

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS PHILIPPINES



Philippines ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on June 6, 2005.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- Among adults (age 15+), 23.8% of Filipinos use tobacco products, including 41.9% of men and 5.8% of women.¹
 - 22.7% smoke tobacco (40.3% of men and 5.1% of women).
 - 1.7% use smokeless tobacco (2.7% of men and 0.7% of women).¹
- Among youth (ages 13–15), 13.7% use tobacco products (boys 18.8%; girls 9.3%).²
 - 8.9% smoke cigarettes, and 7.3% use other tobacco products.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 21.5% of adults (age 15+) who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 21.9% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 37.6% on public transportation.¹
- 57.9% of youth (ages 13–15) in Philippines are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, and 42.9% are exposed at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁴

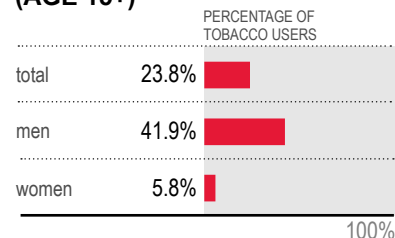
- Over 103,600 Filipinos die from smoking-related diseases each year.⁵
- More than 23% of male deaths and 12% of female deaths are caused by tobacco smoke (18.6% overall).⁵

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

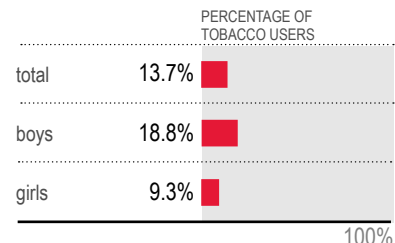
- The economic cost of smoking-related diseases in 2003 was estimated at 6 billion USD, including healthcare and lost productivity costs.⁶
 - This amounted to over 7% of GDP that year.⁶
- A smoker in the Philippines would have to spend 4.5% of the national median income to purchase 10 of the cheapest cigarettes each day.⁴

ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



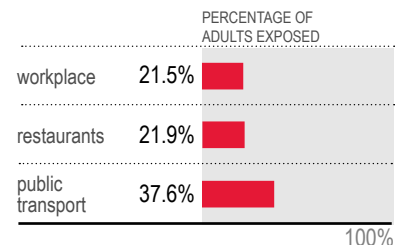
SOURCE: GATS, 2015

YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2011

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2015

1. Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2015. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/> 2. Philippines Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS): Fact Sheet. World Health Organization; 2011. Available from: ncdd.cdc.gov/GTSSData/default/default.aspx 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) 2015. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2017. Available from: vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/ 6. World Health Organization. Tobacco and poverty in the Philippines. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008. Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75153/3/9789241596565_eng.pdf