

만성질환 통계

1. 청소년의 현재흡연율 추이, 2007~2019

◆ 우리나라 청소년의 현재 흡연율은 2007년 13.3%에서 2019년 6.7%로 6.6%p 감소하였음. 2019년 기준 남학생은 9.3%, 여학생은 3.8%로 남학생의 흡연율이 2.4배 더 높았으며(그림 1), 중학생(3.2%) 보다 고등학생(9.9%)이 3.1배 더 높은 흡연율을 보였음(그림 2).

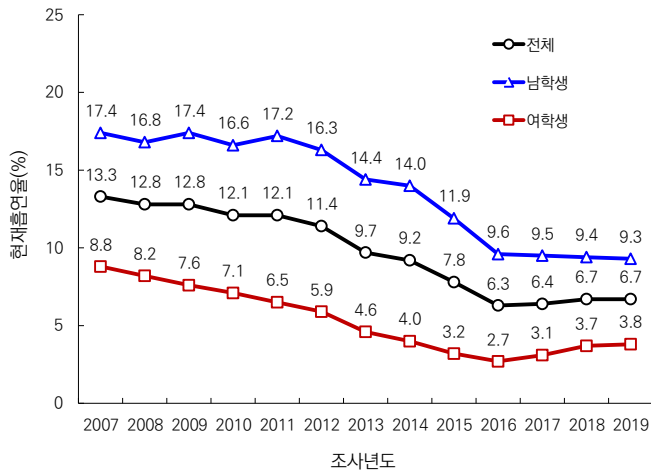


그림 1. 청소년의 성별 현재흡연율, 2007~2019

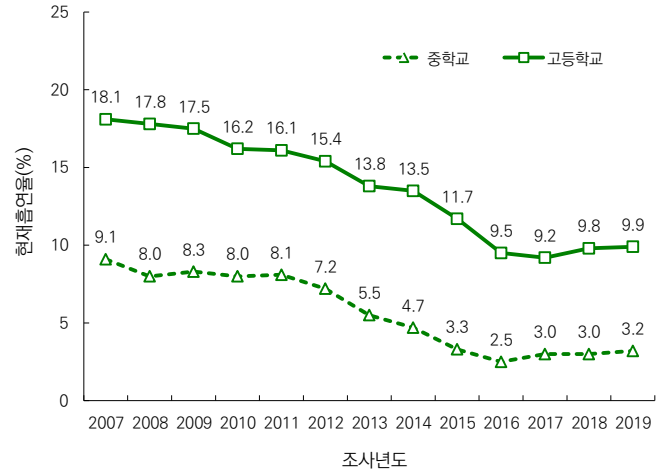


그림 2. 청소년의 학교급별 현재흡연율, 2007~2019

* 현재 흡연율: 최근 30일 동안 1일 이상 흡연한 사람의 비율

※ 조사대상 : 중학교, 고등학교 재학생

2. 청소년의 현재 음주 및 위험음주율 추이, 2007~2019

◆ 우리나라 청소년의 현재 음주율은 2007년 27.8%에서 2019년 15.0%로 12.8%p 감소하였고, 위험 음주율은 2007년 12.8%에서 2019년 7.8%로 5.0%p 감소하였음. 2019년 기준 청소년 100명 중 8명은 위험 음주를 하는 것으로 나타남(그림 3).

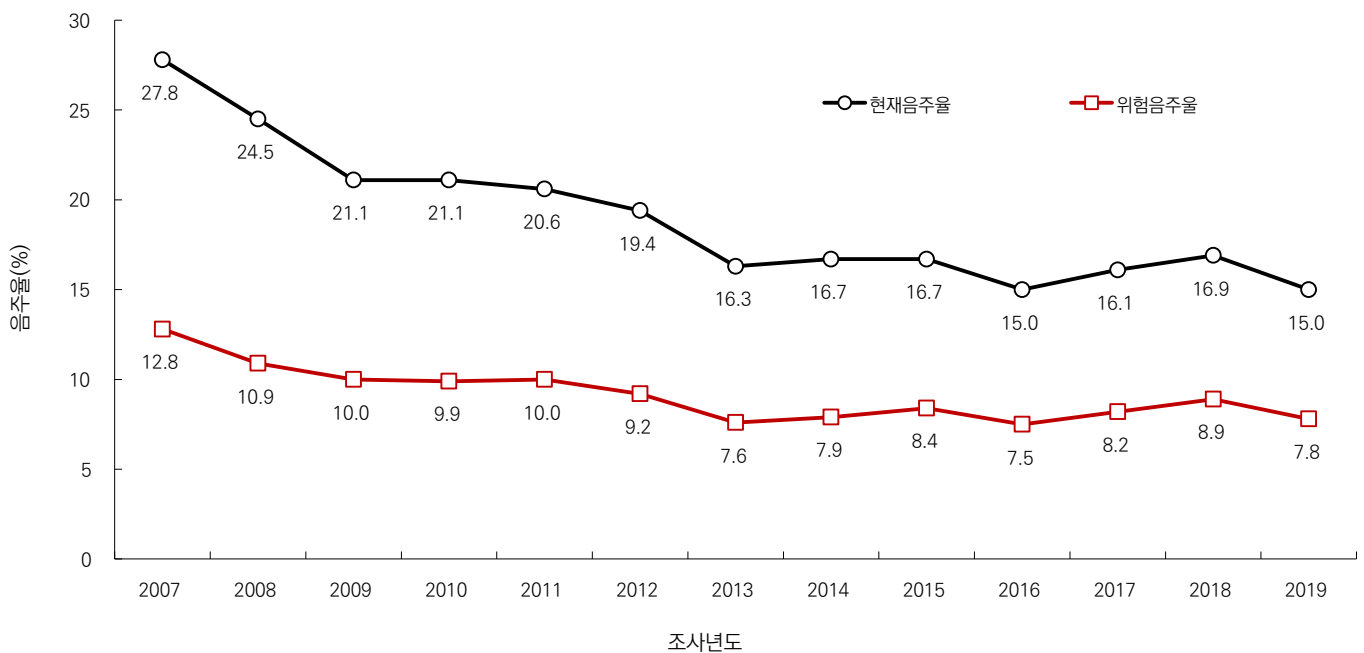


그림 3. 청소년의 현재 음주 및 위험 음주율 추이, 2007~2019

* 현재 음주율 : 최근 30일 동안 1잔 이상 술을 마신 적이 있는 사람의 비율

§ 위험 음주율 : 최근 30일 동안 1회 평균 음주량이 중등도 이상(남자: 소주 5잔 이상, 여자: 소주 3잔 이상)인 사람의 비율

※ 조사대상 : 중학교, 고등학교 재학생

출처: 제15차(2019년) 청소년건강행태조사 통계, <http://yhs.cdc.go.kr/>

작성부서: 질병관리본부 질병예방센터 만성질환관리과

Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) Statistics

1. Trends in prevalence of current smoking among Korean adolescents, 2007–2019

◆ The prevalence of current smoking among adolescents in Korea dropped 6.6 percentage point (%p), from 13.3% in 2007 to 6.7% in 2019. The 2019 data indicated that the prevalence of current smoking was 2.4 folds higher among schoolboys (9.3%) than among schoolgirl (3.8%) (Figure 1), and 3.1 folds higher among high school students (9.9%) than among middle school students (3.2%) (Figure 2).

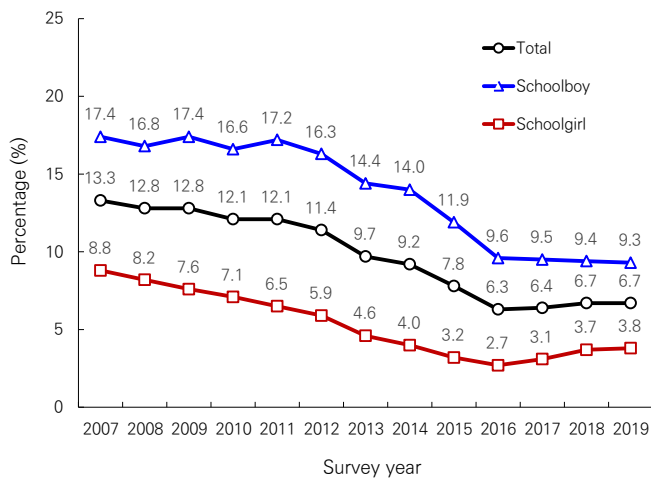


Figure 1. Trends in prevalence of current smoking among adolescents by gender, 2007–2019

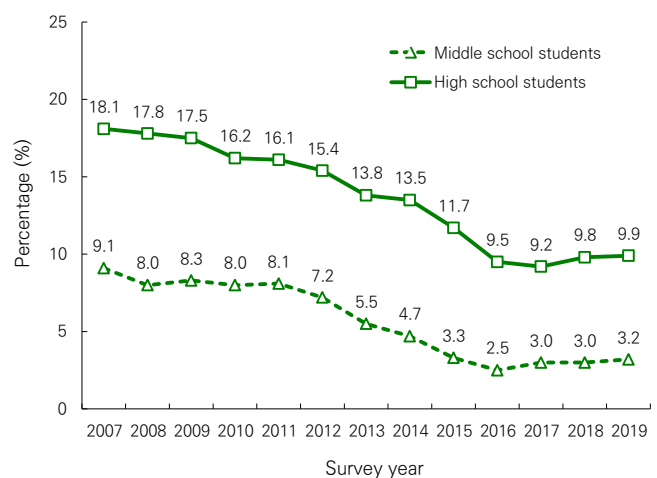


Figure 2. Trends in prevalence of current smoking among adolescents by school levels, 2007–2019

* Prevalence of current smoking: proportion of those who smoked 1 day or more for the past 30 days

※ Surveyed population: middle school and high school students in Korea

2. Trends in prevalence of current and excessive drinking among Korean adolescents, 2007–2019

◆ The prevalence of current drinking among adolescents in South Korea decreased by 12.8%p from 27.8% in 2007 to 15.0% in 2019, and the prevalence of excessive drinking among adolescents decreased by 5.0%p from 12.8% in 2007 to 7.8% in 2019. The 2019 data indicated that out of 100 adolescents, 8 adolescents were found to be drinking excessively (Figure 3).

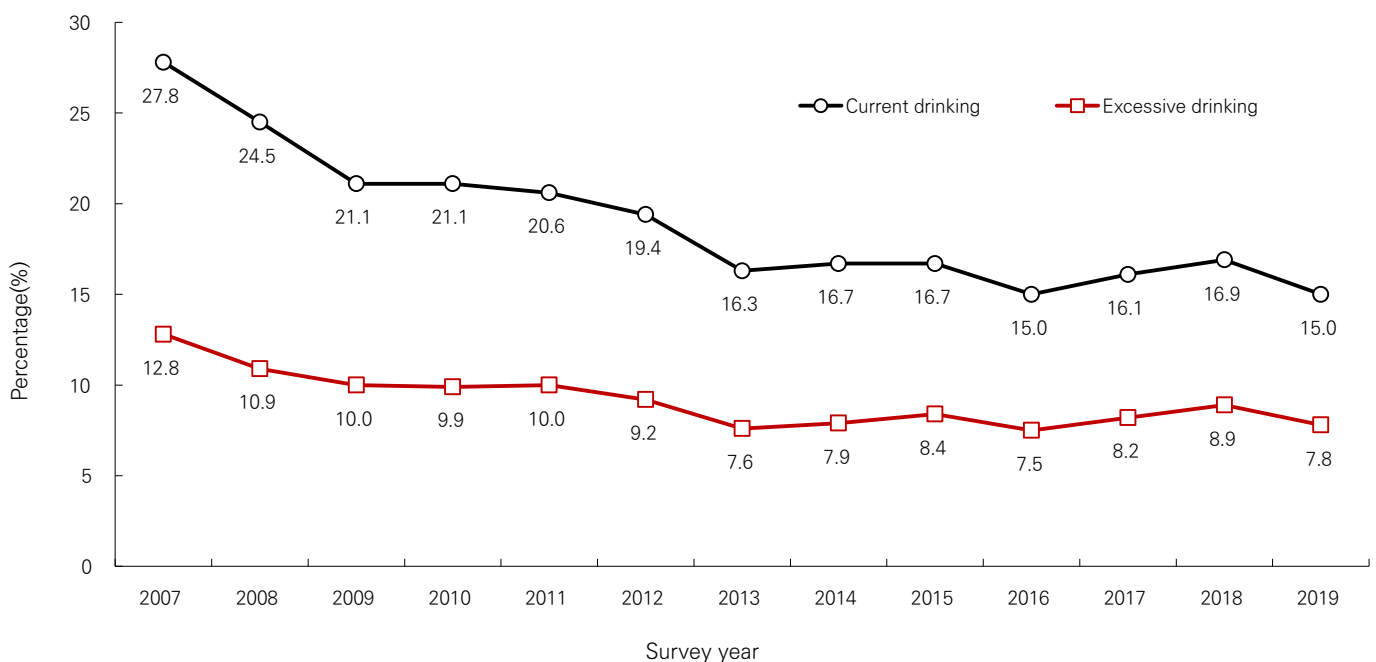


Figure 3. Trends in prevalence of current and excessive drinking among Korean adolescents, 2007–2019

* Prevalence of current drinking: proportion of people who drank 1 glass or more of alcohol for the recent 30 days

§ Prevalence of excessive drinking: proportion of people with excessive drinking (defined as 5 glasses or more of Soju for men, and 3 glasses or more of Soju for women) for the past 30 days

※ Surveyed population: middle school and high school students in Korea

Source: The Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey (KYRBS), <http://yhs.cdc.go.kr/>

*The Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey is a national school-based survey to assess the prevalence of and monitor trends in health-risk behaviors among Korean adolescents.

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