

만성질환 통계

1. 매일흡연율 국제 비교 – OECD 가입국가 중심

◆ 2017년 기준 OECD 매일흡연율을 비교한 결과, 우리나라 남자 매일흡연율은 31.6%로 OECD 회원국 중 다섯 번째로 높고, 여자의 매일흡연율은 3.5%로 회원국 중 가장 낮았음(그림 1).

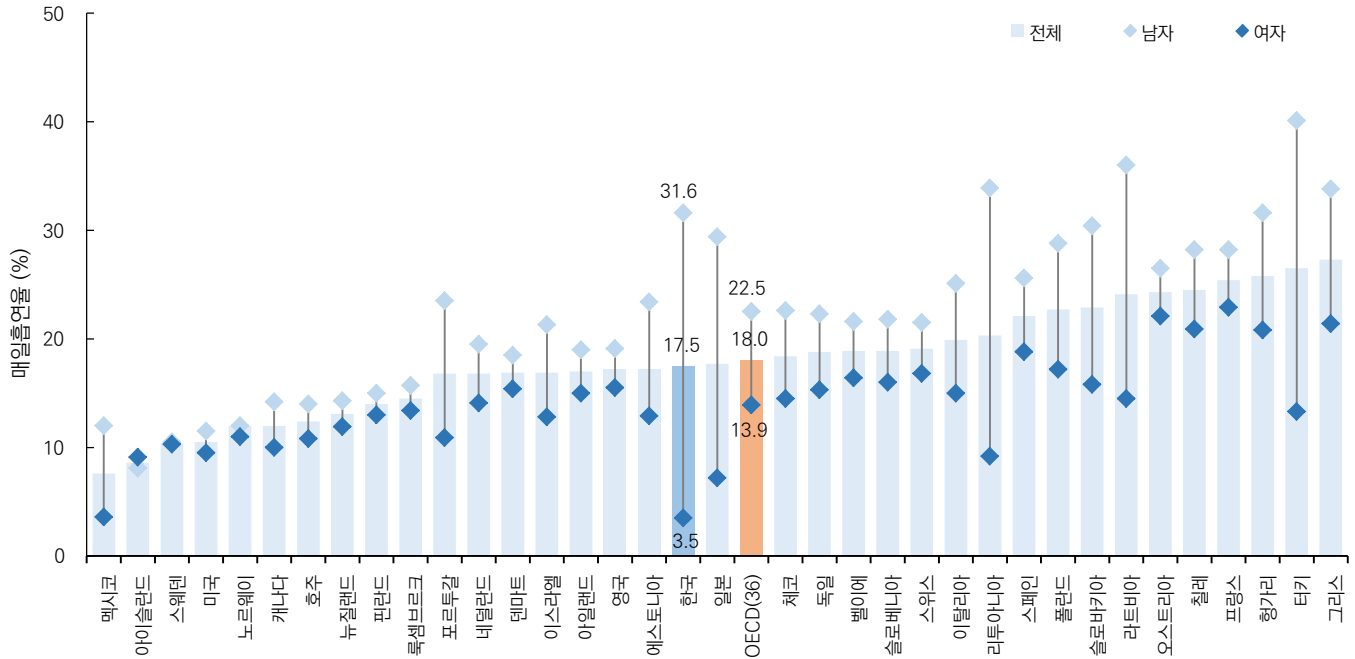


그림 1. OECD 회원국의 매일흡연율

* 매일흡연율: 15세 이상 인구 중 매일 담배를 피우는 인구의 비율

† OECD(36): 2017년(혹은 인접년도) 통계가 있는 36개국의 평균

출처: 경제협력개발기구(OECD) 건강통계, 2019

2. 간접흡연 노출률 수준, 2007~2018

◆ 만 19세 이상 현재비흡연자의 가정실내에서 간접흡연 노출률은 2007년 14.7%에서 2018년 4.0%로 10.7%p 감소하였으며, 직장실내 간접흡연 노출률은 2007년 46.0%에서 2018년 11.5%에 비해 34.5%p 감소하였음. 특히 2012년 이후 지속적인 공공장소 금연구역 확대에 의해 직장실내와 공공장소실내 간접흡연 노출률은 감소경향이 뚜렷하였음(그림 2).

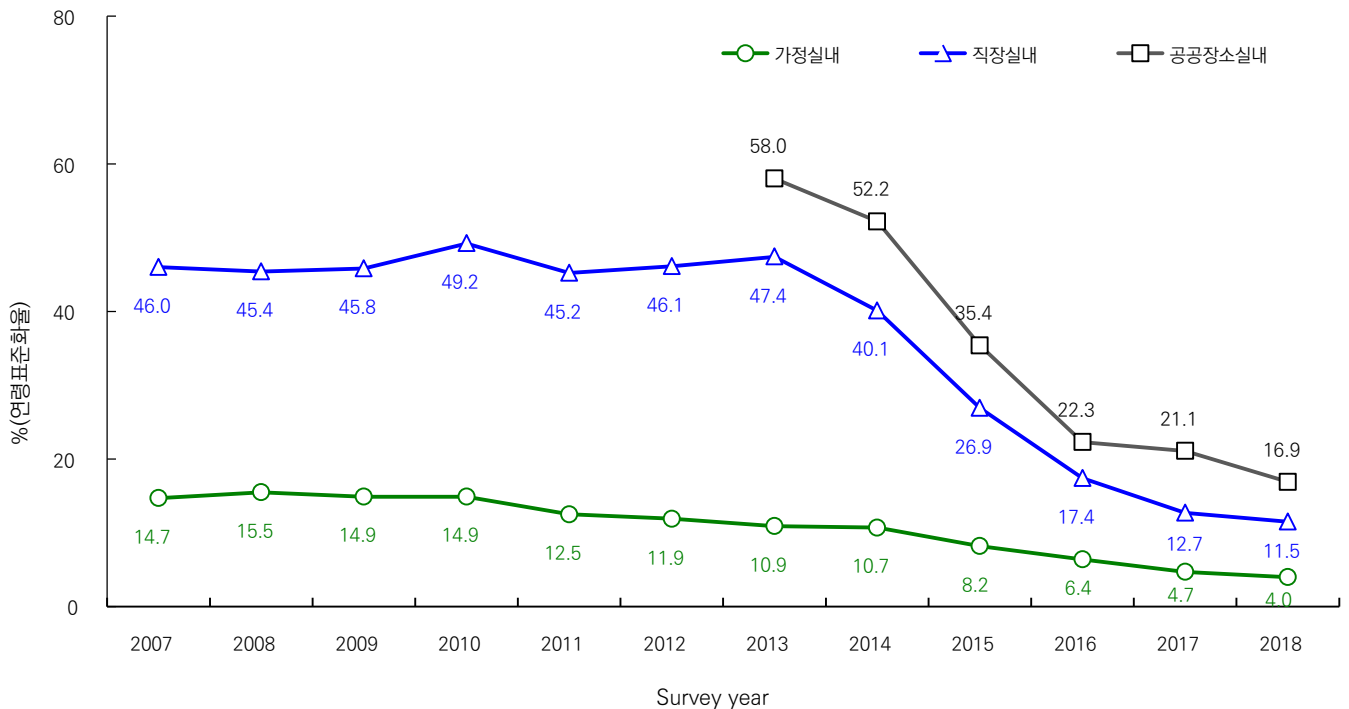


그림 1. 간접흡연 노출률 수준, 2007~2018

* 현재비흡연자의 가정실내 간접흡연노출률 : 현재비흡연자(과거흡연자 포함) 중 가정의 실내에서 다른 사람이 피우는 담배 연기를 맡은 비율

† 현재비흡연자의 직장실내 간접흡연노출률 : 현재 일을 하고 있는 현재비흡연자(과거흡연자 포함) 중 직장의 실내에서 다른 사람이 피우는 담배 연기를 맡은 비율

§ 현재비흡연자의 공공장소실내 간접흡연노출률 : 최근 7일 동안 현재비흡연자(과거흡연자 포함) 중 공공장소 실내에서 다른 사람이 피우는 담배 연기를 맡은 비율

※ 그림 2에 제시된 통계치는 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

출처 : 2018년 국민건강통계, <http://knhanes.cdc.go.kr/>

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Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) Statistics

1. International comparison of daily smokers, OECD countries, 2017 (or nearest year)

◆ According to the OECD comparison of daily smoking rates as of 2017, The daily smoking rate of men in Korea is 31.6%, the fifth highest among OECD countries, and Women's daily smoking rate is 3.5% the lowest (Figure 1).

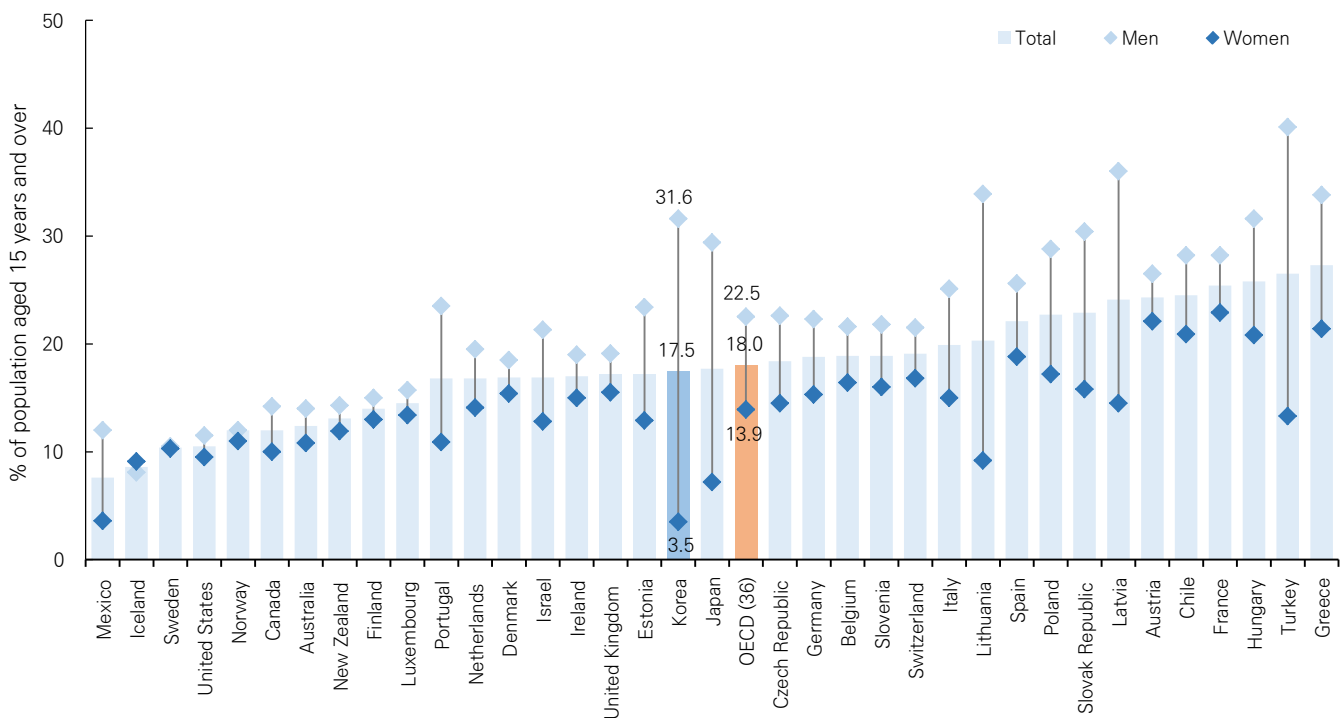


Figure 1. Proportions of daily smokers among Korean population aged 15 years and over, compared with 36 OECD countries, 2017 (or nearest year)

* The proportion of daily smokers is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who report tobacco smoking every day. Other forms of smokeless tobacco products, such as snuff are not taken into account.

† OECD (36): average of the 36 OECD member countries' statistical data of the relevant year or closest available year

Source: OECD, Health at a Glance 2019 (OECD indicators)

2. Exposure rates to secondhand smoke among Korean adults aged 19 and over, 2007–2018

◆ Between 2007 and 2018, the exposure rate to secondhand smoke at home among Korean adults aged 19 years and over fell by a 10.7 percentage points (%p) decrease (from 14.7% in 2007 to 4.0% in 2018) and the exposure rate to secondhand smoke in indoor working areas dropped by a 34.5%p decrease (from 46.0% in 2007 to 11.5% in 2018). The declines in the exposure rates to secondhand smoke in indoor working areas and public areas were especially prominent after the year 2012, most probably due to continuous expansion of non-smoking areas (Figure 2).

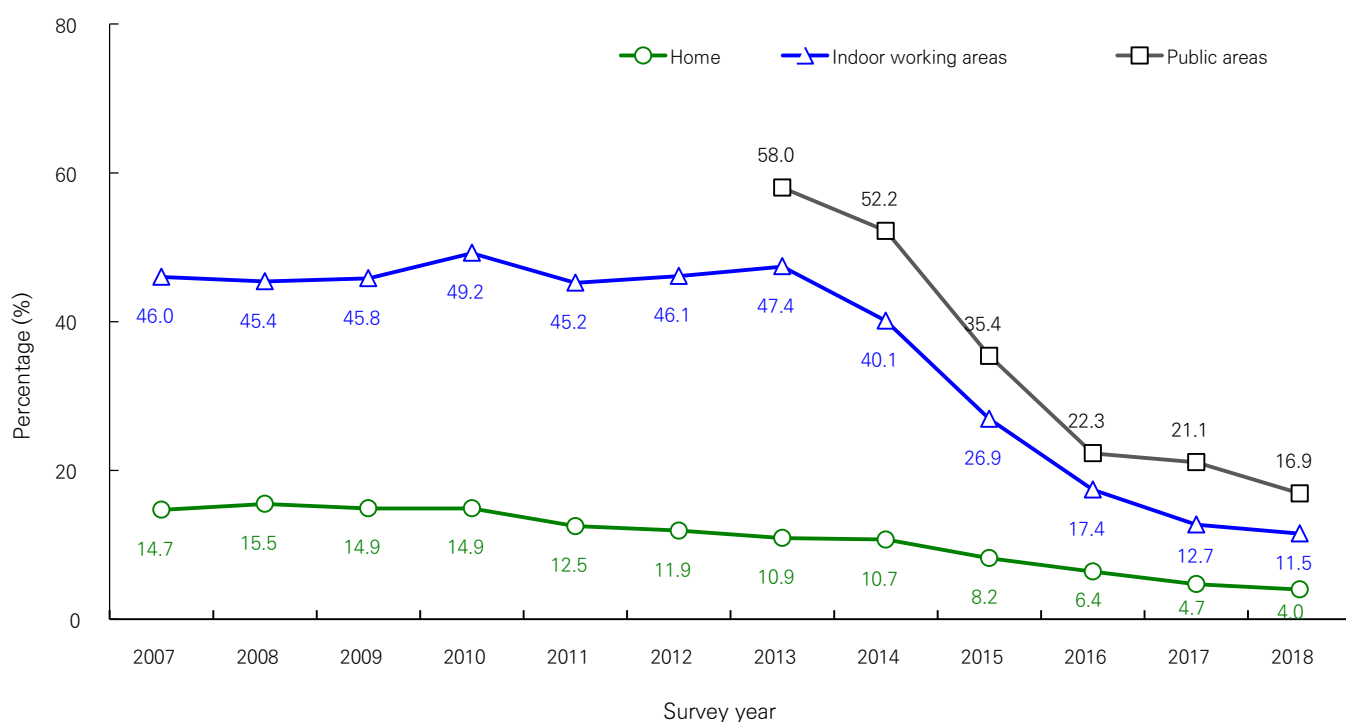


Figure 2. Trends in the rate of exposure to secondhand smoke among Korean adults (aged ≥ 19 years), 2007–2018

* Rate of exposure to secondhand smoke at home amongst current non-smokers: percentage of people exposed to smoke from tobacco used by others at home amongst current non-smokers (including past smokers) who have a job, and are aged 19 years and over (Since 2013, the surveyed exposure period has been limited to 'the past 7 days')

† Rate of exposure to secondhand smoke in indoor working areas amongst current non-smokers: percentage of people exposed to smoke from tobacco used by others at indoor working areas, amongst current non-smokers (including past smokers) aged 19 years and over (Since 2013, the surveyed exposure period has been limited to 'the past 7 days')

§ Rate of exposure to secondhand smoke in indoor public areas: percentage of people exposed to smoke for the past 7 days from tobacco used by others in indoor public areas amongst current non-smokers (including past smokers) aged 19 years and over

‡ The mean in figure 2 was calculated using the direct standardization method based on a 2005 population projection.

Source: Korea Health Statistics 2018, Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, <http://knhanes.cdc.go.kr/>

Reported by: Division of Chronic Disease Control, Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention