TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS PAKISTAN







Pakistan ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on November 3, 2004.

TOBACCO PREVALENCE

- 19.1% of adults (age 15+) currently use tobacco in any form (men 31.8%; women 5.8%).1
 - 12.4% of adults smoke tobacco
 - 7.7% of adults use smokeless tobacco
 - 3.0% use waterpipes (hookah or shisha)
- Among youth (ages 13–15): ²
 - 10.7% use any tobacco product (boys 13.3%; girls 6.6%)
 - 7.2% smoke tobacco, and 5.3% use smokeless tobacco
 - Among youth who have ever smoked, nearly 40% first tried a cigarette before age 10.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.3

- 69.1% of adults (16.8 million people) who work indoors are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.¹
- 86.0% of adults (21.2 million people) who visited restaurants in 2014 were exposed to secondhand smoke, and 76.2% who used public transport (49.2 million people) were exposed to secondhand smoke.¹
- 37.8% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places, while 21.0% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

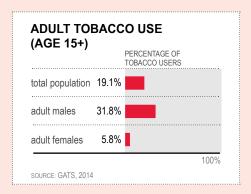
Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.4

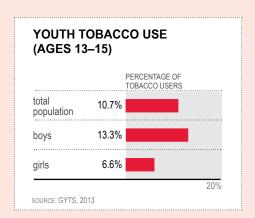
- Tobacco kills over 163,600 people each year in Pakistan, and almost 31,000 of these deaths are due to exposure to secondhand smoke.⁵
- Tobacco causes about 16.0% of all males deaths and 4.9% of female deaths. Overall, 10.9% of all deaths are caused by tobacco.⁵
- Tobacco causes 66.5% of all deaths from tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancer, 53.2% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 21.9% of deaths from ischemic heart disease, 15.2% of deaths from diabetes mellitus, and 16.8% of deaths from stroke.⁵

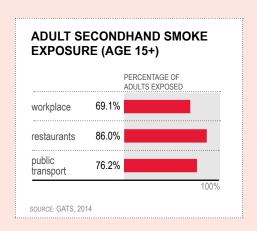
COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- The economic cost of smoking in Pakistan is Rs 615.07 billion (US\$3.85 billion), equal to 1.6% of Pakistan's GDP.6
 - In 2019, the economic cost of smoking was about five times greater than the revenue from the tobacco industry.
- Money spent on tobacco reduces households' spending on food, health, education, housing, and household durables.
 - In Pakistan, tobacco-consuming households spend on average 2.7% of their monthly budget on tobacco.⁷
 - Poor households spend 3.0% of their budget on tobacco. This is more than they spend on education (1.8%).⁷







1. Pakistan Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS): Fact Sheet. World Health Organization; 2014. Available from: www.emro.who.int/tobacco/tfi-news/gats-pak-results.html. 2. Pakistan Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). World Health Organization; 2013. Available from: www.emro.who.int/images/stories/tfi/documents/GYTS_FS_PAK_2013.pdf?ua=1. 3. World Health Organization. WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2009. 4. World Health Organization. Tobacco: Key facts. Updated May 27, 2020. 5. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2021. Available from: vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/. 6. Nayab D, Nasir M, Memon JA, et al. The Economic Cost of Tobacco-Induced Diseases in Pakistan. Pakistan Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad. 2021. Available at: https://tobacconomics.org/research/the-economic-cost-of-tobacco-induced-diseases-in-pakistan/ 7. Saleem W, Iqbal MA. The Crowding Out Effect of Tobacco Spending in Pakistan. Social Policy and Development Centre. March 2021. Available at: https://spdc.org.pk/publications/the-crowding-out-effect-of-tobacco-spending-in-pakistan