OECD Health Statistics 2025
Definitions, Sources and Methods

Daily smokers (age 15+)

Daily smokers are 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:
2001 onwards: **National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) 2022–2023**. Viewed 12 March 2024, available at https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illicit-use-of-drugs/national-drug-strategy-household-survey/contents.
1998: Unpublished **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare** analysis of National Drug Strategy Household Survey data.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:
1998 onwards: Population aged 15 years and over. All states and territories across Australia. Data are weighted estimates, weighted to the appropriate Australian population.
1974-1995: Population aged 16 years old and over.
Methodology:

2022 results use data collected in 2022 and 2023, see https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illicit-use-of-drugs/national-drug-strategy-household-survey/contents/technical-notes for more information on collection periods for National Drug Strategy Household Survey data collection periods for each year.
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:
2019: **Statistics Austria**, Austrian Health Interview Survey 2019.
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, 2014, 2019: Population aged 15 years old and over.
1972, 1979 and 1986: Population aged 16 years old and over.
Methodology:
2006, 2014, 2019: 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: https://www.statistik.at/en/ (http://www.sozialversicherung.at/).

Belgium

Source: Scientific Institute of Public Health Sciensano, Direction of Public Health and Surveillance, Health Interview Surveys 1997, 2001, 2004, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023-2024.
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.sciensano.be and https://www.healthsurvey.be.

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 up until 2022. Population aged 18+ in 2023 (or 18-24 instead of 15-24 years old).
Methodology:
- The 2022 cycle of CCHS was the first of a redesigned questionnaire, which was collected using an online self-report application, with some interviewer collection (about 40% of the completed cases). At the time of release of the CCHS 2022 data, there has not been a mode effect study to examine the changes from complete interviewer collection in 2021 to the mix with predominant self-reporting in 2022. **Users are advised to use caution when interpreting changes from the 2021 to 2022 cycle**.
- 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 2023: Data refer to the population aged 18+ (instead of 15+ for previous years). Data for the 2023 reference year come from the CCHS but are now limited in coverage to the population aged 18+. The underlying survey program CCHS underwent a target population change beginning with the 2023 reference year, with coverage of youths aged 12 to 17 being removed. This change was implemented because of the launch of the annual Canadian Health Survey on Children and Youth (https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5233), which will cover the youth aged 12 to 17 with a richer sample size and content more appropriately designed to cover the health characteristics, behaviors, and outcomes for this population.
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. Annual estimates from 2015 onwards cover only respondents in the ten provinces.
Further information: 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

Sources:
2020 and 2022: **General Population National Drug survey, Servicio nacional para la prevención y rehabilitación del consumo de drogas y alcohol SENDA, Ministerio del Interior (National prevention and rehabilitation service for substance abuse, Ministry of Interior)**.
Coverage: National. Data include the population aged 12 to 64 years old.
Methodology: The question in the survey reads as follows: "Think of the last 30 days. How many days have you smoked cigarettes?"
- Daily smokers were the respondents reporting smoking 20 or more days in a month.
- The indicator had to be rerun and differs from official data, in order to obtain the appropriate age groups.
Further information: www.senda.gob.cl.
Break in time series in 2020 due to a change of source, and change of scope (20 days in 2020, compared to 30 days taken into account for ENS data for daily smokers).

2003-2016: **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:
- Daily smokers were the respondents who reported smoking 30 days in a month in the ENS questions.
- 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 2008-2019, Final Report.
Coverage: Age groups differ: ages 12 to 65 years old instead of 15+, and ages 18-24 years old instead of 15-24.
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.

Costa Rica

Source: IAFA, Alcohol and Pharmaco-Dependence Institute of Costa Rica, National Household Survey on Drug Consumption, 1990, 1995, 2000 (and part of 2001), 2006, 2010 and 2015.
Coverage: Estimates refer to respondents aged 15 to 70 years old for daily smokers aged 15+; and to respondents aged 15-24 years old.
Methodology:
- 2006 onwards: Data refer to "active smokers", i.e. those who smoked at least once in the previous 30 days.
- Linear interpolations from the two nearest years are provided to estimate indicator for the years between survey round years, except for the years between 2000 and 2006.
- 1990-2000: Daily smokers were determined by considering how many days they smoked in the previous month (less than 30 were not considered daily smokers). For the 2006 survey, that variable was excluded from the questionnaire, up to 2015.
Break in time series in 2006 due to a change in the methodology.

Czechia

Sources:
2003 onwards: **National Institute of Public Health**, Developments in the prevalence of smoking among adults in Czechia - 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 about 1600 to 1800 over the years (in 2020: 1769 respondents aged 15 years and more and 190 respondents aged 15-24 years old; in 2023: 1812 respondents aged 15 years and more and 217 respondents aged 15-24 years old).
1999 and 2002: Total number of respondents was about 2400.
- The data include smokers of various types of tobacco products, including cigarettes (both industrially produced and hand-rolled), pipes, cigars, cigarillos, and water pipes.
Break in time series in 2003 due to a change in source and survey methodology.
Further information:

2003 onwards: National survey on tobacco and alcohol use in the Czech Republic 2023 (NAUTA), see https://szu.gov.cz/odborna-centra-a-pracoviste/centrum-podpory-verejneho-zdravi/prevence-zavislosti/studie/nauta/.
1993, 1996, 1999 and 2002: http://www.uzis.cz/en.

Denmark

Sources:
2024: The results are based on a self-reported questionnaire "Danish Smoking Habits 2024". The survey is founded by **The Danish Health Authority**.
From 2010 onwards: **The Danish National Health Survey, 2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 and 2023, The Danish Health Authority**.
Before 2010: **PLS Consult** and **the Danish Council**.
Coverage:
- In 2024, 10541 Danish citizens aged 15-79 years answered the survey between the 2nd of September 2024 to the 28th of November 2024.
- Random sample of adults (aged 16 years old and over) living in Denmark. There were 172930 persons included in the survey in 2021, 174826 in 2017, 158867 in 2013 and 173243 in 2010.
Deviation from the definition:
- 2024: The age group is 15-29 for the indicator on daily smokers instead of the age group 15-24, The tobacco consumption was defined as cigarettes and other types of tobacco: pipes, cigars, hookah, etc.
- From 2017 onwards: 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 old and over.
- Before 1994, the survey included people aged 15 years old and over. From 1994, the survey includes people aged 13 years old and over.
Break in time series in 2024 due to a change in source and sample size.
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.
Break in time series in 2010 for the age group 15-24 due to a change in methodology.
Further information:
- In 2024: https://www.sst.dk/da/udgivelser/2025/Danskernes-rygevaner-2024 (in Danish).
- https://www.sst.dk/da/udgivelser/2018/danskernes-sundhed-den-nationale-sundhedsprofil-2017 and http://www.danskernessundhed.dk/ (in Danish).

Estonia

Source: National Institute for Health Development (NIHD). 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; it has been possible to also complete the survey online since 2016.
Further information:
- Original survey publication at https://www.tai.ee/: https://www.tai.ee/et/valjaanded?type=All&keys=tervisek%C3%A4itumise&area=All.
- Reile R, Veideman T. (2023). Eesti täiskasvanud rahvastiku tervisekäitumise uuring 2022. Available at https://www.tai.ee/sites/default/files/2023-04/taiskasvanud_rahvastiku_tervisekaitumise_uuring2022.pdf.
- Data are also published in the **Health Statistics and Health Research Database** available at https://statistika.tai.ee/pxweb/en/Andmebaas/Andmebaas__05Uuringud__02TKU__05Suitsetamine/?tablelist=true.

Finland

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

2022: “Healthy Finland Survey”, Jonna Ikonen.
2020: “National FinSote Survey”, Mikko Valtanen.
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:
- 2020 and 2022: Population aged 20 to 64 years old.
- 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:
2022:
- A random sample of 61600 of the population aged 20 years or older. The average response rate was 46%.
- Question: Do you currently smoke (cigarettes, cigars or pipe)? Yes, daily/occasionally/not at all/I have never smoked.
2020:
- A random sample of 61600 of the population aged 20 years or older. The average response rate was 46%.
- Question: Do you smoke at the moment (cigarettes, cigars or pipe)? Yes, daily/occasionally/not at all/never have.
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 was 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 was 5000. The average response rate was 72%.
- The question survey corresponds to WHO recommendations.
Further information: http://www.thl.fi/en_US/web/en.

France

Daily smokers (15+)
Sources:
2000 onwards: **Santé publique France, Baromètre santé, several editions**.
2015: **Santé publique France**, *Consommation de tabac parmi les adultes : bilan de cinq années de programme national contre le tabagisme, 2014-2019*. See http://beh.santepubliquefrance.fr/beh/2020/14/2020_14_1.html.
1988-1999: **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:
2014, 2016, 2018, and 2021: Population aged 15 to 75 years old.
2010, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2020: Population aged 18 to 85 years old.
2000 and 2005: Population aged 12 to 75 years old.
1988 to 1999: 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.
1999:
- 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 1999 due to changes in sources.
Further information:
- Baromètre santé: https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/etudes-et-enquetes/barometres-de-sante-publique-france.
- 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, several 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: http://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) several years, see https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Gesundheit/Gesundheitszustand-Relevantes-Verhalten/Tabellen/liste-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, 2017 and 2021).
- 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, after reunification.

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

Greece

Daily smokers (15+)
Sources:
2014 and 2019: 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 lifestyle 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 2019, 2014 and 2009. Data refer to the population aged 18 years old and over in 2008, 2006 and 2000. 2004 and 1998 data refer to the population aged 12 to 64 years old.
Methodology:
- Type of interview: face to face.
- In 2009 and 2014, Health Surveys' samples were 6172 and 8223 individuals aged 15+, respectively. The sample size was 8125 persons in 2019. The sample was respectively 1490 persons in 2008, 1005 in 2006, 4774 in 2004, 661 in 2000 and 3759 persons in 1998 (representative of the Greek population).
Further information:
2019: https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/.
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:
2014 and 2019: 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. The sample size was 8125 persons in 2019.
Further information:
2019: https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/.
2014: http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/2014.
2009: http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE22/2009.

Hungary

Sources:
2019: **Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH)**, EHIS 2019 (ELEF2019 in Hungarian).
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, 2014 and 2019 data. Population aged 18 years and over for 2000 and 2003 data.
Methodology:
Questions asked in the survey:
2014, 2019:

1. Which response category does describe your attitude concerning smoking? I smoke / I have finished smoking less than one year / I gave up smoking more years ago / I have never smoked.
1. How often do you smoke? Daily / Weekly / Less than weekly.

2009: 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 are 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 onwards: 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).
- Detailed information on response rate and methodology for the 2024 Survey is available at https://assets.gov.ie/313378/4ea7ec06-47e4-40b6-b8a9-c92984d9022e.pdf.
- The Healthy Ireland Survey was not undertaken in 2020 due to COVID-19.
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:
2023-2024: **Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health. National KAP 2023-2024 surveys** (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) conducted by the **Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC)** and the Department of Health Education and Promotion, **Ministry of Health**.
2019: **Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC), Ministry of Health. The fourth Israel National Health Interview Survey INHIS-4, 2018-2020**.
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: **National KAP survey** (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) generally conducted every two to three years since 2002 by the **Israel Center for Disease Control (ICDC)** and the **Department of Health Education and Promotion, Ministry of Health**. 1996 and 2000: **Central Bureau of Statistics**, Health Surveys as supplement to Labour Force Surveys.
Coverage: Data from the 1996 and 2000 Central Bureau of Statistics surveys are presented for people aged 20 years and over. The KAP surveys for the years 2002, 2004 and 2006 were based on samples of ages 18 and over. Therefore, the data for these surveys is presented for people aged 18-24 and 18 years and over. Since 2008, the KAP surveys, similarly to INHIS surveys, are based on samples of ages 21 and over and the data are presented accordingly.
2023-2024: The National KAP 2023-2024 Surveys (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) are based on nationally-representative population samples of the non-institutionalised civilian population aged 21 and above.
2019: The INHIS-4 (Israel National Health Interview Survey) survey is based on a nationally-representative population sample of the non-institutionalised civilian population aged 21 and above.
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 a 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 reported from the KAP and INHIS surveys since 2008.
2014: The INHIS-3 survey is based on a representative population sample aged 21 and over.
2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010-2011 and 2013: Until (and including) KAP 2006, 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).

Methodology:

2023-2024: The KAP 2023-2024 surveys, population-based telephone surveys, were carried out on samples of respectively 2,807 and 3,001 Israelis aged 21 years and over. The KAP 2023 survey was conducted from September 28, 2022, to October 7, 2023 (before the 2023-2024 war), while the KAP 2024 survey took place from October 7, 2023, to September 3, 2024 (during the 2023-2024 war). There was no statistically significant difference in the calculated percentage of the indicator between the two surveys across the entire sample.
2019: The INHIS-4 survey is the fourth in a series of population-based National Health Interview Surveys. Previous surveys were conducted in 2003-2004 (INHIS-1), 2007-2010 (INHIS-2) and 2013-2015 (INHIS-3). The INHIS-4, a population-based telephone survey, was carried out on a sample of 4,135 Israelis aged 21 years and over.
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.
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. The data reported in the OECD database are based on 3,241 Israelis aged 21 and over.
Break in time series in 2016: The surveys in previous years were based on samples of land-line telephones only. Since 2016, the samples of the surveys include both land-lines and mobile telephones. This needs to be taken into account when performing comparisons or measuring trends over time.
2014: The INHIS-3 survey is the third in a series of population-based National Health Interview Surveys. 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.
1996 and 2000: Health surveys include approximately 9,000 households, containing 30,000 people.
- New survey conducted in 2009: http://www.cbs.gov.il/www/briut/health09_e.pdf.
Break in time series in 2002: In the 1996 and 2000 Health surveys, the definition of daily smokers was based on the following question: "Did any member of the household smoke cigarettes today?". Since 2002, tobacco use questions are as defined by the OECD.

Further information:

- For further information regarding the surveys:
INHIS-4: https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/inhis-4-2019/he/files_publications_units_ICDC_INHIS-4-2019.pdf (partially in English).
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.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/kap-2017/he/files_publications_units_ICDC_KAP2017.pdf (partially in English)
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.
- Data not available for the years 2020 and 2021, as the survey was cancelled due to COVID-19.

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 (https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&toukei=00450011&tstat=000001028897).

Korea

Sources:
From 2007: **Ministry of Health and Welfare**, **Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency**, Report on the National Health and Examination Nutrition Survey.
1998-2005: **Ministry of Health and Welfare**, **Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs**, Report on the National Health and Nutrition Survey.
1989-1995: **Statistics Korea,** Results of Social Survey.
Coverage: Population aged 15 years old and over.
Methodology:
- The 9th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2022–2023) included 192 enumeration districts and 4,800 households annually. The total sample size was 6,265 individuals in 2022 and 6,929 in 2023. The sample size of the 8th National Health and Examination Nutrition Survey (2019-2021) is 4800 household each year. The sample size of the 7th National Health and Examination Nutrition Survey (2016-2018) was 4416 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.
- Since 2019, adults aged 19 and older who answered “Do you currently smoke conventional cigarettes (manufactured cigarettes)?” as “smoke daily”, and adolescents aged 15 to 18 years old who answered “In the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke at least one conventional cigarette (manufactured cigarette)?” as “30 days or more” are classified as current smokers.

- 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:
2019: **Eurostat EHIS 2019 survey**.
2014: **Eurostat EHIS 2014 survey**.
2008: **Eurostat EHIS 2008 survey**.

Lithuania

Source: State Data Agency (Statistics Lithuania), Health Interview Surveys 2005, 2014 and 2019.
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, online 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: 2024: 3036; 2023: 3397; 2022: 3135, 2021: 3503, 2020: 3019, 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:
2000, 2006, 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2023: **Ministry of Health, National Institute of Public Health, National Health and Nutrition Survey** (ENSANUT, ENSA 2000).
2016: **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, CENAVECE, 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 2011).
Coverage:
2000, 2006, 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2023: Data refer to the population aged 20 years old and over.
2002, 2008, 2011 and 2016: 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.
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)
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.
2011: **National Institute of Public Health**, National Drug Survey (ENA).
Coverage:
2009, 2011, 2015: Data refer to the population aged 18 to 24 years old.

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 onwards: **Ministry of Health**. New Zealand Health Survey 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-15, 2015-2016, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24.
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:
- See the indicator on "Perceived health status (http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=3627d99d-fb9f-40e1-98a0-20f19c80ac5f)" for details on the New Zealand Health Surveys' periods and sample sizes.
- Daily smoking is defined as having ever smoked 100 or more cigarettes, and currently smoking at least once a day.

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.

2006: The prevalence figure for regular smokers for 2006 was 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: https://www.health.govt.nz/statistics-research/surveys/new-zealand-health-survey.

Norway

Source: Norwegian Directorate of Health, Statistics Norway.
Coverage: Adult population aged 16-79 years old, with a total survey size of approximately 8000 persons. Young adults cover those aged 16-24 years old.
Methodology:
- Statistics Norway has conducted surveys on smoking since 1973, and questions have been included in different surveys in the period.
- From 2024, data are collected only once a year through “The survey on tobacco and substance use in Norway” (in the Spring).
- 2015-2023: Questions included in the “Travel and holiday survey” collected four times a year.
- To reduce the effect of random changes in the data, a three-year moving average was used from 1973-1991. 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 1992, 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.
Deviation from the definition: Age ranges from 16 to 79 years old instead of 15+.
Further information: http://www.ssb.no/en/helse/statistikker/royk.

Poland

Source: Statistics Poland.
2009, 2014, 2019: **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:
2019: EHIS / National Health Survey, **Statistics Portugal; Ministry of Health, National Health Institute - Doutor Ricardo Jorge**.
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:
2019: **Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2019.
2014: **Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2014.
2009: **Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 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, 2014 and 2019, 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:
2019: **National Institute of Public Health**, Nacionalna raziskava o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu 2019 (Questionnaire of the European Health Interview Survey, EHIS, 3rd round).
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:
2007, 2014 and 2019: Population living in private households (persons living in institutions are excluded), age 15+.
2001: Population aged 18+.
Methodology:
2014 and 2019: 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:
2019: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-02-18-240.
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**:

2009, 2014 and 2020: Encuesta Europea de Salud en España - EESE (European Health Interview Survey in Spain EHIS).
1987, 1993-2006, 2011 and 2017: Encuesta Nacional de Salud de España - ENSE (National Health Survey).
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).
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.sanidad.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/encuestaNacional/home.htm and https://www.sanidad.gob.es/estadEstudios/estadisticas/EncuestaEuropea/home.htm.

Sweden

Source: Statistics Sweden. National Survey of Living Conditions (ULF).
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.
- The main method for the data collection, starting in 2007, is telephone interviews. From 2022, the method for data collection was changed to web-based questionnaires and telephone interviews.
Breaks in time series in 2002 and 2022: Breaks in 2002 and 2022 due to a change in methodology.
Note: The lack of margins of error makes the results in the table difficult to interpret and the results may easily be misinterpreted. For example, the margin of error in 2019 for women 16-24 years is ± 3,3. This means, for example, that the difference between 2018 and 2019 regarding the percentage of women aged 16-24 years old who smoke daily (8,1 percent compared to 6,5 percent) is not statistically significant.
Further information: See http://www.scb.se/ulf for details.

Switzerland

Source: Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel, Swiss Health Survey 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, 2017 and 2022.
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, 2017 and 2022, 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: Enquête suisse sur la santé (ESS), Office fédéral de la statistique, see https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/fr/home/statistiques/sante/enquetes/sgb.html (in French).

Türkiye

Sources:
2010 onwards: **Turkish Statistical Institute** (TURKSTAT), Türkiye Health Interview Survey 2010, 2014, 2016, 2019 and 2022.
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, 2016 and 2019 data refer to the population aged 15 years old and over.
Methodology:
2014, 2016, 2019 and 2022: 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 Türkiye. 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 Türkiye 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 Türkiye.
- Geographic detail: The survey is designed in order to produce estimators for total of Türkiye, 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 Türkiye was covered in the survey.
2006: Sampling dimension of the survey was designed to allow total estimations in Türkiye, 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 Türkiye.
2003: The OECD Secretariat calculated the unweighted average of total population in 2003.
Further information: http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/.

United Kingdom

Sources:
2018 onwards: **The Office for National Statistics,** *Opinions and Lifestyle Survey*, *Adult smoking habits in 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.
- 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.
- Question asked in the OPN survey: Do you smoke cigarettes, even if occasionally? Please do not include electronic cigarettes or vaping. Yes or No.
- 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://statistics.gov.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: Nationally 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. For 2013-2018, 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.

Deviation from the OECD definition: The percentage of adults includes the population aged 18 years old and over.

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.
Notes:
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the NHIS data collection switched to a telephone-only mode beginning March 19, 2020. Personal visits resumed in all areas in September 2020, but cases were still attempted by telephone first. These changes resulted in lower response rates and differences in respondent characteristics for April–December 2020. Differences observed in estimates between 2020 and earlier years may be impacted by these changes.

- In 2019, the NHIS questionnaire was redesigned to better meet the needs of data users. Due to changes in weighting and design methodology, direct comparisons between estimates for 2019 and earlier years should be made with caution, as the impact of these changes has not been fully evaluated at this time.
Further information: NHIS website, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Argentina

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory (GHO), Indicator "Non-age-standardized estimates of current tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking", https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.TOBNONAGESTDCURR?lang=en (accessed 9 June 2022).
Methodology:
- Prevalence of current tobacco smoking: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any smoked tobacco product.
- "Current" means either daily or non-daily (occasional) use at the time of the survey.
- Smoked tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and any other form of smoked tobacco. Smoked tobacco products exclude smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco products and products that do not contain tobacco, such as electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) of which e-cigarettes are a common type, as well as "e-cigars", "e-hookahs", JUUL and "e-pipes".
Further information: https://www.who.int/data/gho.

Brazil

Sources:
2006 onwards: **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). See Tabela 2, https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/publicacoes-svs/vigitel/vigitel-brasil-2021-estimativas-sobre-frequencia-e-distribuicao-sociodemografica-de-fatores-de-risco-e-protecao-para-doencas-cronicas/@@download/file/vigitel-brasil-2021.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.

Bulgaria

Source: National Statistical Institute, European Health Interview Survey.
Coverage: All persons aged 15 and over living in non-institutionalised households are covered.
Methodology: Daily smokers are defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who report that they smoke tobacco daily. Heated tobacco products are included.
Further information: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database; https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/3364/european-health-interview-survey.

China

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory (GHO), Indicator "Non-age-standardized estimates of current tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking", https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.TOBNONAGESTDCURR?lang=en (accessed 9 June 2022).
Methodology:

- Prevalence of current tobacco smoking: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any smoked tobacco product.
- "Current" means either daily or non-daily (occasional) use at the time of the survey.
- Smoked tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and any other form of smoked tobacco. Smoked tobacco products exclude smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco products and products that do not contain tobacco, such as electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) of which e-cigarettes are a common type, as well as "e-cigars", "e-hookahs", JUUL and "e-pipes".
Further information: https://www.who.int/data/gho.

Croatia

Source: European Health Interview Survey, EHIS 2014 and 2019.
Coverage:
- Population aged 15 or over.
- Data not available before 2014 as Croatia did not participate in earlier waves of EHIS.
Methodology: Distribution of the population according to tobacco products smoking habits.
Further information: Publications (in Croatian) containing EHIS 2019 results are available on the website of the Croatian Institute of Public Health, see "Basic Indicators & Life Habits".

Indonesia

Source: The World Health Organization (WHO), Global Health Observatory (GHO), Indicator "Non-age-standardized estimates of current tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking", https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.TOBNONAGESTDCURR?lang=en (accessed 9 June 2022).
Methodology:
- Prevalence of current tobacco smoking: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any smoked tobacco product.
- "Current" means either daily or non-daily (occasional) use at the time of the survey.
- Smoked tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and any other form of smoked tobacco. Smoked tobacco products exclude smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco products and products that do not contain tobacco, such as electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) of which e-cigarettes are a common type, as well as "e-cigars", "e-hookahs", JUUL and "e-pipes".
Further information: https://www.who.int/data/gho.

Peru

Source: Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES).
Coverage: National estimates.
Methodology:
Numerator: Number of people aged 15 and over who smoked cigarettes daily, in the last 30 days.
Denominator: Total number of people aged 15 and over with complete information.
Smoker: Person who has consumed cigarette(s) in the last 30 days.
Exclusions: Respondents who answer: 1) Do not know/do not remember. 2) No opinion. 3) Do not wish to answer.
Limitations: Data not available for the age group 15-24 years old.
Further information: http://iinei.inei.gob.pe/microdatos.

Romania

Source: Eurostat database for EHIS, based on national microdata sent for wave 1 (2008), wave 2 (2014), and wave 3 (2019). The next survey will take place in 2025 during September-November, according to the EU regulation.
Coverage: Persons aged 15 years old and over, or persons aged 15-24 years old, who declared that they smoke daily.

Methodology:
- Daily smokers of any tobacco products (excluding electronic cigarettes or similar electronic devices).
- Data for 2019 based on Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/255 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics based on the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS).
Further information: The EHIS methodology is published by Eurostat at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_det_esms.htm.

Russian Federation

Sources:
2017 onwards: **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: https://www.hse.ru/rlms/spss (2017 onwards), 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 (GHO), Indicator "Non-age-standardized estimates of current tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking", https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.TOBNONAGESTDCURR?lang=en (accessed 9 June 2022).
Methodology:
- Prevalence of current tobacco smoking: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any smoked tobacco product.
- "Current" means either daily or non-daily (occasional) use at the time of the survey.
- Smoked tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, waterpipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and any other form of smoked tobacco. Smoked tobacco products exclude smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco products and products that do not contain tobacco, such as electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) of which e-cigarettes are a common type, as well as "e-cigars", "e-hookahs", JUUL and "e-pipes".
Further information: https://www.who.int/data/gho.

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https://www.oecd.org/en/data/datasets/oecd-health-statistics.html