

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS CHINA



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

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- Among adults (age 15+), 26.6% of the population smoke, with a significant difference between genders—50.5% of Chinese men and 2.1% of Chinese women smoke.¹
- Among youth (junior high school students, median age 14), 3.9% smoke (boys 5.8%; girls 1.8%).²
- China has approximately 307.6 million smokers.¹

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 50.9% of adults are exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace, 73.3% in restaurants, and 12.9% 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.⁴

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.⁵

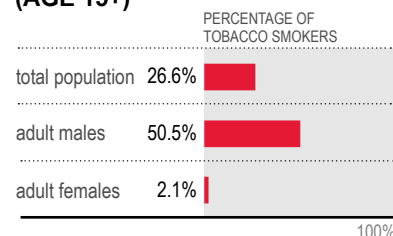
- An estimated 2.5 million Chinese die from tobacco-related diseases each year. Around 387,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.⁶
- The number of annual deaths from tobacco-attributable lung, tracheal, and bronchus cancers in China has more than doubled in the past 20 years, reaching about 460,000.⁶
- 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.

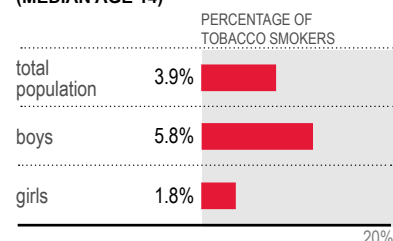
- Smoking-attributable diseases cost China an estimated 392.6 billion CNY in 2012, equivalent to 0.8% of the country's GDP that year.⁹
 - Direct healthcare costs related to smoking-attributable diseases was 85.5 billion CNY, or 3% of total health expenditure.
 - Indirect costs related to smoking—such as lost productivity due to premature mortality or disability caused by smoking—totaled about 304.1 billion CNY.
- Smoking-related lung cancer alone cost China 5.2 billion USD in 2015, and these costs are expected to keep rising.¹⁰

ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



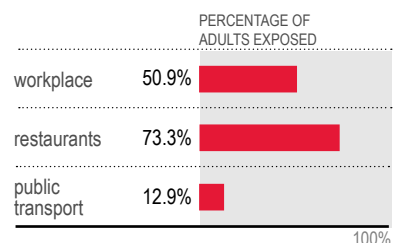
SOURCE: GATS, 2018

YOUTH SMOKED TOBACCO USE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (MEDIAN AGE 14)



SOURCE: Tobacco use and exposure among secondary school students – China CDC, 2019

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2018

1. China Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2018. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Available from: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/gtssdata/index.html. 2. Liu S et al. Tobacco Use and Exposure Among Secondary School Students — China, 2019. *China CDC Weekly*, 2020; vol2, no22: 385-393. 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. 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. 5. World Health Organization. Tobacco: Key facts. Updated May 27, 2020. Available from www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco. 6. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2020. Available from: vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/. 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. Goodchild et al. Global economic cost of smoking-attributable diseases. *Tobacco Control*. 2018;27:58-64. 10. Shi JF et al. Economic burden of lung cancer attributable to smoking in China in 2015. *Tobacco Control*. 2020;29:191-199.