

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS CHINA



China ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on August 28, 2005.

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

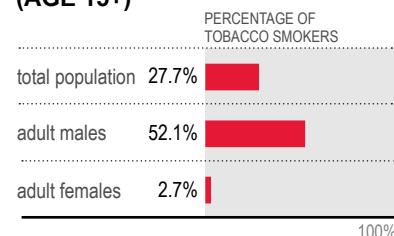
- More than 1.5 million Chinese die from smoking-related diseases each year.⁵
- If current trends continue, China's annual death toll from tobacco will reach 2 million by 2030 and 3 million by 2050.⁶
- Lung cancer death rates have increased 465% in the past 30 years, for the most part due to increasing 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.⁸

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

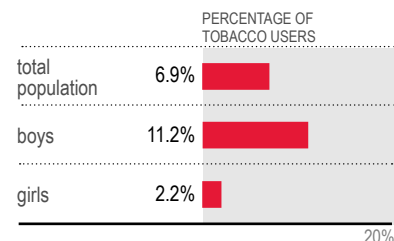
- In 2008, smoking cost Chinese society at least 28.9 billion USD, or 0.7% of China's GDP, in direct and indirect healthcare costs—a 300% increase in smoking-related healthcare costs since 2000.⁹
 - Direct healthcare costs related to smoking increased to 6.2 billion USD in 2008 from 4.2 billion USD in 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.

ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



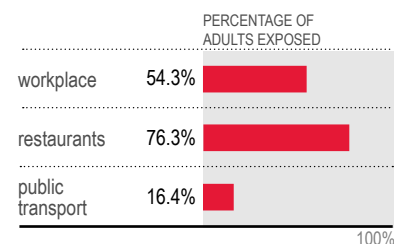
SOURCE: China CDC, 2015

YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2014

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: China CDC, 2015

1. China Adult Tobacco Survey. Centers for Disease Control; Beijing, China; 2015. 2. China Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS): Fact Sheet. World Health Organization; 2014. Available from: www.wpro.who.int/china/gyts_china_fs_en_20140528.pdf?ua=1&ua=1. 3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2006. Available from: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm. 4. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015. 5. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2013. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2015. Available from: vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/. 6. Chen Z et al. Contrasting male and female trends in tobacco-attributed mortality in China: evidence from successive nationwide prospective cohort studies. Lancet 2015; 386: 1447-56. Available from: www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736%2815%2900340-2.pdf. 7. China Ministry of Health. Third National Survey on Causes of Mortality [in Chinese]. Beijing, China; 2008. 8. Lin HH et al. Effects of smoking and solid-fuel use on COPD, lung cancer, and tuberculosis in China: a time-based, multiple risk factor, modeling study. Lancet. 2008; 372 (9648): 1473-1483. 9. Yang L et al. Economic costs attributable to smoking in China: update and an 8-year comparison, 2000-2008. Tobacco Control; 2011; 20(4): 266-272.