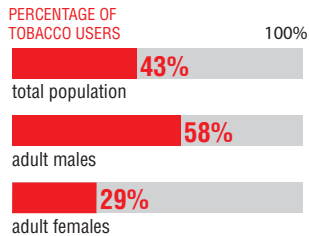


BANGLADESH

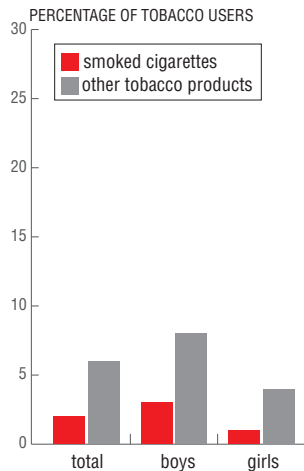
TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS

Bangladesh ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on June 14, 2004.

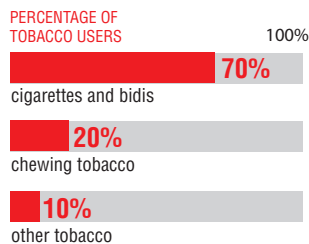
Prevalence of tobacco use in Bangladesh (2009)¹



Tobacco use among youth (age 13–15) in Bangladesh (2007)¹



Tobacco use, by product, in Bangladesh (2003)⁵



TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Tobacco use is rising in Bangladesh.

- Approximately 43% of all adults (age 15+) use some form of tobacco (male 58%; female 29%).¹
- About 45% of males and 1.5% of females smoke, and 26% of males and 28% of females use smokeless tobacco.²
- Among youth (age 13-15), 2% currently smoke cigarettes (boys 3%; girls 1%).³
- 6% of youth (age 13-15) currently use tobacco products other than cigarettes (boys 8%; girls 4%).⁴
- Bidis, cheaper handmade cigarettes, are popular among the poor in Bangladesh and account for 75% by volume of the cigarettes sold.⁵

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁶

- Over 95,000 people die in Bangladesh each year from tobacco-related diseases.⁷
- 16% of all deaths among people age 30 years and above are attributable to tobacco use.⁸
- There are about 1.2 million cases of tobacco-attributable illness in Bangladesh each year.⁹
- 42% of youth (age 13-15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 35% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.¹¹
- 45% of adults (age 15+) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 63% are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace.⁹

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- Indirect costs of tobacco is estimated at 652.86 million USD (loss of income from death or disability due to tobacco-related illnesses).¹²
- Lost economic opportunities in highly populated, developing countries are severe because half of all tobacco-related deaths occur during the prime productive years (age 30-69).¹³
- Healthcare costs associated with tobacco-related illnesses amount to 10% of monthly household expenditures.¹⁴
- On a monthly basis, 5% of household expenditures are spent on tobacco products, money that is not used for food, health and education needs.¹⁵
- 30% of deforestation in Bangladesh is related to tobacco manufacturing.¹⁶
- Smoking also results in costs associated with fire damage and damage to the environment from the manufacturing and packaging of tobacco products.

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