**OECD Health Statistics 2018**

*Definitions, Sources and Methods*

**Daily smokers (age 15+)**

Daily smokers is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years old or over who report that they are daily smokers.

**Note:** International comparability is limited due to the lack of standardisation in the measurement of smoking habits in health interview surveys across OECD countries. There is variation in the wording of the question, the response categories and the related administrative methods.

A standard health interview survey instrument to measure smoking habits in a population has been recommended by the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. The recommendation is described in detail in the publication: "Health Interview Surveys: Towards International Harmonization of Methods and Instruments" WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1996.

The instrument comprises the following questions:
1. Do you smoke?
   - Yes, daily
   - Yes, occasionally (go to question 3)
   - No (go to question 4)
2. How many cigarettes do you usually smoke on average each day?
   - Does not smoke cigarettes
   - Fewer than 20
   - 20 or more (heavy smokers)

**Sources and Methods**

**Australia**

**Sources:**

**Coverage:**

*Methodology:* Data are for ‘regular’ smokers, i.e. smoking daily or most days.


**Austria**

**Sources:**
- 1972-1997: Statistics Austria, Microcensus “Smoking habits of the Austrian population”.

**Coverage:**

**Methodology:**
1997: Do you smoke every day? Regularly, but not every day - sometimes - no, but used to smoke - never smoked.
1986: Do you smoke every day? Not regularly, but every day - sometimes - no.
1979: Do you smoke every day? Sometimes - not regularly, but every day - no.
1972: Do you smoke every day? Not daily but regularly - sometimes - no.

**Further information:** [http://www.statistik.at/web_en/](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/).

**Belgium**

**Sources:** [Scientific Institute of Public Health](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/), Direction of Public Health and Surveillance, Health Interview Survey.

2013: Eurostat EHIS 2014 survey.

**Coverage:** Population aged 15 years old and over.

**Methodology:**
- The question is self-assessed: “Do you smoke? Yes, daily / Yes, occasionally / No.”


**Canada**

**Sources:**
From 2001: [Statistics Canada](http://www.statcan.gc.ca), Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), custom tabulations.
1990: [Health Canada](http://www.canada.ca), Health Promotion Survey.
1989: [Health Canada](http://www.canada.ca), National Alcohol and Drugs Survey.

**Coverage:** Population aged 15 years old and over.

**Methodology:**
- As of 2007, the CCHS became an annual survey (prior to this date it was a biennial survey) of persons aged 12 years old and over, living in private dwellings, half of whom are interviewed in person, and the other half by telephone. It excludes persons living on Indian Reserves or Crown lands, residents of institutions, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and residents of certain remote regions. The CCHS covers approximately 98% of the Canadian population aged 12 years old and over. Data is collected directly from respondents. Non-responses were removed from the calculation.
- Data from other surveys (1964 to 1972, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986, and 1988) have high proxy content, and the questions asked are not fully comparable with those mentioned above. View these latter data with caution.
- Estimates of the total population of daily smokers from 1964 to 1988 have been calculated by the OECD Secretariat as the unweighted average of the male and female rates.

**Break in time series in 2015:** As a result of the 2015 redesign, the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) has a new collection strategy, a new sample design, and has undergone major content revisions. With all these factors taken together, caution should be taken when comparing data from previous cycles to data released for the 2015 cycle onwards.


**Chile**

**Source:** [Ministry of Health](http://www.minsal.cl), Epidemiology Department, [National Health Survey](http://www.minsal.cl) (“Encuesta Nacional de Salud”):
ENS 2016-2017: national. Includes population aged 15 years old and over.
ENS 2009-2010: national. Includes population aged 15 years old and over.
ENS 2003: national. Includes population aged 17 years old and over.

Methodology:
- ENS 2016-2017: “Currently, do you smoke cigarettes? Yes, one or more per day; Yes, occasionally (less than one cigarette per day); No, I quit smoking; I have never smoked”.
- ENS 2009: “Currently, do you smoke cigarettes? Yes, one or more per day; Yes, occasionally (less than one cigarette per day); No, I quit smoking; I have never smoked”.
- ENS 2003: Daily smokers were calculated from the combination of 2 questions (p.111 and p.112): 111. “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your life?” and 112. “Nowadays, do you smoke cigarettes?”

Note: On March 1, 2013, the tobacco law (Law No. 20,660) started to be implemented in Chile, which allowed restrictions on the consumption, sale and advertising of cigarettes. The population (including workers and children) is protected from involuntary exposure to cigarette smoke in places such as restaurants and pubs. All enclosed spaces for public or commercial use are smoke-free. This could explain the significant decrease in consumption for all ages.


Czech Republic

Sources:

Coverage: Population aged 15 years old and over.

Methodology:
- The survey question was: “Do you smoke presently? Yes, daily / yes, occasionally / no, not at all.”
- 2003 onwards: The total number of respondents went from 1600 to 1800 over the years.
- 1999 and 2002: Total number of respondents was about 2400.

Break in time series in 2003 due to a change in source and survey methodology.

Further information:

Denmark

Sources:
Before 2010: PLS Consult and the Danish Council.

Coverage:
- From 2010, the survey includes people aged 16 years and older.
- Before 1994, the survey included people aged 15 years old and over. From 1994, the survey includes people aged 13 years old and over.

Breaks in time series in 1994 and 2010 for the age group 15+:
- From 2010, the question is: “Do you smoke?” And the answer given is “Yes, daily”.
- Before 1994, the question asked was: 'Did you smoke yesterday'. From 1994 onwards the question asked relates specifically to daily smokers.

Breaks in time series in 2010 for the age group 15-24 due to a change in methodology.


Estonia

Coverage: Survey represents population aged 16 to 64 years old.
Methodology: Postal survey carried out every second year.
The original survey publications are:
- Data are also published in the [Health Statistics and Health Research Database](http://pxweb.tai.ee/PXWeb2015/index_en.html) available at http://www.tai.ee.

Finland


Coverage:
- 2015 onwards: population aged 20 to 64 years old.
- 1978-2014: population aged 15 to 64 years old.

Methodology:

### Break in time series in 2015:
2015 onwards:
- A random sample of 38000 of the population aged 20 years or older. The average response rate is 54%.
- Questions:
  1. Have you ever smoked? No (You can go to the next section)/Yes.
  2. Have you ever smoked daily for a period of at least one year? For how many years altogether? I have never smoked daily/I have smoked daily for a total of years _______
  3. Do you smoke at the moment (cigarettes, cigars or pipe)?
    Yes, daily/ occasionally/ not at all
1978-2014:
- Annual postal survey for a random sample of the population of Finnish adults aged 15-64 years old.
- The sample size is 5000. The average response rate was 72%.
- The question survey corresponds with WHO recommendations.

France

Sources:
From 1988: Institut de recherche et documentation en économie de la santé (Irdes). Health, Care, and Social Protection survey (ESPS).

Coverage:
2012: Population aged 15 years old and over.
1988 to 2010: Population aged 16 years old and over.

Methodology:
2012:
- Do you smoke: manufactured or rolled cigarettes: Yes (How many?)/No; cigars or cigarillos: Yes (How many?)/No; pipes: Yes (How many?)/No.

Further information:
Germany


Methodology:
- The microcensus is a household survey covering 1% of the German population.
- The questions on smoking habits are self-assessed: Do you currently smoke? Yes regularly / Yes occasionally / No / No answer.
- Answers to the questions on smoking habits are optional and self-reported. In principle, every person of the household should answer for himself, but proxy interviews are also permissible in the microcensus. This means that one household member may supply information about other household members.

Further information: http://www.destatis.de/ or http://www.gbe-bund.de.

Greece

Daily smokers (15+)
Sources:
2014: Health Survey conducted by the Hellenic Statistical Authority - ELSTAT.
2009: National Health Interview Survey 2009 conducted by the Hellenic Statistical Authority - ELSTAT.
2006, 2008: University of Athens, School of Medicine “Hellas Health I”, “Hellas Health II” and “Hellas Health III” surveys.
2004: University of Athens, School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, Mental Health Research institute - “Social-Psychiatric factors and Health” survey.
2000: University of Athens, School of Medicine, Dept. of Cardiology, “Hippokration” General Hospital. “The association between coronary heart disease and life style risk factors. A case-control study in a Greek sample (CARDIO 2000)”.
1998: University of Athens, School of Medicine, Dept. of Psychiatry, Mental Health Research institute. “Sharp increase in illicit drug use in Greece. Trends from a General Population Survey on licit and illicit drug use”.

Coverage: Data refer to the population aged 15 years and over in 2009 and 2014. Data refer to the population aged 18 years old and over in 2008, 2006 and 2000. 1998 and 2004 data refer to the population aged 12 to 64 years old.

Methodology:
- In 2009 and 2014, Health Surveys’ samples were 6172 and 8223 individuals aged 15+, respectively.

Further information:

Daily smokers (age 15-24)
Sources:
2014: Health Survey conducted by the Hellenic Statistical Authority - ELSTAT.
2009: National Health Interview Survey conducted by the Hellenic Statistical Authority – ELSTAT.

Coverage: Population aged 15 years old and over.

Methodology:
- Questions asked in 2009:
  2. On average, how many cigarettes, cigars or pipefuls do you smoke each day?
Manufactured cigarettes; Hand-rolled cigarettes; Cigars; Pipefuls of tobacco; Other.

- National representative sample of 6172 individuals residing in equal number in private households.
- The frequency of the survey is every five years. The type of interview is PAPI.
- Questions asked in 2014: Do you smoke? Yes, daily / Yes, occasionally / Used to smoke in the past and have quit smoking for more than 6 months / Have never smoked/ Don’t know, not sure, don’t answer.
- National representative sample of 8223 individuals residing in equal number in private households.
- Survey frequency: 5 years. Type of interview: PAPI.

Further information:

Hungary

Sources:
Methodology: Question asked in the survey: Do you smoke? Yes, daily / Yes, occasionally / No.

Iceland

Source: Statistics Iceland/The Public Health Institute of Iceland/Directorate of Health in Iceland. Surveys conducted by different companies (Hagvangur; Gallup; Capacent) through time on behalf of The Committee for Tobacco Use Prevention for many years, later The Public Health Institute of Iceland, and as of 2011 The Directorate of Health.
Coverage:
From 2014: daily smoking for males/females aged 18-89 year olds.
1989-2013: daily smoking for males/females aged 15-89 year olds.
Methodology:
As of 1989: Data based on 2-3 surveys performed yearly for the Directorate of Health (previously for The Public Health Institute of Iceland). Question (unofficial translation): Do you smoke? Response options: Yes, I smoke daily; Yes, I smoke but not every day; No, I used to smoke but have quit; No, I have never smoked.
The numbers are based on sample surveys, and changes in percentage points should be interpreted with caution.
- Daily smoking for 15-24/18-24 year olds: Due to the small number of individuals in the group, percentages can be subject to fluctuations. For instance, in the 2015 survey there were 229 males and 206 females in the age-group 18-24, of which 18 men (7.9%, weighted) and 6 women smoked daily (2.9%, weighted).
Note: Slight change in methodology in 2016. Previously, data on smoking came from a survey which was carried out three times a year (special tobacco use surveys). As of 2016, the sampling method used is quota sampling.
Break in series in 2014: Lower age limit changed from 15 to 18 year olds.
Further information: http://www.statice.is/; www.landlaeknir.is.

Ireland

Sources:
From 2015: Annual Healthy Ireland Survey, commissioned by the Department of Health as part of the Healthy Ireland initiative. The questions used were standard EHIS questions.
1998-2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN), commissioned by the Health Promotion Unit of the Department of Health and Children and carried out at the Centre for Health Promotion Studies, National University of Ireland, Galway.
Up to 1986: Health Education Bureau.

Coverage:
2015: Data refer to adults aged 15 years and over.

Methodology:
Until 1994: The data consist of a collection of 1000 responses per month from the Irish population aged over 15 years old.
- Published in the National Health and Lifestyle Surveys, SLÁN was first undertaken in 1998 and repeated in 2002 and 2007. A representative cross-section of the Irish adult population was surveyed. Respectively, 6539 (62.2% response rate) and 5992 (53.4% response rate) adults were included in 1998 and 2002. Regarding SLÁN 2007, the study involved face-to-face interviews with 10364 adults (62% response rate). A different methodology was employed in 2007. While 1998 and 2002 were postal surveys using samples drawn from the electoral register, 2007 involved face-to-face interviews and the sampling frame was the GeoDirectory. It should be noted that young men (age 18-29 years old) were under-represented in 2002. As this group has the highest proportion of smokers, this may have led to an under-estimation of the percentage of male smokers in 2002, and for this reason the apparent increase in smoking rates between 2002 and 2007 should be treated with caution.
- The exact same question was asked in 1998 and 2002. While a slightly different question was asked in 2007, it should not have made a difference. The question wording for each year is:
  - 2007: Do you now smoke: every day, some days, or not at all?
  - 1998 and 2002: Do you smoke cigarettes now? No; Yes, regularly; Yes, occasionally (usually less than 1 per day).
- Figures for 1998 and 2002 have been restated to allow for comparison with 2007 SLÁN results.
- Data for 2007 were revised in 2014. Previously, data for 2007 referred to current smokers, defined as those who were either daily or occasional smokers. In 2014, these 2007 data were revised to refer to daily smokers (as per the definition).

Break in time series in 2015 due to a change in source.

Further information:

Israel

Sources:
2017: [Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health. National KAP survey](http://www.icdc.gov.il/), Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices conducted periodically since 2002 by the Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC) and the Department of Health Education and Promotion, Ministry of Health.
2016: [Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health and Ministry of Culture and Sport. National Survey of Physical Activity in Adults 2016](http://www.icdc.gov.il/)
2014: [Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health](http://www.icdc.gov.il/). Israel National Health Interview Survey INHIS 2014.

Coverage:
2017: The National KAP Survey (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) is based on a nationally-representative population sample of the non-institutionalised civilian population aged 21 and above.
2016: The National Survey of Physical Activity is based on representative population sample aged 18 and over. However, the data presented for 2016 are for persons aged 21 and over, in order to be consistent with data previously reported from the KAP and INHIS surveys.
2014: INHIS survey based on representative population sample aged 21 and over.
1996 and 2000: National representative sample of non-institutionalised civilian population, excludes nomad population in the southern region (about 0.7% of the population).

- Data for smoking are presented for people aged 20 years old and over only.
- Note: The data for tobacco consumption of population 15-24 years old who are daily smokers (total, females, males) were calculated only for the years 2002, 2004, 2006, when the KAP surveys were based on sample of ages 18 and over. Later KAP and INHIS surveys were based on sample of ages 21 and over, and the information needed on smokers aged 15-24 years old could not be calculated due to deviation from coverage definition.

**Methodology:**

2017: The KAP 2017 survey, a population-based telephone survey, was carried out on a sample of 3,214 Israelis aged 21 years and over.

- Note: The KAP surveys in previous years were based on samples of land-line telephones only. In the KAP 2017 survey, the sample included both land-lines and mobile telephones. This needs to be taken into account when drawing comparisons or monitoring trends over time.

2016: The National Physical Activity Survey was a population-based telephone survey conducted on a representative sample of 3,368 Israelis aged 18 and over.

**Break in time series in 2016:** The survey sample included both landlines and mobile telephones for the first time in 2016. This needs to be taken into account when drawing comparisons or measuring trends over time.

- The data reported in the OECD database are based on 3,241 Israelis aged 21 and over, in order to be consistent with data reported in previous years from the KAP and INHIS surveys.

2014: The INHIS 2014 survey is the third in a series of population-based National Health Interview Surveys. Previous surveys were conducted in 2003-2004 and 2007-2010. The INHIS 2014 survey is a telephone survey on a representative sample of 6000 Israelis aged 21 and above.

2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2013: The KAP survey is a series of national, population-based telephone surveys generally conducted biannually on representative samples of the population. Samples include at least 3000 residents. In KAP surveys, tobacco use questions are as defined by the OECD.

1996 and 2000: Health surveys include approximately 9000 households, containing 30000 people. In Health surveys, the question regarding tobacco use was: Did any member of the household smoke cigarettes today?


**Further information:** [https://www.health.gov.il/English/MinistryUnits/ICDC/Health_Surveys/Pages/KAP.aspx](https://www.health.gov.il/English/MinistryUnits/ICDC/Health_Surveys/Pages/KAP.aspx).

**Note:** The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

**Italy**


*From 1993: Aspects of daily living (Multipurpose survey).*


**Coverage:** Population aged 15 years old and over.

**Deviation from the OECD definition:** Data provided for all smokers, as in these surveys it is not possible to distinguish daily smokers from occasional smokers.

**Further information:** [http://en.istat.it/](http://en.istat.it/).

**Japan**

1989 onwards:


**Coverage:** Data refer to the population aged 20 years old and over.

**Methodology:** The survey uses a stratified random sampling method from 300 unit areas.

**Deviation from the definition:** Data include both daily and occasional smokers. More particularly, data include people who have smoked daily or occasionally in the current month, as well as those who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes or have smoked more than 6 months.

1965-1988:

*Source: Japan Tobacco Inc.,* Survey on the Rate of smokers.

**Coverage:** Population aged 20 years old and over.
Methodology: Estimates of the total population of daily smokers for all years have been calculated by the OECD Secretariat as the unweighted average of the male and female rates. The survey uses a stratified two-step extraction method.


Korea

Sources:

Coverage: Population aged 15 years old and over.

Methodology:
- The sample size of the 7th National Health and Examination Nutrition Survey (2016-2018) is 4,416 families each year. It excludes the institutional dwelling units (e.g. dormitories, social welfare institutions, prisons, military camps, etc.) and foreigners.
- The National Health and Examination Nutrition Survey had been conducted every three years until 2005, and has become an annual survey in 2007.
- The survey questions vary each year. Details are indicated below.
- Questionnaire from 2005: For those aged 19 years old and over: “Do you currently smoke?” ‘Yes/Daily’ counts as daily smokers. For those aged 15 to 18 years old: “How many times have you smoked last month?” If the answer is over 30 times, the respondent is counted as a daily smoker.
- Questionnaire 1998-2001: For those aged 20 years old and over in 1998 and aged 15 years old and over in 2001: “Do you currently smoke?” ‘Yes / Daily’ counts as daily smokers. For those aged 15-19 years old in 1998: “How many times have you smoked last month?” If the answer is over 30 times, the respondent is counted as a daily smoker.


Latvia

Sources:

Luxembourg

Source: Luxembourg Foundation against Cancer Survey conducted by TNS ILReS s.a. Market Research.

Methodology:
- Survey based on a random sample of resident population aged 15 years old and over, one-to-one interview, with no information regarding the quantity of tobacco consumed, daily consumption only.
- Question asked: “Are you currently: non-smoker / ex-daily smoker / ex-occasional smoker / daily smoker / occasional smoker?”

Mexico

Daily smokers aged 15+:

Sources:
2009 and 2015: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). In Mexico, GATS was coordinated by the National Committee composed by the Ministry of Health, CONADIC, COFEPRIS, CENAVECE, the National Institute of Psychiatry and the National Institute of Respiratory Diseases.


Coverage:
2002, 2008, 2011 and 2017: Data refer to the population aged 18 to 65 years old.
2009 and 2015: Data refer to the population aged 15 years old and over.
2000, 2006, and 2012: Data refer to the population aged 20 years old and over.

Deviation from the definition: There is a deviation in the age group used in the Mexican surveys that are used for tobacco consumption.

Daily smokers aged 15-24 years old:

Source:
2009 and 2015: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). In Mexico, GATS was coordinated by the National Committee composed by the Ministry of Health, CONADIC, COFEPRIS, CENAVECE, the National Institute of Psychiatry and the National Institute of Respiratory Diseases.

Coverage: Data refer to the population aged 15 years old and over.

Netherlands


Coverage: From 2001 onwards, population aged 15 years old and over, living in non-institutionalised households. From 1989-2000, population aged 16 years old and over, excluding institutionalised households.

Methodology:
- Question in survey: “Do you smoke sometimes? (i.e. daily or occasionally). (If yes:) Do you smoke every day?”

Breaks in time series in 2010 and 2014 due to a redesign of the survey.

2014: Questionnaire and setup of survey changed.

Break in time series in 2001: Until 2000, data include both daily and occasional smokers. From 2001, data refer to daily smokers.


New Zealand

Sources:
2008-09: Ministry of Health, New Zealand Tobacco Use Survey (NZTUS).
2006: Census data, Statistics NZ.
Up to 2005: ACNielsen (NZ) Ltd Annual survey of 10000 people (female/male smokers).

Methodology:
- Interviews are carried out from July to June (following year), collecting information on around 13000 adults aged 15 years old through face to face interviews (see the indicator for perceived health status for further details). Daily smoking is defined as having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes, and currently smoking at least once a day.

2013 and 2014:
- The daily smoking prevalence for the male category in the age group 15-24 years has increased to 18.2 in 2014 from 15.8 in 2013, though the corresponding past figures have shown that daily smoking is gradually decreasing over time in this category. Further investigation showed that this change is not statistically significant, and the estimate of 2014 has a wider confidence interval.

2008 and 2009:
- The New Zealand Tobacco Use Survey (NZTUS) was used to calculate daily smoking prevalence estimates for 15-24 year olds.
- Daily smoking is defined as having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes, and currently smoking at least once a day. However, the sampling frame for the NZTUS is age-restricted to the 15-64 age group. Due to this age restriction and
the upwards bias in estimates for this age group compared with the entire 15+ age group, the Ministry of Health
does not provide data for population aged 15 years old and over. The Ministry does not consider it statistically valid
to model the value of the statistic for the 65+ age group on the 15-64 years old estimate.
2007: The 2006-2007 NZHS was carried out from October 2006 to November 2007, collecting information on
12488 adults aged 15 years old and over. Daily smoking is defined as having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes,
and currently smoking at least once a day.
2006: The prevalence figure for regular smokers for 2006 has been estimated from the New Zealand 2006 Census.
- The Census records “Regular Smokers” as opposed to “Daily Smokers” i.e. is defined as the percentage of the
population aged 15 years old or more who report that they smoke cigarettes regularly, i.e. one or more cigarettes a
day. The Census question asks “do you smoke regularly? (i.e. one or more cigarettes a day)”. It is not possible to
separate whether non-daily smokers also answer “yes” to this question, from the Census.


Norway

Source: SIRUS, Statistics Norway.
Coverage: Population aged 16-74 years old.
Methodology:
- Four quarterly interview surveys covering each year. Statistics Norway has conducted these surveys since 1973,
and this is now a part of the Travel and holiday survey.
- To reduce the effect of random changes in the data, a three-year moving average was used from 1973-2008. This
means that the average of the results for three consecutive years was calculated, and that this average represented the
second year of these three. From 2009, the actual figures for each year have been used.
- From 2014, Statistics Norway has decided to estimate weights to adjust for possible biases introduced by non-
response. Using weights will affect the numbers somewhat, but the trend we have seen over many years will remain
unchanged, even with weighted figures.


Poland

Coverage: 1996 and 2001 data refer to population aged 18 years old and over. 2004 and 2009 data refer to
population aged 15 years old and over.
Methodology:
- 2009, 2014: Instrument includes the following question: Do you currently smoke?
  - Yes, every day
  - Yes, occasionally
  - No, I do not smoke at all.
- 1996, 2001 and 2004: Instrument includes the following question: Do you smoke cigarettes or other tobacco
products?
  - yes, daily
  - yes, occasionally
  - no, but I smoked daily
  - no, but I smoked occasionally
  - no, I have never smoked.

Further information: http://www.stat.gov.pl/english/ and

Portugal

Sources: 2014: National Health Survey, Statistics Portugal; Ministry of Health, National Health Institute - Doutor
Slovak Republic

Sources:
Coverage: In 2003, data refer to population aged 18 years old and over. For 2009 and 2014, data refer to the population aged 15 years old and over.
Methodology:
- In 2009, the survey question was: “Do you smoke nowadays? Yes, daily / Yes, occasionally / Not at all.”
- 2003 data come from the WHO GYTS project (Global Youth Tobacco Survey). The Slovak GYTS was a school-based survey of students in grades 7-9, conducted in 2003. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce representative data for all of the Slovak Republic plus all 8 regions. At the first stage, schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment size. At the second stage, classes were eligible to participate. The school response rate was 98.3%, the student response rate was 87.4%, and the overall response rate was 85.9%. A total of 4,594 students participated in the Slovak GYTS.


Slovenia

Sources:
Coverage:
- 2014: Population living in private households (persons living in institutions are excluded), age 15+.
- 2007: Population living in private households (persons living in institutions are excluded), age 15+.
Methodology:
- 2014: Percentage of people reporting to be daily smokers, derived from EHIS question SK1: Do you smoke? 1) Yes, daily, 2) Yes, occasionally, 3) Not at all.
- 2007: Percentage of people reporting to be daily smokers, derived from EHIS question SK.1: Do you smoke at all nowadays? 1) Yes, daily, 2) Yes, occasionally, 3) Not at all.

Further information:

Spain

Sources: Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad (Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality) and National Statistics Institute:
1985: **Centro de Estudios Sociológicos** (Centre for Sociological Research). Actitudes y comportamiento de los españoles ante el tabaco, el alcohol y las drogas (1985).

**Coverage:** In 1985, population aged 18 years old and over; from 1989 to 2009, population aged 16 years old and over. From 2011, population aged 15 years old and over.

**Methodology:**
- From 1993, the survey questions were the following: “Do you smoke nowadays? Yes, daily / Yes, but not daily / I don’t smoke nowadays, but I smoked before / I do not smoke, and have never done so. How many units do you usually smoke on average each day? Cigarettes / Hand-rolled cigarettes / Cigars / Pipefuls of tobacco / Other.”
- In 1987, the question was: “Could you tell me if you smoke on a regular basis or if you smoked once in your life? Yes, I currently smoke / I don’t smoke currently, but I smoked / I never smoked.”
- From 2003 onwards, probabilistic sample.

**Deviation from the OECD definition:** From 1985 to 1989, current (daily and occasional) smokers.

**Further information:** [http://www.msssi.gob.es/](http://www.msssi.gob.es/).

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**Sweden**

**Source:** Statistics Sweden. National Survey of Living Conditions (ULF/SILC).

**Methodology:**
- The surveys are conducted as personal interviews with a random sample from the population (including the institutionalised), aged 16 to 84 years old up until and including 2001. From 2002 onwards, the random sample is drawn from the population aged 16 years old and older.
- As a result of membership in the European Union, the Living Conditions Survey has been improved and harmonised to meet the requirements of the EU regulation concerning Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). Now, the adaptation process for the Living Conditions Survey has allowed Statistics Sweden to decide on a quality-assured transition to telephone interviews as the main method for data collection starting in 2007, instead of the previous method of face-to-face interviews.

**Further information:** The past three years had 5000-7000 people answering, but the number of respondents has varied from year to year. [http://www.scb.se](http://www.scb.se).

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**Switzerland**


**Coverage:** Population aged 15 years old and over.

**Methodology:**
- Daily smokers, including cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos and pipes:
  a) For 1992, 1997 and 2002, “daily smokers” are persons who smoke one (or more) cigarette per day, as defined below:
    - “Do you smoke, even if only from time to time? (Yes / No / No answer).
      - How many cigarettes do you smoke daily on average?
      - How many cigars do you smoke daily on average?
      - How many cigarillos do you smoke daily on average?
      - How many pipes do you smoke daily on average?”
  b) For 2007 and 2012, the questions changed (“Do you smoke, even if only from time to time?” (Yes/No/No answer). “Do you smoke daily?” (Yes / No/No answer).

**Further information:** [http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/infothek/erhebungen__quellen/blank/blank/ess/04.html](http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/infothek/erhebungen__quellen/blank/blank/ess/04.html).

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**Turkey**

**Sources:**

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2003: **School of Public Health of the Ministry of Health**, National Burden of Disease and Cost Effectiveness Study.
1989 and 1995: **Tobacco, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Drinks Market Regulation Board**.

**Coverage:**

**Methodology:**
2014 and 2016: Within the scope of the Health Survey, data are being collected by face to face method from the sample household addresses. Geographical coverage is all residential places within the borders of the Republic of Turkey. Data are sent to the central office via internet after completing the data control process in regional offices.
2012: The 2012 survey was conducted using face-to-face interviews with 9859 individuals, aged 15 years old and over, in 11536 households selected across the country. The non-institutional population aged 15 years old and over living in households in Turkey was covered in the survey.
2010: Data collection system: Within the scope of the Health Survey, data are collected by face to face method from the sample household addresses.
2008: The 2008 survey was conducted by face-to-face interviews with 9030 individuals, aged 15 years old and over, in 11200 households selected across the country. The non-institutional population aged 15 years old and over living in households in Turkey was covered in the survey.
2006: Sampling dimension of the survey was designed to allow total estimations in Turkey, including urban/rural areas, Statistical Regional Units Classification (SRUC) 1st Level (12 regions) and three selected provinces (Istanbul, Izmir, Ankara). Field implementation of the Family Composition Survey 2006 was conducted from 10th June to 8th August, 2006. In this survey, 24647 individuals were interviewed in a total of 12280 households across Turkey.

**Further information:** [http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/](http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/)

### United Kingdom

**Sources:**
From 1974 onwards: **NHS Digital** using data from:
- **Northern Ireland:** Central Survey Unit (CSU) of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Northern Ireland could not supply 2011 data on smoking. 2006 onwards is for Great Britain only.

**Coverage:** Data are for smokers aged 16 years old and over for Great Britain only from 2006 onwards.

**Methodology:**
- Data from 2000 have been weighted.
- Estimates of the total population of daily smokers from 1961 to 1974 have been calculated by the OECD Secretariat as the unweighted average of the male and female rates.

⚠️ **Break in time series:** Data before 1974 are not comparable due to different methodologies between TAC and current surveys.

**Further information:** [https://www.digital.nhs.uk/](https://www.digital.nhs.uk/)

### United States

**Source:** **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.** National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), various years.

**Coverage:** National representative sample of the U.S. Civilian non-institutionalised population aged 18 years old and over.

**Methodology:**
- This report is based on two NHIS survey questions: “Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?” and “Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?”
- Current smokers have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and still currently smoke.
- Every day smokers are current smokers who smoke every day while some day smokers are current smokers who smoke some days.
- Former smokers are persons who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, but currently do not smoke at all.
- Nonsmokers are persons who have never smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.
- Age-adjustment estimates of daily smokers can be found in the Summary Health Statistics Tables (see below).
- Estimates for daily smokers were published annually in an NCHS report entitled “Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, {YEAR}” for data years 1997-2012. Between 1997 and 2001, only crude (unadjusted) estimates were published. Since 2002, age-adjusted estimates have been published in the main data tables. Estimates were age adjusted using the US 2000 standard population. Crude (unadjusted) estimates were available in the appendices of these reports. Beginning with data year 2013, Summary Health Statistics tables are published as online-only tables available from: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm).
- Estimates were weighted to represent the U.S. civilian non-institutionalised population for each time period.
- **Break in time series in 1991:** Prior to 1991, the NHIS questionnaire did not differentiate between daily and non-daily smoking. Thus, estimates reflect prevalence of all current smokers (daily and non-daily smokers combined) for the years 1965-1990.

**Further information:** NHIS website, [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm).

### NON-OECD ECONOMIES

**Brazil**

**Sources:**

**Coverage:** Data refer to smokers aged 18 years old and over, except for **2014:** smokers aged 19 years old and over.

**Methodology:** Data refer to occasional and daily smokers.

**Further information:**
- and previous editions.

**China**

**Source:** The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory data repository. Tobacco use. [http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.65?lang=en](http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.65?lang=en) (accessed 19 June 2017).

**Methodology:**
- Prevalence of current tobacco use in percentage for adults aged 15 years old and over.
- Data for the total is an average between men and women.

**Colombia**

**Source:** National Study of the consumption of psychoactive substances SPA in Colombia 2013. Final Report. Coverage: Ages from 18 to 65 years old.


**Costa Rica**

**Source:** The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory data repository. Tobacco use. [http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.65?lang=en](http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.65?lang=en) (accessed 19 June 2017).

**Methodology:**
- Prevalence of current tobacco use in percentage for adults aged 15 years old and over.
- Data for the total is an average between men and women.
India

Methodology:
- Prevalence of current tobacco use in percentage for adults aged 15 years old and over.
- Data for the total is an average between men and women.

Indonesia

Methodology:
- Prevalence of current tobacco use in percentage for adults aged 15 years old and over.
- Data for the total is an average between men and women.

Lithuania

Methodology: Daily tobacco use in percentage for adults aged 15+.

Russian Federation

Sources:
⚠️ Break in time series in 2009 due to a change of source.
Note: This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

South Africa

Methodology:
- Prevalence of current tobacco use in percentage for adults aged 15 years old and over.
- Data for the total is an average between men and women.