

OECD Health Statistics 2020

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:

1998-2016: Unpublished **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare** analysis of National Drug Strategy Household Survey data.

1974-1995: **Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria survey data**, Hill DJ, White VM & Scollo MM 1998. *Smoking behaviors of Australian adults in 1995: trends and concerns*. Medical Journal of Australia 168: 209–13 (and prior articles).

1964-1969: **Gallup polls and Busselton population study**. Cullen KJ et al. 1980. *Alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking in Busselton, 1966–1978*. Medical Journal of Australia 2: 87–92.

Coverage:

1974-1995: Population aged 16 years old and over.

1998 onwards: Population aged 15 years and over. All states and territories across Australia. Data are weighted estimates, weighted to the appropriate Australian population.

Methodology:

2001 onwards: Data are for people who smoke at least one cigarette, pipe or other tobacco products daily.

1998: Data are for 'regular' smokers, i.e. smoking daily or most days.

Further information: <http://www.aihw.gov.au>.

Austria

Sources:

2014: **Statistics Austria**, Austrian Health Interview Survey 2014.

2006: **Statistics Austria**, Austrian Health Interview Survey 2006/2007.

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

Coverage:

1997, 2006: Population aged 15 years old and over.

1972, 1979 and 1986: Population aged 16 years old and over.

Methodology:

2014, 2006: Do you smoke? Yes daily/ Yes occasionally/ no.

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/.

Belgium

Sources: **Scientific Institute of Public Health Sciensano**, Direction of Public Health and Surveillance, Health Interview Surveys 1997, 2001, 2004, 2008, 2013, 2018.

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.”

- Sample size: 8000 to 9000 participants aged 15 years old and over in each wave.

Further information: <https://www.wiv-isp.be/epidemiology/hisia/index.htm>.

Canada

Sources:

From 2001: **Statistics Canada**, Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), custom tabulations.

1994-1998: **Statistics Canada**, National Population Health Survey (NPHS).

1990: **Health Canada**, Health Promotion Survey.

1989: **Health Canada**, National Alcohol and Drugs Survey.

1985 and 1991: **Statistics Canada**. General Social Survey (GSS).

1964-1972, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1986 and 1988: **Public Health Agency of Canada**, Chronic Diseases in Canada.

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.

- The questions asked in 1985, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1994, 1996-97, 1998-99, 2000-2001, 2003, 2005 and from 2007 onwards were all comparable. The question generally asked was: “At the present time, do you smoke cigarettes daily, occasionally, or not at all?” The ‘daily’ smokers make up the numerator.

❗ 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.

Further information: [http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2&SDDS=3226)

[bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2&SDDS=3226](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&lang=en&db=imdb&adm=8&dis=2&SDDS=3226) for data from 2001 onwards.

Chile

Source: Ministry of Health (MINSAL), Epidemiology Department, National Health Survey (“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.

Further information: <http://epi.minsal.cl> (in Spanish).

Colombia

Source: National Study of the consumption of psychoactive substances SPA in Colombia 2008-2013, Final Report.

Coverage: Ages from 12 to 65 years old.

Further information:

https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/VS/PP/Estudio_Nacional_Consumo_2008.pdf
and

<https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/Lists/BibliotecaDigital/RIDE/VS/ED/GCFI/Estudio%20de%20Consumo%20SPA%20EN%20HOGARES%202013.pdf>.

Czech Republic

Sources:

2003 onwards: **National Institute of Public Health**, Developments in the prevalence of smoking among adults in the Czech Republic - Opinions and attitudes of the population to the issue of smoking.

1993, 1996, 1999 and 2002: **Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic**, Health Interview Survey in the Czech Republic (HIS CR).

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:

2003 onwards: <http://www.szu.cz>.

1993, 1996, 1999 and 2002: <http://www.uzis.cz/en>.

Denmark

Sources:

From 2010 onwards: “**Den Nationale Sundhedsprofil**”, **The Danish Health**

Authority. <http://www.danskernessundhed.dk/rygning/>

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

Coverage:

- 2017: The age group is 16-24 instead of 15-24 for the indicator on daily smokers aged 15-24.

- 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.

Further information: <https://www.sst.dk/da/udgivelses/2018/danskernes-sundhed-den-nationale-sundhedsprofil-2017> and <http://www.danskernessundhed.dk/> (in Danish).

Estonia

Source: National Institute for Health Development. The Health Behavior among Estonian Adult Population Survey (known as Finbalt survey in 1990-2010).

Coverage: The survey represents the population aged 16- 64 years old.

Methodology: Postal survey carried out every second year.

Further information: <https://www.tai.ee/en/health-data/research-reports>.

- Original survey publication: <http://www.tai.ee/en/health-data/research-reports/download/484>.

- Data are also published in the **Health Statistics and Health Research Database** available at http://pxweb.tai.ee/PXWeb2015/index_en.html.

Finland

Source: Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL).

2019: "National FinSote Survey/ European Health Interview Survey wave 3", Jonna Ikonen.

2018: "National FinSote Survey", Suvi Parikka.

2015-2017: "Regional Health and Wellbeing study", Oona Pentala-Nikulainen.

1978-2014: "Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population", Satu Helakorpi.

Coverage:

- 2019: Population aged 15 to 64 years old.

- 2015-2018: Population aged 20 to 64 years old.

- 1978-2014: Population aged 15 to 64 years old.

Methodology:

✂✂ Break in time series in 2015:

2019:

- A random sample of 15000 of the population aged 15 years or older.

- Question: 3. Do you smoke at the moment (other tobacco products than e-cigarettes)? Yes, daily/ occasionally/ not at all.

2015-2018

- A random sample of 10000-38000 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.

Further information: http://www.thl.fi/en_US/web/en.

France

Daily smokers (15+)

Sources:

2005 onwards: **Santé publique France, Baromètre santé 2018 and previous editions.**

1988-2002: **Institut de recherche et documentation en économie de la santé** (Irdes). Health, Care, and Social Protection survey (ESPS).

1960, 1965 and 1967: **Société d'exploitation industrielle des tabacs et des allumettes** (Seita).

Coverage:

 Age groups differ as follows:

- Baromètres 2017 and 2018: Population aged 18 to 75 years old.

- Baromètres 2014 and 2016: Population aged 15 to 75 years old.

2005-2010: Population aged 18 to 75 years old.

1988 to 2002: Population aged 16 years old and over.

1960, 1965 and 1967: Population aged 15 years old and over.

Methodology:

2018: Random telephone survey (January to July 2018), sample of 9074 adults aged 18 to 75 years old, from Metropolitan France.

2002:

- Do you smoke? Yes, daily. Yes occasionally. Never.

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

 **Breaks in time series in 1988 and 2005 due to changes in sources.**

Further information:

- Baromètre santé: <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/etudes-et-enquetes/barometres-de-sante-publique-france>.

- Baromètre sante 2018: <http://beh.santepubliquefrance.fr/beh/2019/15/index.html>.

- *Baisse de la prévalence du tabagisme quotidien parmi les adultes : résultats du Baromètre de Santé publique France 2018*.

- Baromètre santé 2017: <http://inpes.santepubliquefrance.fr/Barometres/barometre-sante-2017/index.asp>.

- *La consommation de tabac en France en 2017 : premiers résultats issus du Baromètre santé 2017*. Bulletin épidémiologique hebdomadaire 2018;14-15:265-73, see

http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/beh/2018/14-15/pdf/2018_14-15_1.pdf.

- Baromètre santé 2016: <http://inpes.santepubliquefrance.fr/Barometres/barometre-sante-2016/index.asp>.

- *Tabac et e-cigarette en France : niveaux d'usage d'après les premiers résultats du Baromètre santé 2016*, see http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/beh/2017/12/2017_12_1.html.

- Baromètre santé 2014: <http://inpes.santepubliquefrance.fr/Barometres/barometre-sante-2014/index.asp>.

- *L'usage de la cigarette électronique en France en 2014*, see <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/determinants-de-sante/tabac/documents/depliant-flyer/l-usage-de-la-cigarette-electronique-en-france-en-2014-evolutions-n-33-juin-2015>.

- EHIS wave 1 Guidelines:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/203647/203710/EHIS_wave_1_guidelines.pdf/ffbeb62c-8f64-4151-938c-9ef171d148e0, Questions SK01-SK03.

Daily smokers (age 15-24)

Sources:

2005 onwards: **Santé publique France, Baromètre santé 2018 and previous editions.**

2002: **Institut de recherche et documentation en économie de la santé** (Irdes). Health, Care, and Social Protection survey (ESPS).

Coverage:

2005 onwards: Population aged 15 years old and over.

2002: Population aged 16 years old and over.

 Data should be used with caution due to small survey samples, leading to wide variations from year to year.

Methodology:

2018: Random telephone survey (January to July 2018), sample of 9074 adults aged 18 to 75 years old, from Metropolitan France.

2002:

- Do you smoke? Yes, daily. Yes occasionally. Never.

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

 **Break in time series in 2005 due to a change in sources.**

Further information:

- Baromètre santé: <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/etudes-et-enquetes/barometres-de-sante-publique-france>.

- EHIS wave 1 Guidelines:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/203647/203710/EHIS_wave_1_guidelines.pdf/ffbeb62c-8f64-4151-938c-9ef171d148e0, Questions SK01-SK03.

Germany

Source: Federal Statistical Office, Microcensus survey (Questions on health, smoking habits) 2017, see <https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/GesellschaftStaat/Gesundheit/GesundheitszustandRelevantesVerhalten/Tabelle/Rauchverhalten.html>.

Methodology:

- The microcensus is a household survey covering 1% of the German population.
- The survey contains health-related topics (among others about smoking habits) which are repeated not annually, but in specific intervals (1978, 1989, 1992, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017).
- 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.

 **Break in time series:** Until 1990, Federal Republic of Germany; from 1991, Germany after reunification.

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

Greece

Daily smokers (15+)

Sources:

2017: Special Eurobarometer 458 *Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes - Greece*.

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, “Hippokraton” 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:

 **Break in time series in 2017** due to a change of source.

- Sample size: In 2017, the survey of Eurobarometer figures refer to daily tobacco users of at least one product: cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, water pipes, oral, chewing or nasal tobacco. Type of interview: face to face. In 2009 and 2014, Health Surveys’ samples were 6172 and 8223 individuals aged 15+, respectively.

The sample was respectively 1490 persons, 1005, 4774, 661 and 3759 persons (representative of the Greek population) in 2008, 2006, 2004, 2000 and 1998.

Further information:

2017:

<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/tobacco/surveyKy/2146>.

2014: <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/2014>.

2009: <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/2009>.

Daily smokers (age 15-24)

Sources:

2017: Special Eurobarometer 458 *Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco and electronic cigarettes - Greece*.

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:

 **Break in time series in 2017** due to a change of source.

- In 2017, the Survey of Eurobarometer figures refer to daily tobacco users of at least one product: cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, water pipes, oral, chewing or nasal tobacco. Type of interview: face to face.

- Questions asked in 2009:

1. Do you smoke? -Yes, daily / -Yes, occasionally / -No.

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:

2017:

<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/tobacco/surveyKy/2146>.

2014: <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/2014>.

2009: <http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/2009>.

Hungary

Sources:

2014: **Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH)**, EHIS 2014 (ELEF2014 in Hungarian).

2009: **Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH)**, EHIS 2009 (ELEF2009 in Hungarian).

2000 and 2003: **Johan Béla National Center of Epidemiology (OEK)**, National Population Health Survey (OLEF2000, OLEF2003 in Hungarian).

1994: Health Behaviour Survey 1994.

Coverage: Population aged 15 years old and over for 2009 and 2014 data. Population aged 18 years and over for 2000 and 2003 data.

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

Further information: <http://www.ksh.hu/elef/index.html> (in Hungarian).

Iceland

Sources:

From 2012 onwards: **The Directorate of Health**: A population-based sample survey.

2003-2011: **The Public Health Institute of Iceland**: A population-based sample survey.

1987-2002: **The Committee for Tobacco Use Prevention/Statistics Iceland**: A population-based sample survey.

Coverage:

 **Deviation from definition:** As of 2014, the lower age limit is 18.

From 2014 onwards: Residents of Iceland aged 18+.

1987-2013: Residents of Iceland aged 15+.

Methodology:

 Change in methodology in 2016: From 2016 onwards, the survey is conducted more often, i.e. several times during the year:

From 2016 onwards: Population-based sample survey conducted several times during the year (surveillance). The survey questions are identical to those used before 2016.

Before 2016: Data based on 2-3 surveys performed yearly.

Questions (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).

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.

1986-1994: Department of Health.

Up to 1986: Health Education Bureau.

Coverage:

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

1998, 2002, 2007: Data refer to adults aged 18 years old and older.

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:

- Healthy Ireland Survey: The results of the first Healthy Ireland Survey were published in 2015 and all reports are available at <https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/231c02-healthy-ireland-survey-wave/>.

- Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN) results: <http://www.slan06.ie/>. The results of SLÁN 1998 were published in 1999 and are available at http://www.dohc.ie/publications/pdf/SLAN_1998.pdf?direct=1. The results of SLÁN 2007 were published in 2008 and are available at <http://www.slan06.ie/SLAN2007MainReport.pdf>.

Israel

Sources:

2017: Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health. National KAP survey (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.

2014: Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health. The third Israel National Health Interview Survey INHIS-3, 2013-2015.

2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2013: The **Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC)** and the Department of Health Education and Promotion, **Ministry of Health. National KAP Survey** (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) conducted since 2002.

1996 and 2000: **Central Bureau of Statistics**, Health Surveys as supplement to Labour Force Surveys.

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.

2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010-2011 and 2013: Until (and including) KAP 2008, survey samples consisted of people aged 18 years old and over. The KAP 2010-2011 and 2013 survey samples included people aged 21 years old 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 6,207 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 telephone 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-3 survey is the third in a series of population-based National Health Interview Surveys. Previous surveys were conducted in 2003-2004 (INHIS-1) and 2007-2010 (INHIS-2). The INHIS-3 survey was a telephone survey on a representative sample of 4,406 Israelis aged 21 and above.

2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010-2011 and 2013: The KAP survey is a series of national, population-based telephone surveys generally conducted every two to three years on representative samples of the population. Samples include at least 3,000 residents. In KAP surveys, tobacco use questions are as defined by the OECD.

1996 and 2000: Health surveys include approximately 9,000 households, containing 30,000 people. In Health surveys, the question regarding tobacco use was: Did any member of the household smoke cigarettes today?

- New survey conducted in 2009: http://www.cbs.gov.il/www/briut/health09_e.pdf.

Further information:

- For further information regarding the surveys:

INHIS-3: https://www.health.gov.il/PublicationsFiles/INHIS_3.pdf (partially in English)

KAP 2004: <https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/knowledge-behavior-2004-2005.pdf> (Hebrew only)

KAP 2006: <https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/knowledge-behavior-2006.pdf> (partially in English)

KAP 2008: <https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/knowledge-behavior-2008.pdf> (partially in English)

KAP 2011: <https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/knowledge-behavior-2011.pdf> (partially in English)

KAP 2013: <https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/kap2013.pdf> (partially in English)

KAP 2017: <https://www.health.gov.il/publicationsfiles/kap2017m.pdf> (Hebrew only)

Physical Activity 2016: https://www.health.gov.il/PublicationsFiles/ICDC_380.pdf (Hebrew only)

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

Source: ISTAT, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (National Institute of Statistics):

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

1990: Multipurpose Survey, IV/V cycles, 1990-1991.
1980, 1983, 1986: Health Survey 1980, 1983, 1986-1987.

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://dati.istat.it/Index.aspx?QueryId=42612>

Japan

1989 onwards:

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, National Health and Nutrition Survey.

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.

For further information: http://www.jti.co.jp/investors/press_releases/2010/0811_01/index.html.

Korea

Sources:

From 2007: Ministry for Health and Welfare, Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Report on the National Health and Examination of Nutrition Survey.

1998-2005: Ministry for Health and Welfare, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Report on the National Health and Nutrition Survey.

1989-1995: National Statistical Office, Results of Social Statistics Survey.

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.

Further information: <https://knhanes.cdc.go.kr/knhanes/eng/index.do>.

Latvia

Sources:

2014: Eurostat EHIS 2014 survey.

2008: Eurostat EHIS 2008 survey.

Lithuania

Source: 2005 and 2014: Health Interview Survey, Statistics Lithuania.

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

Luxembourg

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

Methodology:

- Survey based on a random sample of resident population aged 16 years old and over, one-to-one interview, daily consumption only. Representative sample based on the following variables: age, gender, nationality, region of residence, professional activity.
- Number of persons interviewed in each survey: 2019: 3316, 2018: 3057, 2017: 4225, 2016: 3772, 2015: 3746, 2014: 3559, 2013: 3648, 2012: 5104; 2011: 5839; 2010: 6061; 2009: 4677; 2008: 4012; 2007: 2523; 2006: 3514; 2005: 3041; 2004: 3223; 2003: 4208; 2002: 3844; 2001: 2655; 1998: 2601; 1993: 1082; 1987: 1005.
- Question asked: "Are you currently: non-smoker / ex-daily smoker / ex-occasional smoker / daily smoker / occasional smoker?"

Mexico

Daily smokers (15+)

Sources:

2017: **National Survey of drugs, alcohol and tobacco consumption (ENCODAT)**, National Institute of Public Health (INSP), National Institute of Psychiatry and National Commission Against Addictions (CONADIC).

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, CENA VECE, the National Institute of Psychiatry and the National Institute of Respiratory Diseases.

2002, 2008 and 2011: **National Institute of Public Health**, National Drug Survey (ENA 2002, 2008 and 2012).

2000, 2006, 2012: **National Institute of Public Health**, National Health Survey (ENSA 2000, ENSANUT 2006 and 2012).

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 (age 15-24)

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, CENA VECE, 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

Source: Statistics Netherlands. Annual health interview survey.

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.

Further information: <https://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/>. Also see <https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/our-services/methods/surveys/brief-survey-descriptions>.

New Zealand

Sources:

2012-2019: **Ministry of Health**. New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-15, 2015-2016, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

2008-09: **Ministry of Health**, New Zealand Tobacco Use Survey (NZTUS).

2007: **Ministry of Health**, New Zealand Health Survey 2006-2007.

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 (of the following year collecting information on 13752 individuals in 2018-19 (13869 in 2017-18), through face-to-face interviews (see the indicator on "Perceived health status" for further details on previous surveys' dates and samples).

- 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.

✂ **Break in time series in 2006** due to a change in source and methodology.

Further information: <http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/national-collections-and-surveys/surveys/current-recent-surveys/new-zealand-health-survey>.

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.

Further information: <http://www.ssb.no/en/helse/statistikker/royk>.

Poland

Source:

2009, 2014: European Health Interview Survey.

2001: Central Statistical Office Multi-dimensional Living Conditions Questionnaire Survey.

1996 and 2004: **Statistics Poland, Health Interview Survey**.

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://stat.gov.pl/english/> and http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/gats_poland/en/index.html.

Portugal

Sources:

2014: National Health Survey, **Statistics Portugal; Ministry of Health, National Health Institute - Doutor Ricardo Jorge**.

2005/2006: National Health Survey, **Statistics Portugal Ministry of Health, National Health Institute - Doutor Ricardo Jorge**.

1998/1999: National Health Survey, **Ministry of Health - National Health Institute - Doutor Ricardo Jorge**.

1995/1996: National Health Survey **Ministry of Health - Departamento of Health Studies and Planning**.

1987: National Health Survey, **Ministry of Health - Departamento of Health Studies and Planning**.

Further information: <http://www.insa.pt> and <http://www.min-saude.pt/>.

Slovak Republic

Sources:

2014: **Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**, European Interview Survey 2014.

2009: **Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**, European Interview Survey 2009.

2003: The **World Health Organization** - The World Health Survey in Slovakia.

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.

Further information: <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=359>.

Slovenia

Sources:

2014: **National Institute of Public Health**, Anketa o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2014 (Questionnaire of the European Health Interview Survey, EHIS, 2nd round).

2007: **National Institute of Public Health**, Anketa o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2007 (Questionnaire of the European Health Interview Survey, EHIS, 1st round).

2001: **Slovene Public Opinion study**.

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+.
- 2001: Population aged 18+.

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:

- 2014: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5926729/KS-RA-13-018-EN.PDF/26c7ea80-01d8-420e-bdc6-e9d5f6578e7c>.
- 2007: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/european_health_interview_survey.

Spain

Sources: Ministerio de Sanidad (Ministry of Health) and National Statistics Institute:

- 1987, 1993-2006, 2011 and 2017: Encuesta Nacional de Salud de España - ENSE (National Health Survey).
- 2009 and 2014: Encuesta Europea de Salud en España EESE (European Health Interview Survey in Spain EHIS), <http://www.msssi.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/sisInfSanSNS/nivelSalud.htm>.
- 1989: Estudio de los estilos de vida de la población adulta española (1989).
- 1985: **Centro de Estudios Sociológicos** (Centre for Sociological Research). Actitudes y comportamiento de los españoles ante el tabaco, el alcohol y las drogas (1985). <http://www.msssi.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/sisInfSanSNS/nivelSalud.htm>.

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: <https://www.mscbs.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/encuestaNacional/home.htm> and <https://www.mscbs.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/EncuestaEuropea/home.htm>.

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>.

Switzerland

Source: Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel, Swiss Health Survey 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017.

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).
- "What do you smoke ? Cigarettes – cigars – cigarillos – pipes" (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?"
- Note: Transformation of tobacco products into equivalents of cigarettes:
 - Cigars = 5 cigarettes.
 - Cigarillos = 2.5 cigarettes.
 - Pipes = 2.5 cigarettes.

b) For 2007, 2012 and 2017, 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.

Turkey

Sources:

2010, 2014 and 2016: **Turkish Statistical Institute** (TURKSTAT), Turkey Health Interview Survey 2010, 2014 and 2016.

2008 and 2012: **Turkish Statistical Institute** (TURKSTAT), The Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2008 and 2012.

2006: **Turkish Statistical Institute** (TURKSTAT), Family Structure Survey 2006.

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: 2003 and 2006 data refer to the population aged 18 years old and over. 1989, 1995, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016 data refer to the population aged 15 years old and over.

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.

- Geographical coverage: Residential places within the borders of the Republic of Turkey.

- Geographic detail: The survey is designed in order to produce estimators for total of Turkey, urban and rural.

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.

2003: The OECD Secretariat calculated the unweighted average of total population in 2003.

Further information: <http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/>.

United Kingdom

Sources:

2018: ONS using data from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPLS) for Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales).

1974 to 2017: **NHS Digital** using data from:

- England, Scotland and Wales: Office for National Statistics (ONS) General Lifestyle Survey:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements/adult-smoking-habits-in-great-britain-2015>.

- 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.

1960 to 1973: Annual surveys by the **Tobacco Advisory Council** (TAC, now Tobacco Manufacturers Association) quoted in Wald et al. 'UK Smoking Statistics' (2nd Edition 1991, Oxford University Press), table 3.3.

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

Methodology:

- 2018: As part of the Census and Data Collection Transformation Programme (CDCTP) in ONS, the method for collecting Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPLS) questionnaire responses is being transformed to mixed-mode (online first with telephone follow up) data collection, where previously, prior to 2018, data were collected using a face-to-face interview. The transformation is in two stages. The first stage made the move from face-to-face to telephone collection. For 2018 data, estimates are based on two months of data collected using the previous face-to-face interview, and six months of data collected using a new questionnaire designed for telephone data collection.

- Caution is advised when comparing data across the time series.

- 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.

 **Deviation from the definition:** The Great Britain statistics deviate marginally from the OECD official definition because they refer to people aged 16 and over, instead of 15 and over.

 **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/>.

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>.

- 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>.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Brazil

Sources:

2006-2017: **Ministério da Saúde. Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde.** Departamento de Vigilância de Doenças e Agravos não, Transmissíveis e Promoção da Saúde. **VIGITEL Brasil, several issues.** *Vigilância de Fatores de*

Risco e Proteção para Doenças - Crônicas por Inquérito Telefônico (Surveillance of risk and protective factors for chronic diseases by telephone survey).

Tabela 2, <http://portalarquivos2.saude.gov.br/images/pdf/2018/marco/02/vigitel-brasil-2016.pdf> and https://bvsmis.saude.gov.br/bvsmis/publicacoes/vigitel_brasil_2017_vigilancia_fatores_riscos.pdf.

2003: World Health Survey, Brazil. **The World Health Organization.**

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.

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> (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.

Costa Rica

Source: IAFA, Alcohol and Farmaco Dependence Institute of Costa Rica.

India

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory data repository, Tobacco use. <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.

Indonesia

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory data repository, Tobacco use. <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.

Russian Federation

Sources:

2017-2018: **The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey - Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE) Russian Federation** (see <https://www.hse.ru/en/rlms/>).

2009 and 2016: **The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS): Russian Federation.**

1991, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2004: **World Health Organization Europe - European health for all database (HFA-DB).**

 **Break in time series in 2016:** Since 2014, the Russian Federation includes Krime Federal Okrug (Crimea).

 **Breaks in time series in 2009 and 2017** due to change of sources.

Further information: <http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/rus/en/> and <https://gateway.euro.who.int/en/hfa-explorer/>.

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

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory data repository, Tobacco use. <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.

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<http://www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm>