TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

• 27.1% of Turkish adults (age 15+) currently smoke tobacco.¹
  ◦ 41.5% of men and 13.1% of women smoke tobacco
• Among youth (age 13–15):²
  ◦ 16.8% currently use any tobacco product (boys 20.3%; girls 12.8%)
  ◦ 10.4% smoke cigarettes (boys 12.1%; girls 8.3%), and 10.5% use other tobacco products (boys 13.6%; girls 7.0%)

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

• Nearly 16% of adults (age 15+) who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace, 13% were exposed in restaurants, and 27% in cafes.¹
• 67% of youth (age 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 47% are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

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

• More than 88,000 Turks die annually from smoking-related diseases.⁵
• 30.5% of male deaths and over 10% of female deaths are due to tobacco smoke in Turkey.⁵
• The number of lung cancer cases has increased 15-fold in the last 40 years, while the population only doubled in that time.⁶

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

• Smokers in Turkey spend 18 billion TL (over 6.2 billion USD) on tobacco products annually.⁷
• 9% of annual nationwide health expenditure (over 966 million USD) goes toward treating tobacco-related diseases.⁸
• Smoking households spend nearly 8% of their monthly budgets on cigarettes, and low-income houses spend up to 10.7%.⁸