

Daily smoking, by educational attainment, 25-74 years (NHC) – *per cent, standardised*

Year		2005-2009	2006-2010	2007-2011	2008-2012	2009-2013	2010-2014	2011-2015	2012-2016	2013-2017	2014-2018	2015-2019	2016_2020	2017_2021	2018-2022
Geography	Education														
Nordland	All educational levels	25	24	23	21	21	20	17	15	15	14	12	12	12	11
	Compulsory education	36	37	34	29	30	31	26	25	24	25	25	26	25	25
	Upper secondary school	28	26	25	25	24	22	18	15	15	12	12	13	14	12
	Tertiary education	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	9	10	9	6	5	5	4
Troms og Finnmark	All educational levels	27	25	24	22	21	20	19	17	16	15	14	13	13	13
	Compulsory education	44	44	45	37	34	33	27	26	26	24	24	24	24	24
	Upper secondary school	27	24	23	25	26	23	23	21	17	18	16	15	15	15
	Tertiary education	14	12	11	9	8	10	10	9	9	9	7	6	6	6

CellMark Legend

- .. Missing data
- . Not possible to calculate
- : Hidden value

Description

Proportion of survey respondents age 25-74 years old who report that they are daily smokers, by educational attainment.

Five year averages are used to smooth out the effects of random changes in results from year to year due to a small proportion of the population being included in the survey each year.

The figures are age and gender standardized. Standardized figures are meant for comparisons: The standardization reduces the effect of differing age and gender distributions between the compared groups when comparing over time.

To change the table, open "change selection of...".

Three measures are available. Use the Measure button to select:

1. Per cent, 5-year average, standardized for age and gender distribution.
2. Ratio (Norway = 100): Ratio between the county's standardized rate and the national rate for a given year. Examples; ratio = 130 means that the county's standardized rate is 30% higher than the national level. A ratio of 87 means that the county's rate is 13% lower than the national level.
3. Number of respondents in the survey, average yearly number in the 5-year period for the selected geography/age group.

Four levels of education are available. Use the Education menu to select:

- All educational levels
 - Compulsory education
 - Upper secondary school
 - Tertiary education
-

Rationale for indicator

Smoking is regarded as one of the principal causes of impaired health and reduced life expectancy. Around half of those who smoke daily for many years die of tobacco-related diseases. In addition, many are afflicted by diseases which cause significantly impaired health and reduced quality of life.

There is a significant social gradient for daily smoking. The shorter the education, the higher the proportion of daily smokers. Redressing this imbalance poses a major challenge for public health efforts.

The proportion of smokers in the Norwegian population is declining, but among adolescents and young adults it would appear that snus-taking is to some extent overtaking smoking. Snus is not as harmful to health as cigarettes, but is highly addictive and contains carcinogens and other harmful substances.

Sources:
Vollset, Selmer, Tverdal og Gjessing. 2006. Hvor dødelig er røyking? Rapport om dødsfall og tapte leveår som skyldes røyking. The Norwegian Institute of Public Health: Report 2006 - 4.
Vikanes A, Grjibovski AM, Vangen S, Gunnes N, Samuelsen SO, Magnus P. 2010. Maternal body composition, smoking, and hyperemesis gravidarum. *Ann Epidemiol.* Aug;20(8):592-8.

Source

Statistics Norway

Collection

Statistics Norway's Holiday and Travel survey (Omnibus survey prior to 2004). This is an interview-based survey composed of a variety of questions on different topics. Smoking habits are surveyed on request from the Norwegian Directorate of Health. The survey includes a permanent set of questions each year, plus additional questions of interest at the time of each survey. Quarterly surveys were started in 1993, with a total of around 5 000 respondents each year. Nationally representative data.

Data quality

Good data quality. A sample of 2000 people is drawn each quarter. Results from each quarter are compiled and statistics reported for a calendar year. The response rate has been fairly stable at around 55-65%. The questions about smoking have remained unchanged since 1973.

Statistical analysis

The standardisation method employed is indirect standardisation with a fixed standard population taken as the reference population. The standard population is the sum of men and women in 5-year age groups in 2012.

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on fewer than 3 units are suppressed (non-disclosable) for privacy protection reasons. If more than 20 per cent of the figures in a time series are suppressed for privacy protection reasons, the entire time series will be suppressed so as not to create a false impression of the situation. In addition, figures for a subgroup will be suppressed if the figure for this subgroup could be used to calculate a figure for another subgroup hidden for privacy reasons.

If the sample from which the units are obtained totals less than 100, the figures will be suppressed in the interests of preserving the statistical power of statements.

Time series are likewise suppressed if more than 50 per cent of the figures in the time series are based on 6 or fewer units. This is done in order to suppress those time series that are based on insufficient data volumes.

Time periods

5-year averages from 2005-2009 to 2018-2022.

Geographical level

Country, health regions, counties

Gender

Both genders

Age groups

25-74 years

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

3/17/23

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Daily Smokers
 - Non-smokers
 - Pipe
 - Smoke
 - Smoker
 - Smokers
 - Smoking habits
 - Smoking
 - Cigarette
 - Tobacco
 - Educational attainment
 - Social inequality
-

Fact sheets

Below are links to relevant fact sheets, articles and reports. These may describe trends over time in the Norwegian population or differences by sex, age group, geographical region or socioeconomic status:

- [Smoking and tobacco consumption in Norway - summary](#)