... 1.55 $p<0.025$	

TABLE A7.—*Differences in serum lipids between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results			Comments
Modzelewski and Malec, 1969, Poland (*133*).	140 males 20–68 years of age.	*Serum-cholesterol* NS (20) $p<0.01$ Heavy smokers	*Serum Beta-lipoproteins* NS $p<0.01$ Heavy smokers	*Serum free fatty acids* NS $p<0.01$ Heavy smokers	
Kjeldsen, 1969, Denmark (*113*).	934 employees of various firms in Copenhagen.		*Serum cholesterol mg. percent*		
		NS (196)	236	$p<0.01$	
		SM (738)	247		
Pozner and Billimoria, 1970, England (*151*).	64 male and female healthy volunteers 19–30 years of age.		*Serum cholesterol mg. percent*	*Serum triglycerides mg. percent*	*Total phospholipids mg. percent*	Significant figures refer to heavy smokers as compared with nonsmokers.
		NS (20)	176.3	68.6	193.4	
		Light SM (17) (Over 7.3 cigarettes/day)	172.1	68.4	188.9	
		Heavy SM (27) (Over 22.5 cigarettes/day)	200.0 $p<0.05$	87.6 $p>0.05$	215.0 $p<0.001$	

[1] Unless otherwise specified, disparities between the total number of cases and the sum of the individual smoking categories are due to the exclusion of either occasional, miscellaneous, mixed, or ex-smokers.

TABLE A8.—*Blood pressure differences between smokers and nonsmokers*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results			Comments
Dawber et al., 1959, U.S.A. (47).	1,253 male and female residents of Framingham.		*Systolic blood pressure*		No association found between systolic blood pressure and smoking.
			Ages 29–44	45–59	
		NS (149)	138.8	143.0	
		Cigarettes (874)	132.5	140.3	
		<10 (75)	134.7	144.0	
		10–19 (134)	129.4	141.6	
		20–39 (551)	132.2	138.9	
		>40 (114)	136.1	141.6	
		Pipe and cigar (128)	135.0	141.9	
Edwards et al., 1959, England (56).	1,737 male patients of general practitioners over 60 years of age.	*Proportion of males with "Hypertension" (≧200/≧100 mm. Hg.)*			
		NS	27.2 percent (151)		
		Cigarettes	20.5 percent (780)		
		Pipe	25.9 percent (341)		
Karvonen et al., 1959, Finland (97).	525 males in various regions of Finland 20–59 years of age.		*Systolic blood pressure*		No data on pipe and cigar smokers. No statistical significance noted.
			West Finland	*East Finland*	*Helsinki*
		NS	139.2 (64)	142.6 (39)	132.8 (62)
		SM	133.2 (91)	135.4 (103)	129.8 (166)
			Diastolic blood pressure		
		NS	84.7	86.8	89.6
		SM	81.9	84.1	86.8
Clark et al., 1967, U.S.A. (43).	1,859 male civil servants.		*Mean systolic blood-pressure*		*Mean diastolic blood-pressure*	Nonsmoker and smoker groups were of similar average age.
		NS (728)	137.0	($p \leqq 0.05$)	83.9	($p \leqq 0.05$)
		SM (407)	133.6		82.5	

TABLE A8.—*Blood pressure differences between smokers and nonsmokers (cont.)*

(Actual number of individuals shown in parentheses)[1]

[SM = Smokers NS = Nonsmokers]

Author, year, country, reference	Number and type of population	Results					Comments
Higgins and Kjelsburg, 1967, U.S.A. (*83*).	5,030 male and female residents of Tecumseh, Michigan, 16–79 years of age.		*Age adjusted mean systolic blood pressure*		*Age adjusted mean diastolic blood pressure*		
			Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	
		NS 137.9 (360)		84.5 (1439)	136.6 (360)	82.1 (1439)	($p<0.001$)
		Cigarette ...136.4 (1426)		81.4 (910)	131.6 (1426)	79.0 (910)	
Reid et al., 1967, England (*155*).	676 male British and 625 male American postal workers 40–59 years of age.		*Mean systolic blood pressure (adjusted for difference in weight)*		*Mean diastolic blood pressure*		The author did note SM-NS blood pressure differences prior to controlling for weight, but not after such control.
			UK	*U.S.A.*	*UK*	*U.S.A.*	
		NS 128.2 (45)		124.8 (89)	79.3	81.0	
		1–14 grams 130.2 (27)		133.0 (60)	79.4	82.1	
		15–24 grams 128.5 (232)		127.7 (169)	78.5	77.3	
		>25 grams 127.9 (70)		128.1 (218)	77.5	77.1	
		All amounts 129.1 (519)		128.6 (447)	78.7	77.8	
Tibblin, 1967, Sweden (*187*).	895 males in Göteborg, Sweden, born in 1913.		*Blood pressure*	*115–145/ 75–95 (468)*	*150–170/ 100–110 (220)*	*>175/>115 (75)*	Numbers in parentheses represent total in blood pressure group. The author noted a stepwise decrease with level of blood pressure as smoking increased.
			≦110/≦70 (89)				
		NS 18.0		23.0	25.5	34.7	
		1–14 cigarettes 29.2		29.2	26.5	18.7	
		>15 cigarettes 28.1		20.9	15.5	17.3	
		Pipe and cigar 11.2		8.6	10.0	4.0	

[1] Unless otherwise specified, disparities between the total number of individuals and the sum of the individual smoking categories are due to the exclusion of either occasional, miscellaneous, mixed, or ex-smokers.