TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 35.3% of all adults (age 15+) use any tobacco products (men 46.0%; women 25.2%).
  - 18.0% smoke tobacco (men 36.2%; women 0.8%)
  - 20.6% of adults use smokeless tobacco (men 16.2%; women 24.8%)
- Bidis are cheaper, handmade cigarettes that are popular among the poor in Bangladesh. Over a quarter of Bangladeshi adult smokers (5.0% of adults overall) consume bidis.
- Among youth (ages 13–15), 6.9% use tobacco in any form (boys 9.2%; girls 2.8%).
  - 2.9% currently smoke tobacco (boys 4.0%; girls 1.1%)
  - 4.5% use smokeless tobacco products (boys 5.9%; girls 2.0%)

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.

- 42.7% of adults who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace, 49.7% of those who visit restaurants are exposed there, and 44.0% of adults who use public transport are exposed while on it.
- 59.0% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 31.1% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.

- Tobacco killed nearly 126,000 people in Bangladesh in 2018, accounting for 13.5% of all deaths in the country.
- There are currently about 1.5 million adults suffering from tobacco-attributable illness in Bangladesh.
- More than 61,000 children (below age 15) are suffering from diseases caused by exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Compared to never users, tobacco users have a 57% higher risk of developing a tobacco-related disease such as ischemic heart disease, stroke, COPD, or lung cancer, and a 109% higher risk of tobacco-related cancer.

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- In 2018, the total economic cost of tobacco-related death and disease in Bangladesh was BDT 305.6 billion (USD 3.6 billion), or 1.4% of the nation’s GDP that year.
  - Direct healthcare costs from treating tobacco-related diseases was estimated to be BDT 84 billion, while the remaining BDT 221.7 billion was due to lost productivity from tobacco-attributable premature death and disability.
  - About 13.5% of the total costs attributable to tobacco were estimated to be caused by exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Male smokers between the age of 25–69 are 70% more likely to die from tobacco-related diseases during their prime productive years than never smokers.