

# In a glimpse

MAY 2023

## Tobacco smoking and tobacco cessation in 2022

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This report from the French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT) provides an overview of the supply, uses, and the social and health consequences of the use of tobacco in France in 2022. The data are compared with those for the period 2017-2022, in order to cover the entire period covered by the National Tobacco Control Program from 2018 to 2022.

**The first part focuses on changes in the tobacco market, both legal (tobacconists' network, purchases abroad, duty free, etc.) and illegal (smuggling, counterfeiting, etc.).** The amounts sold through tobacconist networks amounted to 40 134 tonnes 2022. They fell by 6.3% compared with 2021 on an equivalent number of delivery days, and by 26.1% compared with 2017 (with a stronger trend in bordering departments: -33.2%). This applies to both cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco sales, which now account for 79% and 16% respectively of the market share of tobacco sold. Other tobacco products (including, in particular, heated tobacco products) accounted for 6% of market share in 2022 (compared to 3% in 2017), a trend that should be seen in the context of the diversification of the product range that manufacturers have been developing for several years.

**The second section looks at changes in drug-related behaviour.** Among adults, the latest data from the *Santé publique France* survey showed that 31.9% of people aged 18 to 75 said they smoked tobacco in 2021, including 25.3% on a daily basis. Daily and occasional use remained stable between 2019 and 2021, while use during the year increased slightly (30.4% in 2019). The OFDT's ESCAPAD survey observed a significant decline in use among 17-year-olds in 2022, whatever the indicator considered. For the first time since 2000, less than half of 17-year-olds (46.5%) have experimented tobacco, compared with almost 60% in 2017 and 78% in 2000. Daily smoking among 17-year-olds has fallen by 10 percent in 5 years (15.6% in 2022 compared with 25.1% in 2017).

These trends mask contrasting situations, with persistent social inequalities and an increase in the use of e-cigarettes among both adults and adolescents. In 2021, according to the *Santé publique France* survey, 38.7% of 18-75-year-olds had tried electronic cigarettes, a stable proportion compared with 2020 (37.4%), however daily use accounted for 5% of adults compared with 4.3% in 2020. Among 17-year-old adolescents, e-cigarette use also increased significantly between 2017 and 2022: experimentation rose from 52.4% to 56.9%, and daily use tripled from 1.9% to 6.2%. For the first time, levels of experimentation and use during the month exceeded those for tobacco.

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The third part looks at the social and health consequences of tobacco use (use of treatments to stop smoking, the “Tobacco-free Month” campaign, etc.), as well as the public responses that encourage people to stop smoking. Data from the *Santé publique France* survey show that attempts to stop smoking for at least one week were made by around 30% of daily smokers in 2021, a proportion which is stable compared with 2019 (33%), but remains higher than in previous years (around 25% between 2017 and 2018). Sales of smoking cessation treatments increased by 4.7% between 2021 and 2022 (i.e. 7 391 895 sales in ‘treatment month equivalents’).

### Further reading (in French)

The overview report [Tabagisme et arrêt du tabac en 2022](#), 16 p.