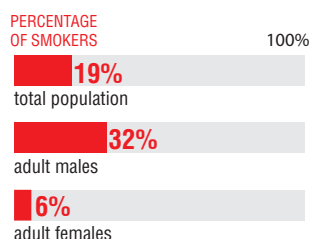
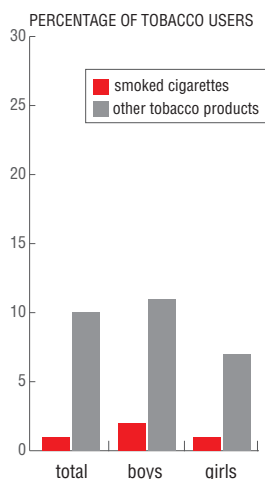


Pakistan ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on November 3, 2004.

Smoking prevalence in Pakistan (2003)¹⁰



Tobacco use among youth (age 13–15) in Islamabad, Pakistan (2003)¹¹



TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Tobacco use is rising in Pakistan.

- Over 19% of adults (age 18+) smoke tobacco (male 32%; female 6%).¹
- Other forms of tobacco use include smokeless tobacco and hookah.²
- Among youth (age 13–15) in Islamabad, 1.4% smoke cigarettes and almost 10% of youth use tobacco products other than cigarettes (boys 11%; girls 7%).³
- In 2008, over 76 billion cigarettes were sold in Pakistan.⁴

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁵

- 110,000 people die annually in Pakistan from tobacco-related deaths.⁶
- 56% of adult non-smokers report being exposed to secondhand smoke.⁷
- 34% of youth (age 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, while 27% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes.⁸

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- Healthcare costs associated with tobacco-related diseases place a large burden on both individuals and the government.
- Lost economic opportunities in highly populated, developing countries are severe because up to half of all tobacco-related deaths occur during the prime productive years (age 30–69).⁹
- Smoking also results in costs associated with fire damage and damage to the environment from the manufacturing and packaging of tobacco products.

1. World Health Organization (WHO). World Health Survey, Pakistan. 2003. Available from who.int/infobase/reportviewer.aspx?rptcode=ALL&uncode=586&dm=8&surveycode=101726a1#pgstring2. 2. Alam AY, Iqbal A, Mohamud KB, Laporte RE, Ahmed A, Nishtar S. Investigating socio-economic-demographic determinants of tobacco use in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. BMC Public Health. 2008;8(50). Available from biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/8/50. 3. Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) [database on the Internet]. Pakistan - Islamabad 2003. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. c2009 [cited 2009 August 17]. Available from apps.nccd.cdc.gov/OSH_GTSS/default/Default.aspx. 4. Euromonitor International, (database online). London: Euromonitor; c2008 - (updated 2008 Sep 18; cited 2009 August 17). Industry reports: Tobacco - Pakistan. 5. Mackay J, Eriksen M, Shafey O. The Tobacco Atlas. 2nd ed. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2006. 6. Global Burden of Disease [database on the internet]. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). c2013 [cited 2013 August 15]. Available from healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/. 7. Alam et al, 2008. 8. CDC GYTS, 2009. 9. Mackay et al, 2006. 10. WHO, 2003 11. CDC GYTS, 2009.