

## 35. NON-MEDICAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH: PREVALENCE OF SMOKING

Tobacco is considered by the World Health Organization (WHO) to be the second major cause of death worldwide. It is a major risk factor for at least two of the leading causes of premature mortality: circulatory diseases and a range of cancers. In addition, it is an important contributory factor for respiratory diseases and remains the largest avoidable risk to health in OECD countries.

### Turkey suffers from high tobacco use

Self-reported daily smokers represent about a quarter of the OECD population aged 15 years and above (Figure 35.1). Greece is the country with the highest proportion of smokers (32%). In Canada, daily smokers represent only 15% of the national population aged 15 years and above. Hungary has

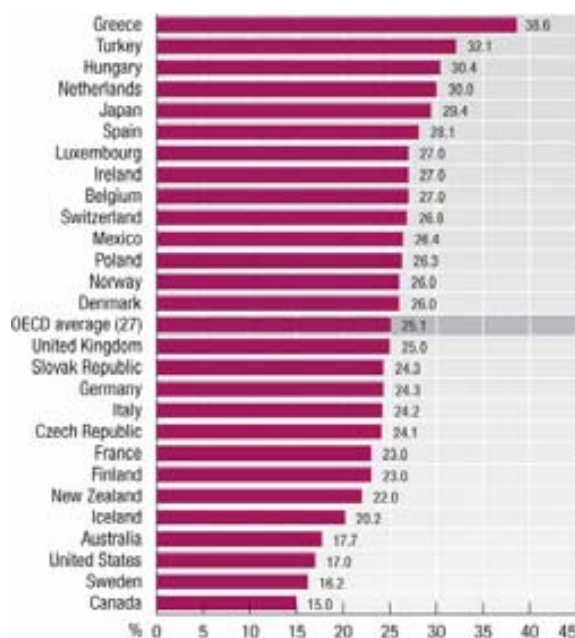
the highest share of daily smokers of all eleven countries for which regional statistics are available. It is also one of the countries with the smallest regional disparities in the prevalence of smoking. Spain and Norway are, to a lesser extent, fairly similar, with the prevalence of smoking above the OECD average but relatively small regional disparities.

### Variations are wide in Canada, the United States and Australia

In Canada, Australia and the United States, where the prevalence of smoking is on average lower than elsewhere in the OECD area, some regions are more affected and the regional disparities are greatest (Figure 35.2).

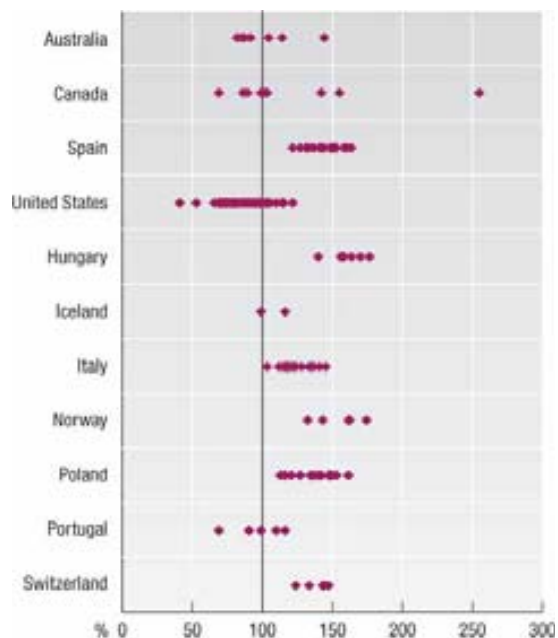
#### 35.1. Proportion of self-reported daily smokers

Percentage of population aged 15 years and over, 2004



#### 35.2. Regional variations in the prevalence of smoking

Percentage of the OECD (11) average, 2004 (TL2)



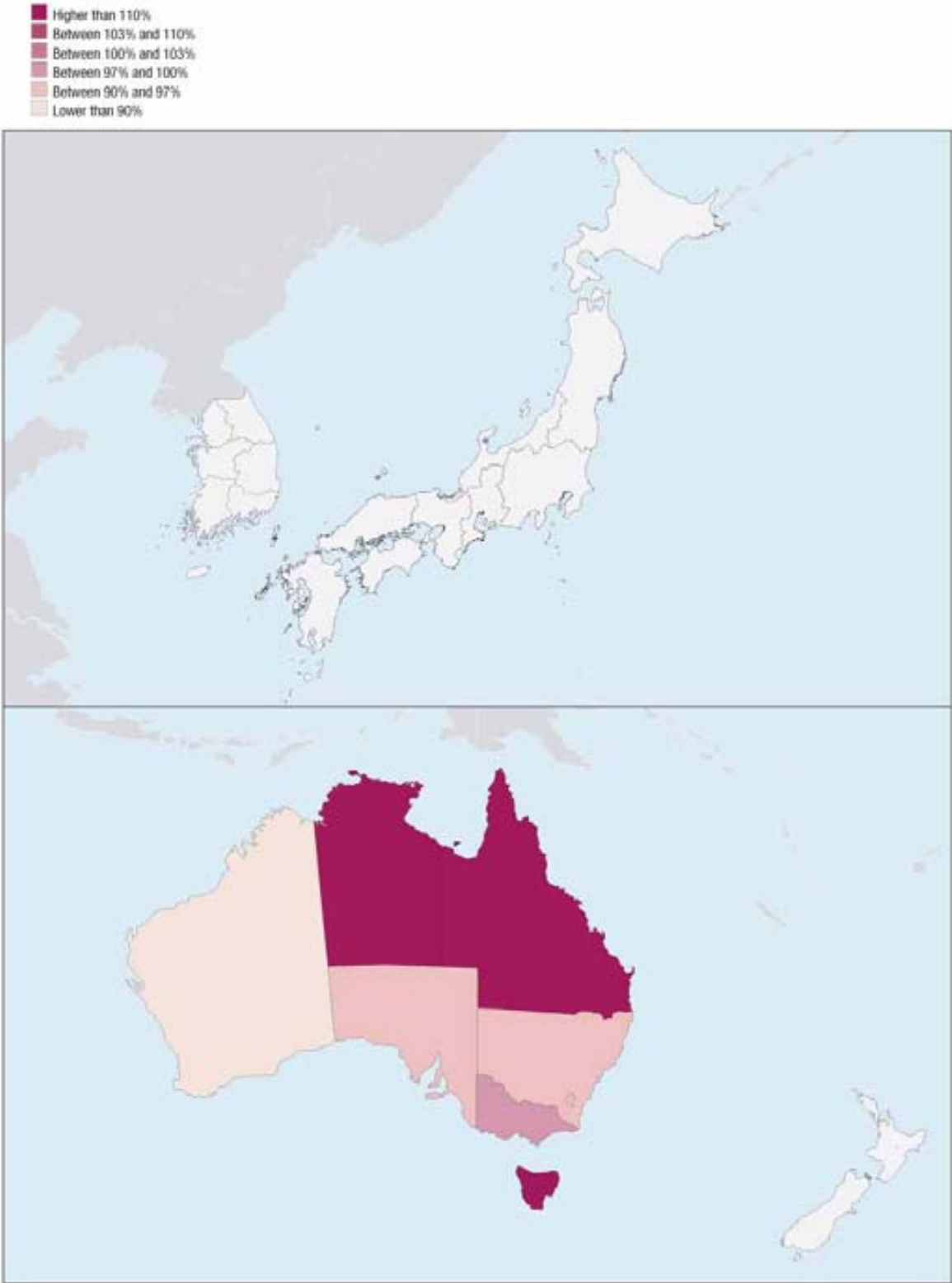
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#### Definition

Percentage of the population aged 15 years and over reporting that they smoke every day.

35.3. Prevalence of smoking: Asia and Oceania

Percentage of national average 2004

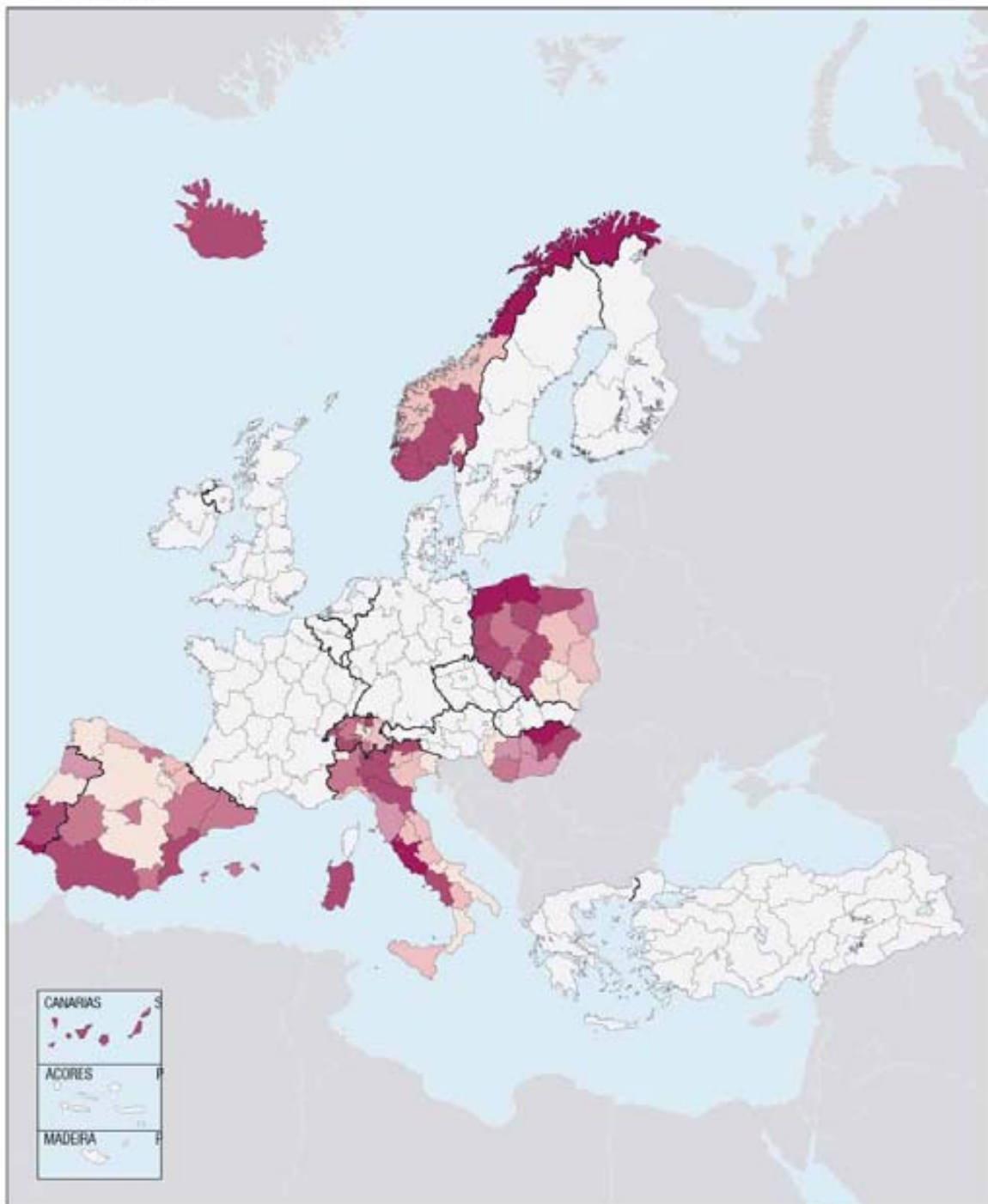



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35.4. Prevalence of smoking: Europe

Percentage of national average 2004

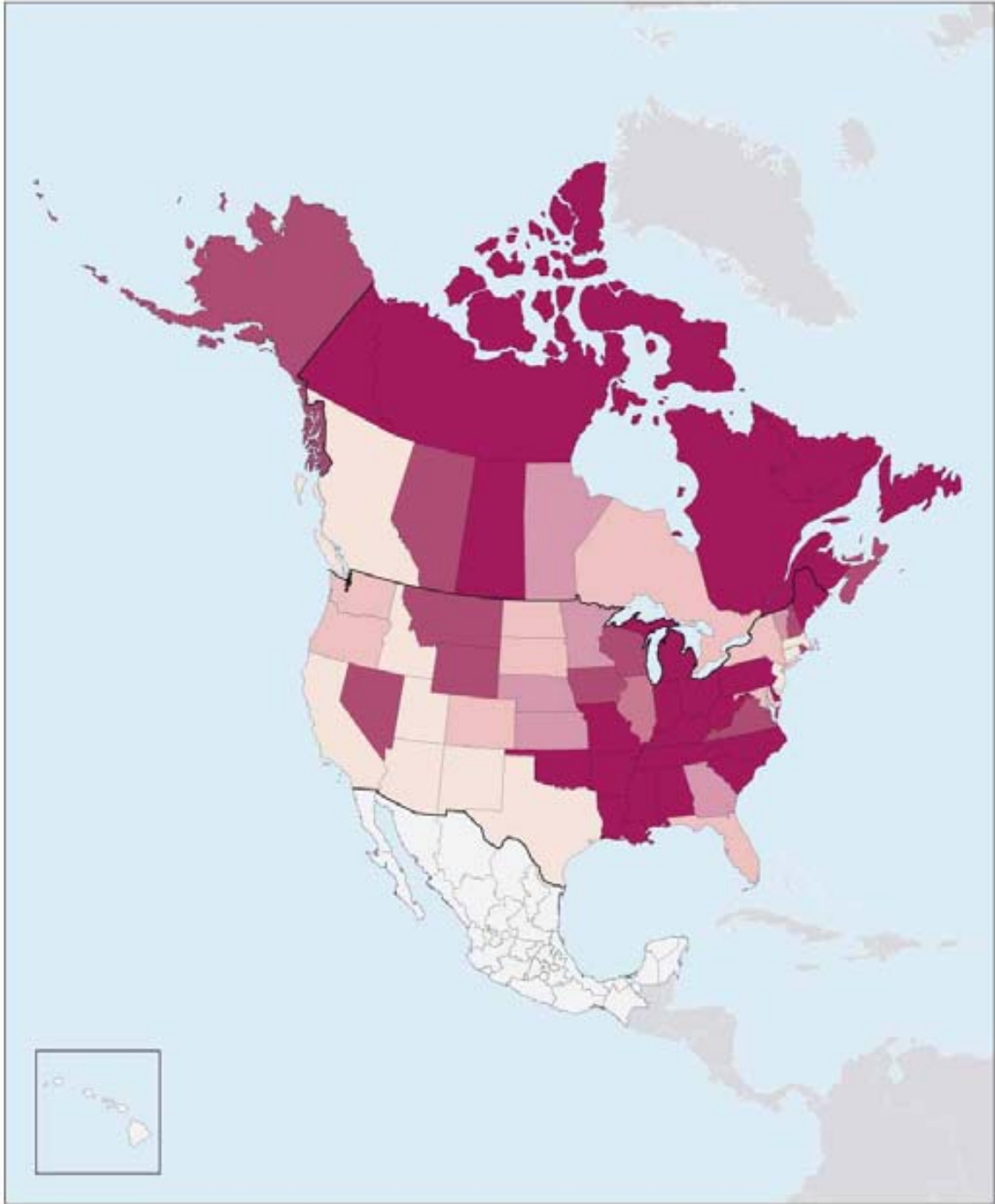
- Higher than 110%
- Between 103% and 110%
- Between 100% and 103%
- Between 97% and 100%
- Between 90% and 97%
- Lower than 90%




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35.5. Prevalence of smoking: North America  
Percentage of national average 2004

- Higher than 110%
- Between 103% and 110%
- Between 100% and 103%
- Between 97% and 100%
- Between 90% and 97%
- Lower than 90%



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## Symbols and Abbreviations

<b>OECD (25) average</b>	Unweighted average of 25 OECD countries.
<b>OECD (25) total</b>	Sum over all regions of 25 OECD countries.
<b>OECD (25)</b>	Range of variation over all regions of 25 OECD countries.
<b>TL2</b>	Territorial Level 2.
<b>TL3</b>	Territorial Level 3
<b>NOG</b>	Non Official Grid
<b>*</b>	Differences in the definition of data or regions. Please check the “Sources and Methodology” section.
<b>PU</b>	Predominantly Urban
<b>IN</b>	Intermediate
<b>PR</b>	Predominantly Rural
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar







## **I. REGIONS AS ACTORS OF NATIONAL GROWTH**

1. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION
2. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION
3. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF GDP
4. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GROWTH IN NATIONAL GDP
5. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES
6. REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT
7. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF PATENTS

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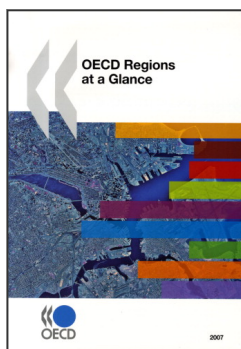


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