TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 22.5% of Vietnamese adults (age 15+) currently smoke tobacco products (men 45.3%; women 1.1%).\(^1\)
  - 18.2% of all adults smoke cigarettes
  - 6.7% smoke waterpipes (men 13.7%; women 0.2%)
- 2.3% of youth (ages 13–15) currently smoke cigarettes (boys 3.6%; girls 1.2%).\(^2\)

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.\(^3\)

- 42.6% of adults are exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces, 80.7% in restaurants and bars, and 19.4% are exposed on public transport.\(^1\)
- 71.2% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 58.5% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.\(^4\)

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.\(^5\)

- At least 75,000 Vietnamese die annually from smoking.\(^6\)
- Nearly 20% of all male deaths and 8% of adult female deaths are due to tobacco smoke.\(^6\)

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- In 2011, the total economic cost of smoking in Vietnam was estimated to be nearly 24.7 trillion VND (1.17 billion USD), which was almost 1% of the GDP that year.\(^7\)
- Inpatient healthcare costs attributable to smoking reached 9.9 trillion VND (over 470 million USD), and outpatient costs were 2.6 trillion VND (215.5 million USD)
- Almost half the total cost of smoking in 2011 was from loss of productivity due to associated morbidity and mortality

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\(^1\) Viet Nam Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). World Health Organization; 2015.
\(^7\) Anh PTH et al. Direct and indirect costs of smoking in Vietnam. Tobacco Control. 2014 December 15;0:1-5.