TOBACCO CONSUMPTION
• Among adults (age 15+), 27.7% of the population smoke, with a significant difference between genders—52.1% of Chinese men and 2.7% of Chinese women smoke.¹
• Among youth (ages 13–15), 6.9% use tobacco (boys 11.2%; girls 2.2%).²
  ◦ 6.4% smoke tobacco (boys 10.6%; girls 1.8%).
  ◦ 1% use smokeless tobacco (boys 1.3%; girls 0.6%).
• China has approximately 316 million smokers.¹

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE
There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³
• 54.3% of adults are exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace, 76.3% in restaurants, and 16.4% on public transportation.¹
• 57.2% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke inside enclosed public spaces, and 44.4% are exposed at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES
Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁴
• More than 1.5 million Chinese die from smoking-related diseases each year.⁵
• If current trends continue, China’s annual death toll from tobacco will reach 2 million by 2030 and 3 million by 2050.⁶
• Lung cancer death rates have increased 465% in the past 30 years, for the most part due to increasing smoking rates, and these deaths make up 23% of all cancer mortality in China.⁷
• Smoking causes almost 23% of all cancers in China.⁷
• Chinese male smokers are almost 6 times more likely to develop chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) than Chinese male non-smokers.³

COSTS TO SOCIETY
Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.
• In 2008, smoking cost Chinese society at least 28.9 billion USD, or 0.7% of China’s GDP, in direct and indirect healthcare costs—a 300% increase in smoking-related healthcare costs since 2000.⁹
  ◦ Direct healthcare costs related to smoking increased to 6.2 billion USD in 2008 from 4.2 billion USD in 2003.
  ◦ Indirect costs related to smoking—such as medical transportation expenses, caregivers during hospitalization and outpatient visits due to smoking-related illnesses—were about 22.7 billion USD in 2008, up from 12.9 billion USD in 2003.