



Federal Trade Commission

Report to Congress

For 1997

PURSUANT TO THE FEDERAL CIGARETTE
LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT

ISSUED: 1999

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is the latest in a series on cigarette sales, advertising and promotion that the Federal Trade Commission ("the Commission") has submitted annually to Congress since 1967 pursuant to the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act:¹

The Federal Trade Commission shall transmit a report to the Congress . . . concerning (1) the current practices and methods of cigarette advertising and promotion, and (2) such recommendations for legislation as it may deem appropriate.²

The statistical tables appended to this report provide information on domestic sales and advertising and promotional activity for U.S. manufactured cigarettes for the years 1963 through 1997. The tables were compiled from raw data contained in special reports submitted to the Commission pursuant to compulsory process by the five major cigarette manufacturers in the United States: Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Liggett Group, Inc., Lorillard Tobacco Company, Philip Morris Incorporated, and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

II. COMMISSION ACTIVITY

On May 28, 1997, the Commission issued an administrative complaint against the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, alleging that the company's use of the "Joe Camel" campaign to promote Camel brand cigarettes violated Section 5 of the FTC Act. On November 24, 1998, complaint counsel asked the presiding Administrative Law Judge to certify to the Commission their motion for dismissal of the "Joe Camel" complaint on the grounds that there was no public

¹ Pub. L. No. 89-92, 79 Stat. 282 (1965), *as amended* by Pub. L. No. 98-474, 98 Stat. 2204 (1984) and by Pub. L. No. 99-92, § 11, 99 Stat. 393, 402-04 (1985), *current version* at 15 U.S.C. § 1331 (1994).

² 15 U.S.C.A. § 1337(b).

interest served by continuing with the case now that all of the relief sought in the proceeding had been obtained through the recent settlement between the Attorneys General of 46 States and the major cigarette manufacturers (including Reynolds) and the planned modification by the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") of a major national survey on drug, alcohol and tobacco use. On January 26, 1999, the Commission issued an Order dismissing the complaint.

In March 1999, the Commission accepted a settlement agreement with Reynolds that resolved charges that ads for Winston "no additives" cigarettes implied, without a reasonable basis, that Winston cigarettes are less hazardous than otherwise comparable cigarettes because they do not contain additives. The proposed settlement would require Reynolds to include the disclosure "No additives in our tobacco does NOT mean a safer cigarette" in all advertising for Winston no-additive cigarettes for a period of one year; thereafter, the disclosure must be included in advertising for any other tobacco product represented as having no additives. Reynolds need not include the disclosure, however, if it has scientific evidence demonstrating that its "no additives" cigarette poses materially lower health risks than other cigarettes.

III. RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE FTC CIGARETTE TEST METHOD

Cigarette smoke is a highly complex mixture of gases and particulate matter, containing thousands of chemical compounds. Despite the complex and hazardous nature of cigarette smoke, the only information that is currently widely available to smokers concerning smoke constituents is the tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide ratings produced by voluntary industry testing, using an FTC approved testing protocol. Since 1967, the five largest cigarette

manufacturers have used this voluntary testing protocol to produce ratings for their cigarettes.

A. Limitations of the Current System

Cigarette ratings for tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide are currently determined by machine testing conducted in accordance with a methodology adopted by the Commission in 1967. The tar and nicotine testing program was intended to provide smokers seeking to switch to lower tar cigarettes with a single, standardized measurement with which to choose among the then-existing brands.³

The five largest domestic cigarette manufacturers voluntarily include tar and nicotine ratings in their advertising. Less than 6% of cigarette packs sold in 1997 disclosed those ratings, however, and the major manufacturers do not disclose carbon monoxide yields either in advertising or on labeling. Smaller domestic manufacturers and cigarette importers are under no obligation either to test their cigarettes for tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide yields or to disclose those yields to their customers.

Over the past 30 years that the current system has been in place, there have been dramatic decreases in the machine-measured tar and nicotine yields of cigarettes. Since 1968, the average sales-weighted machine-measured tar yield has fallen from 21.6 mg. to 12.0 mg. Today, 70% of all cigarettes sold have machine-measured tar yields of 15 mg. or less.

Despite these substantial decreases in machine-measured yields, the Commission has been

³ When the test method was adopted, the public health community believed that "[t]he preponderance of scientific evidence strongly suggests that the lower the tar and nicotine content of cigarette smoke, the less harmful would be the effect." U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Services, *The Health Consequences of Smoking: The Changing Cigarette* 1 (1981) (quoting 1966 Public Health Service statement).

monograph suggested that the increased mortality risk might be due to increases in current smokers' lifetime exposure to cigarette smoke or that the reduced tar levels of modern cigarettes may have less benefit than previously believed. In addition, a number of studies have also found that changes in smoking behavior and cigarette design appear to have resulted in an increase in a type of cancer that occurs deeper in the lung than the lung cancer traditionally associated with smoking.⁵

B. HHS Review and Recommendation

In light of these concerns, in 1998 the Commission requested that the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") conduct a complete review of the FTC's cigarette testing methodology.⁶ This review will be completed in September 2000.

The Commission believes it is vital that there be a mechanism for implementing the recommendations once the review is completed. Although the Commission brings a strong, market-based expertise to its scrutiny of consumer protection matters, it does not have the specialized scientific expertise needed to design scientific test procedures. Indeed, when

⁵ See Thun, M.J., et al., "Cigarette Smoking and Changes in the Histopathology of Lung Cancer," 89 *J. of the Nat'l Cancer Inst.* 1580 (1997); Ernster, V.L., "The Epidemiology of Lung Cancer in Women," 4 *Annals of Epidemiology* 102 (1994); Levi, F.S., et al., "Lung Carcinoma Trends by Histologic Type in Vaud and Neuchatel, Switzerland, 1974-1994," 79 *Cancer* 906 (1997).

⁶ Among other things, HHS's review is designed to reconcile the findings of recent studies suggesting that cigarettes with lower tar ratings may not be less harmful with the findings of other studies suggesting that there may be some risk reduction from the use of lower tar cigarettes. See Parish, H. et al., "Cigarette smoking, tar yields, and non-fatal myocardial infarction: 14,000 cases and 32,000 controls in the UK," 311 *Brit. Med. J.*, 471 (1995); Tang, J. et al., "Mortality in relation to tar yield of cigarettes: a prospective study of four cohorts," 311 *Brit. Med. J.* 1530 (1995).

evaluating medical or other scientific issues, the Commission often relies on other government agencies and outside experts with more knowledge in the relevant areas. Therefore, the Commission recommends that Congress consider giving authority over cigarette testing to one of the Federal government's science-based, public health agencies. Furthermore, because the limitations of the current system have such substantial implications for public health, the Commission believes it is essential that procedures for implementing the HHS recommendations be established to facilitate swift and broad implementation by the appropriate Federal agency.

IV. DISCUSSION OF CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES AND SALES DATA

Table 1 displays annual cigarette sales by manufacturers to wholesalers and retailers. In 1997, the major domestic cigarette manufacturers sold 478.6 billion cigarettes domestically, which is 5.5 billion less cigarettes than they sold in 1996. This 1.1 percent decrease from the 1996 level contrasts with a 0.4 percent increase in sales from 1995 to 1996.

Because volatility in the data on cigarette sales by manufacturers that are reported in Table 1 can reflect changes in inventory holdings by cigarette wholesalers and retailers, the Commission has recently been including in its report to Congress information from the cigarette consumption series produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which is based on an estimate of the number of cigarettes actually sold to consumers. USDA's cigarette consumption estimates for the years 1963 through 1997, which are also included in Table 1, show a decline from 487 billion cigarettes in 1996 to 480 billion in 1997.

Table 2 shows U.S. adult per capita cigarette sales per year, and is generated by dividing manufacturers' sales to wholesalers and retailers by the U.S. adult population. Based on the data

reported to the Commission by the manufacturers, per capita sales declined from 2,467 in 1996 to 2,416 in 1997, a decrease of 2.1 percent, or 51 cigarettes per person.

Tables 3 through 3F show the amounts spent on cigarette advertising and promotion for the years 1970, and 1975 through 1997.⁷ These tables list the amounts spent on the different types of media advertising (*e.g.*, newspapers and magazines) and sales promotion activities (*e.g.*, distribution of cigarette samples and specialty gift items) and also give the percentage of the total amount spent for the various types of advertising and promotion.

Table 3F shows that overall, \$5.66 billion was spent on cigarette advertising and promotion in 1997, an increase of 10.8 percent from the \$5.11 billion spent in 1996. Spending has increased every year since 1987, except for a \$1.2 billion decrease in 1994.

Newspaper advertising expenditures rose from \$14.1 million to \$17.0 million between 1996 and 1997, an increase of 20.7 percent; however, this advertising category still accounts for less than one-half of 1 percent of all expenditures. Although newspaper spending accounted for 23.1 percent of total expenditures in 1981, it has accounted for less than 1 percent of expenditures since 1992.

A total of \$237.0 million was spent on magazine advertising in 1997, a decrease of 2.5 percent from 1996. Magazine advertising represented 4.2 percent of total spending. Spending on magazine advertising peaked in 1984, when the cigarette companies reported spending \$425.9 million (20.3 percent of total 1984 advertising and promotional expenditures).

⁷ The reported figures include all advertising, merchandising, and promotional expenditures related to cigarettes, regardless of whether such advertising would constitute "commercial speech" or would be protected from law enforcement action under the First Amendment. The Commission began requiring tobacco companies to include expenditures for such protected speech in 1989.

Spending on outdoor advertising totaled \$295.3 million in 1997, an increase of 1.1 percent from 1996, when \$292.3 million was spent. In 1997, outdoor advertising expenditures comprised 5.2 percent of total advertising and promotional spending, down from a high of 15.5 percent in 1983.

Spending on transit advertising fell from \$28.9 million in 1996 to \$26.4 in 1997, a decline of 8.5 percent. This contrasts with a 28.0 percent increase from 1995 to 1996. This category, like newspapers, accounts for only about one-half of 1 percent of all expenditures.

Spending on point of sale promotional materials increased by \$52.7 million (20.9 percent) from 1996 (\$252.6 million) to 1997 (\$305.4 million). Point of sale advertising accounted for 5.4 percent of total advertising and promotion in 1997. These expenditures peaked in 1993 at \$401 million.

Promotional allowances were \$2.44 billion in 1997, up 13.4 percent from \$2.15 billion in 1996. Since 1990, spending on promotional allowances has more than doubled. In 1997, these expenditures accounted for 43.1 percent of the total advertising and promotion expenditures. As it has been each year since 1994, this was the largest category of advertising and promotional expenditures.

Money spent giving cigarette samples to the public ("sampling distribution") rose from \$15.9 million in 1996 to \$22.1 million in 1997, an increase of 38.4 percent. Sampling expenditures remained well below their pre-1994 levels, however: slightly more than \$100 million was spent in 1990 and just over \$40 million in 1993. Cigarette sampling distribution accounted for only 0.4 percent of the total spent on advertising and promotion in 1997; these expenditures reached a high of 7.9 percent of the total spent on advertising and promotion in 1982.

In 1997, \$512.6 million was spent on specialty item distribution through the mail, at promotional events, or by any means other than at the point-of-sale with the purchase of cigarettes.⁸ (Specialty items distributed along with the purchase of cigarettes were redesignated as retail value added expenses beginning in 1988.) Specialty item distribution expenditures declined \$31.7 million (5.8 percent) from 1996, and accounted for 9.6 percent of total advertising and promotional expenditures in 1997.

Spending on public entertainment increased by \$24.0 million from 1996 to 1997 (14.0 percent). With expenditures reported at \$195.2 million, public entertainment accounted for 3.4 percent of total advertising and promotion expenditures in 1997.

The cigarette companies reported a total of \$37.3 million for direct mail advertising in 1997, a decline of \$1.4 million (3.6 percent) from the \$38.7 million reported in 1996. This category does not include direct mail containing coupons. Coupons sent via direct mail were reported in the coupon and retail value added category from 1988 to 1996, and, as noted below, are reported separately for the first time in this report.

All reporting companies indicated that no money had been spent on endorsements and testimonials for cigarettes in 1997. No expenditures have been reported in this category since 1988.

From 1988 to 1996, the Commission collected information about spending on coupons and retail value added as a single expenditure category. This category, which included cents-off

⁸ Specialty item advertising is the practice of branding items such as T-shirts, caps, sunglasses, key chains, calendars, lighters and sporting goods with a brand's logo, and then giving them away or selling them to consumers.

coupons, multiple pack promotions and retail value added offers,⁹ was the single largest category of expenditures from 1990 to 1993. For this latest report, the Commission collected information about expenditures on coupons and retail value added separately for the first time, to provide better information on industry marketing trends. The industry reported spending \$552.6 million on coupons and \$970.4 million on retail value added in 1997. If the two categories are combined for the purpose of comparing them to the expenditures reported in previous years, the \$1.52 billion total in 1997 represented an increase of \$214.2 million from 1996, and was the most spent on coupons and retail value added since 1993, when expenditures of \$2.56 billion were reported.

In 1996, the Commission began collecting data from the major domestic cigarette manufacturers on expenditures related to cigarette advertising on the Internet. In 1997, the companies reported spending \$215,000 on Internet advertising, which is less than 0.01 percent of all advertising and promotional expenditures for 1997. This category includes the Internet, World Wide Web, commercial on-line services and direct mail advertising using electronic mail messages.

The Commission collects expenditure information in two categories that do not appear as line items on the charts because they may span several categories. In 1988, the Commission began requiring the cigarette companies to state separately the amount of money spent on sports and sporting events. For 1997, the major domestic cigarette companies reported that they spent

⁹ Multiple pack offers are additional packs of cigarettes that are given free with cigarette purchases, such as "buy one, get one free." Retail value added offers include non-cigarette items, such as key chains or lighters, given away at the point of sale with the purchase of cigarettes.

\$121.4 million on sports and sporting events,¹⁰ an increase of more than 40 percent from 1996.

In 1989, the Commission began requiring the cigarette companies to declare whether any money or other form of compensation had been paid to have any cigarette brand names or tobacco products appear in any motion pictures or television shows. This practice has been reported as unfunded since 1989.

The data on cigarette advertising and promotional expenditures reported in Tables 3 through 3E were not collected in their present form until 1975. Therefore, Tables 4 and 5, which report cigarette advertising expenditures from 1963 through 1974 and 1970 through 1974, respectively, have been retained in the report for comparative purposes.

Tables 6 through 6C give the domestic market share of, and the percentage of total cigarette advertising expenditures devoted to, cigarettes with tar ratings of 15 milligrams (mg.) or less for the years 1967 through 1997. The data are broken down into separate categories according to tar ratings of 3 mg. or less, 6 mg. or less, etc. (categories are presented cumulatively). Table 6C provides new data for 1996, which were not available when the Commission issued its previous report, and for 1997.

In 1996, 67.4 percent of the domestic cigarette market was cigarettes with tar ratings of 15 mg. or less. In contrast, cigarettes with tar ratings of 3 mg. or less made up only 1.9 percent of the market. In 1997, those percentages were 70.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

¹⁰ This includes expenditures for: (1) the sponsoring, advertising or promotion of sports or sporting events; support of an individual, group, or sports team; and purchase of or support for equipment, uniforms, sports facilities and/or training facilities; (2) all expenditures for advertising in the name of the cigarette company or any of its brands in a sports facility, on a scoreboard, or in conjunction with the reporting of sports results; and (3) all expenditures for functional promotional items (clothing, hats, etc.) connected with a sporting event.

As shown in Table 7, filtered cigarettes have dominated the market since the Commission began collecting this information in 1963, rising from 58 percent at that time to 97 percent in 1992. Filtered cigarettes held 98 percent of the market in 1997.

Table 9 provides the domestic market share of the various cigarette length categories. The King-size (79-88 mm) category continues to be the biggest seller, with 58 percent of the market. This category is followed by the Long (94-101 mm) group, which held 39 percent of the market in 1997. Regular (68-72 mm) and Ultra-Long (110-121 mm) cigarettes continued to account for 1 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of the market in 1997.

Table 11 gives the market share of menthol and non-menthol cigarettes. In 1997, the market share of menthol cigarettes remained at 25 percent, while non-menthols held 75 percent of the market.

In 1994, the Commission began requiring the cigarette companies to indicate whether "tar" and nicotine ratings were displayed on cigarette packaging and advertising. Table 12 shows that cigarette varieties that printed tar and nicotine ratings on their packs represented only 6.1 percent of the overall market in 1996. (As with Table 6C, 1996 data had not been available when the Commission issued its previous report.) In 1997, that figure slipped to 5.8 percent. Tables 12 and 12A also show: (1) the percentage of the overall cigarette market represented by varieties with different tar ratings, and (2) within each tar group, the market share of those varieties that disclose tar and nicotine ratings on their packs.

TABLE 1

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE SALES (BILLIONS OF CIGARETTES)*

DATA REPORTED BY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL SALES</u>	<u>UNIT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR</u>	<u>% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR</u>	<u>USDA CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES**</u>
1963	516.5	---	---	523.9
1964	505.0	(11.5)	(2.2)	511.2
1965	521.1	16.1	3.2	528.7
1966	529.9	8.8	1.7	541.2
1967	525.8	5.9	1.1	549.2
1968	540.3	4.5	.8	545.7
1969	527.9	(12.4)	(2.3)	528.9
1970	534.2	6.3	1.1	536.4
1971	547.2	13.0	2.4	555.1
1972	561.7	14.5	2.7	566.8
1973	584.7	23.0	4.1	589.7
1974	594.5	9.8	1.7	599.0
1975	603.2	8.7	1.5	607.2
1976	609.9	6.7	1.1	613.5
1977	612.6	2.7	.4	617.0
1978	615.3	2.7	.4	616.0
1979	621.8	6.5	1.1	621.5
1980	628.2	6.4	1.0	631.5
1981	636.5	8.3	1.3	640.0
1982	632.5	(4.0)	(.6)	634.0
1983	603.6	(28.9)	(4.6)	600.0
1984	608.4	4.8	.8	600.4
1985	599.3	(9.1)	(1.5)	594.0
1986	586.4	(12.9)	(2.2)	583.8
1987	575.4	(11.0)	(1.9)	575.0
1988	560.7	(14.7)	(2.6)	562.5
1989	525.6	(35.1)	(6.3)	540.0
1990	523.7	(1.9)	(.4)	525.0
1991	510.9	(12.8)	(2.4)	510.0
1992	506.4	(4.5)	(.9)	500.0
1993	461.4	(45.0)	(8.9)	485.0
1994	490.2	28.8	6.2	486.0
1995	482.2	(8.0)	(1.6)	487.0
1996	484.1	1.9	.4	487.0
1997	478.6	(5.5)	(1.1)	480.0

* Sales by manufacturers to wholesalers and retailers within the U.S. and to armed forces personnel stationed outside the U.S.

** USDA: Tobacco Situation and Outlook Report, April 1998, Table 1, page 4.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA DOMESTIC CIGARETTE SALES*

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CIGARETTES</u>
1963	4,286
1964	4,143
1965	4,196
1966	4,197
1967	4,175
1968	4,145
1969	3,986
1970	3,969
1971	3,982
1972	4,018
1973	4,112
1974	4,110
1975	4,095
1976	4,068
1977	4,015
1978	3,965
1979	3,937
1980	3,858
1981	3,818
1982	3,733
1983	3,513
1984	3,497
1985	3,400
1986	3,288
1987	3,190
1988	3,073
1989	2,846
1990	2,827
1991	2,724
1992	2,680
1993	2,414
1994	2,546
1995	2,482
1996	2,467
1997	2,416

* Total domestic cigarette sales, as reported by the manufacturers (from Table 1) divided by the number of U.S. residents 18 years of age and older and overseas military personnel. Source of population figure is the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

TABLE 3

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES
FOR YEARS 1970, 1975-1977
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$14,026	3.9	\$104,460	21.3
Magazines	50,018	13.9	131,199	26.6
Outdoor	7,338	2.0	84,329	17.2
Transit	5,354	1.5	10,852	2.2
Point of Sale	11,663	3.2	35,317	7.2
Promotional Allowances	33,789	9.4	72,018	14.7
Sampling Distribution	11,775	3.3	24,196	4.9
Specialty Item Distribution	5,652	2.6	10,088	2.1
Public Entertainment	544	0.2	8,484	1.7
All Others*	<u>220,841</u>	61.1	<u>10,311</u>	2.0
Total**	\$361,000	100.0	\$491,254	100.0

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$155,808	24.4	\$190,677	24.5
Magazines	148,032	23.2	173,296	22.2
Outdoor	102,689	16.1	120,338	15.4
Transit	19,341	3.0	21,530	2.8
Point of Sale	44,176	6.9	46,220	5.9
Promotional Allowance	82,523	12.9	108,227	13.9
Sampling Distribution	40,390	6.3	47,683	6.1
Specialty Item Distribution	20,030	3.1	35,797	4.6
Public Entertainment	7,946	1.3	9,538	1.2
All Others*	<u>18,182</u>	2.8	<u>26,157</u>	3.4
Total**	\$639,117	100.0	\$779,463	100.0

* Includes TV and Radio advertising expenditures of \$207,324,000 and \$12,492,000, respectively, for 1970. Broadcast advertising was banned after January 1, 1971. Expenditures for direct mail, endorsements, testimonials, and audio-visual are included in the "All Others" category to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

** Because of rounding, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

TABLE 3A

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES
FOR YEARS 1978-1981
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$186,947	21.4	\$240,978	22.2
Magazines	184,236	21.1	257,715	23.8
Outdoor	149,010	17.0	162,966	15.0
Transit	22,899	2.6	21,151	2.0
Point of Sale	57,384	6.6	66,096	6.1
Promotional Allowances	125,148	14.3	137,111	12.7
Sampling Distribution	47,376	5.4	64,286	5.9
Specialty Item Distribution	48,281	5.5	62,029	5.7
Public Entertainment	11,590	1.3	10,783	1.0
All Others*	<u>42,100</u>	4.8	<u>60,310</u>	5.6
Total**	\$874,971	100.0	\$1,083,425	100.0

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$304,380	24.5	\$358,096	23.1
Magazines	266,208	21.4	291,227	18.8
Outdoor	193,333	15.6	228,081	14.7
Transit	26,160	2.1	21,931	1.4
Point of Sale	79,799	6.4	98,968	6.4
Promotional Allowances	179,094	14.4	229,077	14.8
Sampling Distribution	50,459	4.1	81,522	5.3
Specialty Item Distribution	69,248	5.6	115,107	7.5
Public Entertainment	16,914	1.4	37,423	2.4
All Others*	<u>56,694</u>			

TABLE 3B

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEARS 1982-1985
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>TYPE% OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$282,897	15.8	\$200,563	10.6
Magazines	349,229	19.5	388,365	20.4
Outdoor	266,925	14.9	295,226	15.5
Transit	24,135	1.3	26,652	1.4
Point of Sale	116,954	6.5	170,059	8.9
Promotional Allowances	272,269	15.2	366,153	19.3
Sampling Distribution	141,178	7.9	125,968	6.6
Specialty Item Distribution	95,246	5.3	127,186	6.6
Public Entertainment	63,168	3.5	76,648	4.0
All Others*	<u>181,813</u>	10.1	<u>123,951</u>	6.5
Total**	\$1,793,814	100.0	\$1,900,771	100.0

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$193,519	9.2	\$203,527	8.2
Magazines	425,912	20.3	395,129	16.0
Outdoor	284,927	13.6	300,233	12.1
Transit	25,817	1.2	33,136	1.3
Point of Sale	167,279	8.0	142,921	5.8
Promotional Allowances	363,247	17.3	548,877	22.2
Sampling Distribution	148,031	7.1	140,565	5.7
Specialty Item Distribution	140,431	6.7	211,429	8.5
Public Entertainment	59,988	2.9	57,581	2.3
All Others*	<u>286,035</u>	13.7	<u>443,043</u>	17.9
Total**	\$2,095,231	100.0	\$2,476,441	100.0

* Expenditures for direct mail, endorsements, testimonials, and audio-visual are included in the "All Others" category to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

** Because of rounding, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

TABLE 3C

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES
FOR YEARS 1986-1989
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$119,629	5.0	\$95,810	3.7
Magazines	340,160	14.3	317,748	12.3
Outdoor	301,822	12.7	269,778	10.5
Transit	34,725	1.5	35,822	1.4
Point of Sale	135,541	5.7	153,494	5.9
Promotional Allowances	630,036	26.4	702,430	27.2
Sampling Distribution	98,866	4.1	55,020	2.1
Specialty Item Distribution	210,128	8.8	391,351	15.2
Public Entertainment	71,439	3.0	71,389	2.8
Direct Mail	187,057	7.9	187,931	7.3
Endorsements and Testimonials	384	---	376	---
All Others*	<u>252,570</u>	10.0	<u>299,355</u>	11.6
Total**	\$2,382,357	100.0	\$2,580,504	100.0

<u>TYPE ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$105,783	3.2	\$76,993	2.1
Magazines	355,055	10.8	380,393	10.5
Outdoor	319,293	9.7	358,583	9.9
Transit	44,379	1.4		

TABLE 3D

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES

TABLE 3E

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES
FOR YEARS 1994 - 1996
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$24,143	.5	\$19,122	.4
Magazines	251,644	5.2	248,848	5.1
Outdoor	240,024	5.0	273,664	5.6
Transit	29,323	.6	22,543	.5
Point of Sale	342,650	7.1	259,035	5.3
Promotional Allowances	1,678,917	34.7	1,865,657	38.1
Sampling Distribution	6,974	.1	13,836	.3
Speciality Item				
Distribution	850,810	17.6	665,173	13.6
Public Entertainment	81,292	1.7	110,669	2.3
Direct Mail	31,187	.7	34,618	.7
Endorsements/Testimonials	---	---	---	---
Coupons and Retail				
Value Added	1,248,896	25.8	1,348,378	27.5
All Others*	<u>47,672</u>	1.0	<u>33,680</u>	.7
Total**	\$4,833,532	100.0	4,895,223	100.0

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$14,067	.3
Magazines	243,046	4.8
Outdoor	292,261	5.7
Transit	28,865	.6
Point of Sale	252,619	4.9
Promotional Allowances	2,150,838	42.1
Sampling Distribution	15,945	.3
Speciality Item		
Distribution	544,345	10.7
Public Entertainment	171,177	3.4
Direct Mail	38,703	.8
Endorsements/Testimonials	---	---
Coupons and Retail		
Value Added	1,308,708	25.6
Internet***	432	.0
All Others*	<u>46,696</u>	.9
Total**	\$5,107,700	100.0

* Expenditures for audio-visual are included in the "All Others" category to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

** Because of rounding, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

*** 1996 was the first year the FTC identified the Internet as a separate category of expenditures.

TABLE 3F

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONAL EXPENDITURES
FOR YEAR 1997
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

<u>TYPE OF ADVERTISING</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
Newspapers	\$16,980	.3
Magazines	236,950	4.2
Outdoor	295,334	5.2
Transit	26,407	.5
Point of Sale	305,360	5.4
Promotional Allowances	2,438,468	43.1
Sampling Distribution	22,065	.4
Speciality Item		
Distribution	512,602	9.6
Public Entertainment	195,203	3.4
Direct Mail	37,310	.7
Endorsements/Testimonials	---	---
Internet	215	.0
Coupons***	552,550	9.8
Retail Value Added***	970,363	17.1
All Others*	<u>50,207</u>	1.0
Total**	\$5,660,014	100.0

* Expenditures for audio-visual are included in the "All Others" category to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

** Because of rounding, sums of percentages may not equal 100 percent.

*** 1997 was the first year the FTC required the cigarette companies to report separately their expenditures for coupons and for retail value added.

TABLE 4

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES
BY MEDIA FOR YEARS 1963 - 1974*
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TV</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER MAGAZINES</u>	<u>RADIO</u>	<u>DIRECT</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1963	\$151.7	45.6	31.6	13.2	7.4	249.5
1964	170.2	45.2	25.5	14.6	5.8	261.3
1965	175.6	41.9	24.8	14.7	6.0	263.0
1966	198.0	43.4	31.3	17.9	6.9	297.5
1967	226.9	41.2	17.5	20.3	6.0	311.5
1968	217.2	44.6	21.3	21.6	6.0	310.7
1969	221.3	48.7	13.6	13.4	8.9	305.9
1970	205.0	64.2	12.4	16.9	16.2	314.7
1971	2.2	157.6	0	27.0	64.8	251.6
1972						

TABLE 5

DOMESTIC CIGARETTE ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES
BY MEDIA FOR YEARS 1970 - 1974*
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TV</u>	<u>RADIO</u>	<u>NEWSPAPER</u>	<u>MAGAZINES</u>	<u>OUTDOOR/ TRANSIT</u>	<u>DIRECT</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1970	\$205.0	\$12.4	\$14.7	\$49.5	\$11.7	\$16.9	\$4.5	\$314.7
1971	2.2	0	59.3	98.3	60.6	27.0	4.2	251.6
1972	0	0	63.1	96.1	67.5	22.9	8.0	257.6
1973	0	0	65.3	92.4	63.2	15.2	11.4	247.5
1974	0	0	80.5	114.6	71.4	31.1	9.2	306.8

TABLE 6

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING
AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CIGARETTES YIELDING
FIFTEEN MILLIGRAMS (mg.) OR LESS OF TAR
(1967 - 1981)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE CIGARETTES YIELDING 15 mg. OR LESS TAR</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES* FOR ADVERTISING AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES DEVOTED TO CIGARETTES YIELDING 15 mg. OR LESS TAR</u>
1967	2.0%	5.5%
1968	2.5%	9.2%
1969	3.0%	12.7%
1970	3.6%	10.5%
1971	3.8%	9.3%
1972	6.6%	15.1%
1973	8.9%	17.8%
1974	8.9%	15.2%
1975	13.5%	19.6%
1976	15.9%	39.6%
1977	22.7%	49.4%
1978	27.5%	48.1%
1979	40.9%	66.9%
1980	44.8%	65.1%
1981	56.0%	70.8%

* Promotional activities, which the reporting companies did not consider to be "advertising," are not included in the data for years prior to 1975.

TABLE 6A

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING
AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CIGARETTES YIELDING
FIFTEEN MILLIGRAMS (mg.) OR LESS OF TAR
(1982 - 1987)

	1982 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1982 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1983 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1983 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	52.2%	64.3%	53.1%	67.4%
12 mg. or less tar	43.8%	57.8%	44.9%	58.8%
9 mg. or less tar	27.8%	41.4%	27.9%	35.1%
6 mg. or less tar	8.9%	15.6%	9.4%	15.7%
3 mg. or less tar	2.9%	5.7%	3.1%	4.2%

	1984 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1984 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1985 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1985 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	51.0%	57.1%	51.9%	59.0%
12 mg. or less tar	43.4%	51.7%	43.1%	46.9%
9 mg. or less tar	26.3%	33.4%	25.3%	30.1%
6 mg. or less tar	9.4%	12.3%	8.4%	9.5%
3 mg. or less tar	2.9%	4.3%	2.3%	3.1%

	1986 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1986 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1987 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1987 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	52.6%	61.9%	55.4%	64.4%
12 mg. or less tar	44.5%	53.4%	47.8%	54.3%
9 mg. or less tar	22.3%	26.1%	20.2%	26.7%
6 mg. or less tar	9.9%	11.5%	10.0%	11.9%
3 mg. or less tar	2.6%	3.8%	2.5%	3.3%

TABLE 6B

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING
AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CIGARETTES YIELDING
FIFTEEN MILLIGRAMS (mg.) OR LESS OF TAR
(1988 - 1993)

	1988 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1988 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1989 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1989 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	54.2%	60.7%	55.1%	62.6%
12 mg. or less tar	48.7%	54.4%	48.4%	53.6%
9 mg. or less tar	20.1%	26.1%	21.5%	27.2%
6 mg. or less tar	10.7%	12.9%	11.4%	13.0%
3 mg. or less tar	3.1%	4.2%	2.4%	2.8%
	1990 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1990 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1991 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1991 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	60.6%	68.6%	60.5%	64.0%
12 mg. or less tar	51.5%	55.4%	52.6%	53.9%
9 mg. or less tar	25.5%	30.3%	22.0%	23.7%
6 mg. or less tar	12.2%	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%
3 mg. or less tar	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
	1992 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1992 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1993 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1993 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	68.7%	71.3%	66.5%	65.9%
12 mg. or less tar	52.9%	55.7%	53.3%	54.8%
9 mg. or less tar	24.9%	27.3%	23.4%	20.8%
6 mg. or less tar	12.7%	13.3%	12.6%	12.4%
3 mg. or less tar	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%	3.7%

TABLE 6C

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING
AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CIGARETTES YIELDING
FIFTEEN MILLIGRAMS (mg.) OR LESS OF TAR
(1994 - 1997)

	1994 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1994 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>	1995 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1995 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	71.2%	72.1%	72.7%	73.9%
12 mg. or less tar	53.7%	54.5%	53.6%	54.4%
9 mg. or less tar	23.1%	20.9%	27.1%	26.9%
6 mg. or less tar	12.3%	11.0%	12.2%	11.5%
3 mg. or less tar	2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	1.9%

	1996 MARKET <u>SHARE</u>	1996 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ADVERTISING <u>EXPENDITURES</u>
15 mg. or less tar	67.4%	67.9%
12 mg. or less tar	55.5%	56.2%
9 mg. or less tar	22.3%	21.0%
6 mg. or less tar	11.9%	11.4%
3 mg. or less tar	1.9%	1.8%

TABLE 7

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF FILTER
AND NON-FILTER CIGARETTES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NON-FILTER</u>	<u>FILTER</u>	<u>CHARCOAL</u>	<u>NON-CHARCOAL</u>
1963	42%	58%	*	*
1964	39%	61%	*	*
1965	36%	64%	*	*
1966	32%	68%	*	*
1967	28%	72%	*	*
1968	26%	74%	6%	68%
1969	23%	77%	6%	71%
1970	20%	80%	6%	74%
1971	18%	82%	6%	76%
1972	16%	84%	6%	87%
1973	15%	85%	5%	80%
1974	14%	86%	5%	81%
1975	13%	87%	5%	82%
1976	12%	88%	4%	84%
1977	10%	90%	4%	86%
1978	10%	90%	3%	87%
1979	9%	91%	3%	88%
1980	8%	92%	3%	89%
1981	8%	92%	2%	90%
1982	7%	93%	2%	91%
1983	7%	93%	2%	91%
1984	7%	93%	2%	91%
1985	6%	94%	1%	93%
1986	6%	94%	1%	93%
1987	4%	96%	**	**
1988	5%	95%	**	**
1989	5%	95%	**	**
1990	5%	95%	**	**
1991	4%	96%	**	**
1992	3%	97%	**	**
1993	3%	97%	**	**
1994	3%	97%	**	**
1995	3%	97%	**	**
1996	3%	97%	**	**
1997	2%	98%	**	**

* Figures for charcoal filter cigarettes for the years 1963 through 1967 were not obtained.

** Beginning with 1987, figures for charcoal filter cigarettes have no longer been reported.

TABLE 8

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING
AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR FILTER CIGARETTES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF FILTER CIGARETTES</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES DEVOTED TO FILTER CIGARETTES*</u>
1963	58%	75%
1964	61%	78%
1965	64%	77%
1966	68%	75%
1967	72%	95%
1968	74%	95%
1969	77%	97%
1970	80%	98% **
1971	82%	98%
1972	84%	99%
1973	85%	98%
1974	86%	98%
1975	87%	98%
1976	88%	99%
1977	90%	99%
1978	90%	99%
1979	91%	99%
1980	92%	96%
1981	92%	96%
1982	93%	96%
1983	93%	96%
1984	93%	96%
1985	94%	96%
1986	94%	96%
1987	95%	97%
1988	95%	97%
1989	95%	96%
1990	95%	96%
1991	96%	96%
1992	97%	97%
1993	97%	97%
1994	97%	98%
1995	97%	98%
1996	97%	97% ***
1997	98%	97%

* Promotional activities, which the reporting companies did not consider to be "advertising," are not included in the data for years prior to 1975.

** If the above 1970 figure were recomputed from data received in 1978, the 1970 figure would be 96%. The change would be due primarily to the inclusion of promotional allowances in data received in 1978 for 1970 and not reflected in the computations resulting in the original 1970 figures.

*** This figure was previously reported as 96 percent. It is being revised to reflect supplemental submissions by the cigarette companies to the Commission.

TABLE 9

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF CIGARETTES
BY LENGTH IN MILLIMETERS (mm)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>68-72 mm</u>	<u>79-88 mm</u>	<u>94-101 mm</u>	<u>110-121 mm</u>
1967	14%	77%	9%	---
1968	12%	74%	13%	--- *
1969	11%	74%	16%	--- *
1970	9%	73%	18%	---
1971	8%	72%	20%	---
1972	8%	71%	21%	---
1973	7%	71%	22%	---
1974	6%	71%	23%	--- **
1975	6%	69%	24%	1%
1976	5%	69%	24%	2%
1977	5%	67%	26%	2%
1978	5%	65%	27%	2% *
1979	4%	65%	30%	2% *
1980	3%	63%	32%	2%
1981	3%	62%	33%	2%
1982	3%	61%	34%	2%
1983	3%	60%	34%	2%
1984	3%	59%	36%	2%
1985	3%	58%	37%	2%
1986	2%	58%	37%	3%
1987	2%	57%	38%	3%
1988	2%	57%	38%	2%
1989	2%	57%	39%	2%
1990	2%	57%	39%	2%
1991	2%	56%	40%	2%
1992	2%	56%	41%	2% *
1993	1%	55%	42%	2%
1994	1%	56%	41%	2%
1995	1%	57%	40%	2%
1996	1%	57%	40%	2%
1997	1%	58%	39%	2%

* Because of rounding, the total of the individual percentages may not equal 100 percent in some instances.

** The 110-121 mm length was combined with 94-101 mm length.

TABLE 10

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING AND
OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR LONGER (94-121 mm)
CIGARETTE VARIETIES
(1967 - 1981)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF LONGER CIGARETTES</u>			<u>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES DEVOTED TO LONGER CIGARETTES*</u>		
1967	9%			39%		
1968	13%			39%		
1969	16%			33%		
1970	18%			38% **		
1971	20%			30%		
1972	21%			32%		
1973	22%			29%		
1974	23%			46%		
1975	95-101mm	24%)		95-101mm	18%)	
	110-112mm	1%)	25%	110-121mm	11%)	29%
1976	95-101mm	24%)		95-101mm	19%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	26%	110-121mm	7%)	26%
1977	95-101mm	26%)		95-101mm	25%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	28%	110-121mm	3%)	28%
1978	95-101mm	27%)		95-101mm	32%)	
	110-121mm	3%)	30%	110-121mm	2%)	34%
1979	95-101mm	30%)		95-101mm	32%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	32%	110-121mm	2%)	34%
1980	94-101mm	32%)		94-101mm	34%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	34%	110-121mm	2%)	36%
1981	94-101mm	33%)		94-101mm	30%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	35%	110-121mm	5%)	35%

* Promotional activities, which the reporting companies did not consider to be "advertising," are not included in the data for years prior to 1975.

** If the above 1970 figure were recomputed from data received in 1978, the 1970 figure would be 27%. The change would be due primarily to the inclusion of promotional allowances in data received in 1978 for 1970 and not reflected in the computations resulting in the original 1970 figure.

TABLE 10A

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING AND
OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR LONGER (92-121 mm)
CIGARETTE VARIETIES
(1982 - 1993)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF LONGER CIGARETTES</u>			<u>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING AND OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES DEVOTED TO LONGER CIGARETTES</u>		
1982	92-101mm	34%)		92-101mm	39%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	36%	110-121mm	2%)	41%
1983	92-101mm	34%)		92-101mm	35%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	36%	110-121mm	3%)	38%
1984	92-101mm	36%)		92-101mm	40%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	38%	110-121mm	3%)	43%
1985	92-101mm	37%)		92-101mm	41%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	39%	110-121mm	3%)	44%
1986	92-101mm	37%)		92-101mm	42%)	
	110-121mm	3%)	40%	110-121mm	3%)	45%
1987	92-101mm	38%)		92-101mm	45%)	
	110-121mm	3%)	41%	110-121mm	3%)	48%
1988	92-101mm	38%)		92-101mm	43%)	
	110-121mm	3%)	41%	110-121mm	2%)	45%
1989	92-101mm	39%)		92-101mm	44%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	41%	110-121mm	2%)	46%
1990	92-101mm	39%)		92-101mm	43%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	41%	110-121mm	2%)	45%
1991	92-101mm	40%)		92-101mm	42%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	42%	110-121mm	2%)	44%
1992	92-101mm	41%)		92-101mm	44%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	43%	110-121mm	2%)	46%
1993	92-101mm	42%)		92-101mm	39%)	
	110-121mm	2%)	44%	110-121mm	2%)	41%

TABLE 10B

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF AND EXPENDITURES FOR ADVERTISING AND
OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR LONGER (92-121 mm)
CIGARETTE VARIETIES
(1994 - 1997)

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE
OF LONGER CIGARETTES

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
FOR ADVERTISING AND OTHER
PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES
DEVOTED TO LONGER CIGARETTES

TABLE 11

DOMESTIC MARKET SHARE OF MENTHOL
AND NON-MENTHOL CIGARETTES

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MENTHOL</u>	<u>NON-MENTHOL</u>
1963	16%	84%
1964	16%	84%
1965	18%	82%
1966	19%	81%
1967	20%	80%
1968	21%	79%
1969	22%	78%
1970	23%	77%
1971	24%	76%
1972	24%	76%
1973	25%	75%
1974	27%	73%
1975	27%	73%
1976	28%	72%
1977	28%	72%
1978	28%	72%
1979	29%	71%
1980	28%	72%
1981	28%	72%
1982	29%	71%
1983	28%	72%
1984	28%	72%
1985	28%	72%
1986	28%	72%
1987	28%	

TABLE 12

DISCLOSURE OF TAR AND NICOTINE RATINGS
ON CIGARETTE PACKS (1994 - 1996)**1994**

Overall market share of cigarette varieties that disclose ratings on the cigarette pack: 6.3 percent.

tar rating of cigarette <u>variety</u>	market share of varieties <u>in tar group</u>	market share of varieties in tar group that disclose <u>ratings on pack</u>
more than 15 mg. tar	28.8%	0.0%
12-15 mg. tar	19.3%	0.0%
8-11 mg. tar	38.6%	2.4%
4-7 mg. tar	11.2%	30.7%
3 mg. or less tar	<u>2.1%</u>	