

# TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS **TURKEY**



Turkey ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on December 31, 2004.

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 27.1% of Turkish adults (age 15+) currently smoke tobacco.<sup>1</sup>
  - 41.5% of men and 13.1% of women smoke tobacco
- Among youth (age 13–15):<sup>2</sup>
  - 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.<sup>3</sup>**

- 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.<sup>1</sup>
- 67% of youth (age 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 47% are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.<sup>2</sup>

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

**Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of all lifetime users.<sup>4</sup>**

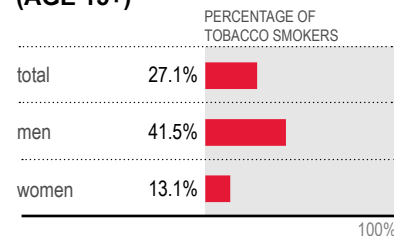
- More than 88,000 Turks die annually from smoking-related diseases.<sup>5</sup>
- 30.5% of male deaths and over 10% of female deaths are due to tobacco smoke in Turkey.<sup>5</sup>
- The number of lung cancer cases has increased 15-fold in the last 40 years, while the population only doubled in that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

## COSTS TO SOCIETY

**Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.**

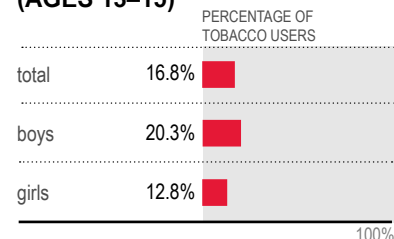
- Smokers in Turkey spend 18 billion TL (over 6.2 billion USD) on tobacco products annually.<sup>7</sup>
- 9% of annual nationwide health expenditure (over 966 million USD) goes toward treating tobacco-related diseases.<sup>8</sup>
- Smoking households spend nearly 8% of their monthly budgets on cigarettes,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

### ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



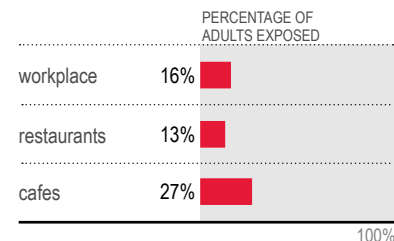
SOURCE: GATS, 2012

### YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2012

### ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2012

1. Turkey Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). World Health Organization;2012. Available from: [http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/gats\\_turkey\\_2012\\_fact\\_sheet\\_may\\_2013.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/gats_turkey_2012_fact_sheet_may_2013.pdf?ua=1). 2. Turkey Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). National, 2012. Available from: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/GTSSData/Ancillary/Location.aspx?WHID=4&COID=285&LOID=280&ND=false>. 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 [http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm](http://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) 2013. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington;2015. Available from: <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>. 6. Bilir N et al. Tobacco Control in Turkey. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2009. Available from: [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/98446/E93038.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/98446/E93038.pdf). 7. Bilgic A, Yen S. Household alcohol and tobacco expenditures in Turkey: A sample-selection system approach. Contemporary Economic Policy. 2015 July;33(3):571-585. 8. San S, Chaloupka F. The impact of tobacco expenditures on spending within Turkish households. Tobacco Control. 2015 August;0:1-6.