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.

- Over 113,000 people die in Bangladesh each year from tobacco-related causes. Around 23,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.
- Among Bangladeshi men aged 25–69:
  - A quarter of all deaths were attributable to smoking in 2010
  - Smoking-attributable deaths represent about 30% of all deaths from vascular disease, 38% from all cancers, 35% from pulmonary tuberculosis, and over 24% of deaths from other respiratory diseases.
- There are about 1.2 million cases of tobacco-attributable illness in Bangladesh each year.

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- Conservatively, the total annual cost of tobacco in Bangladesh is 1.85 billion USD.
  - Direct healthcare costs from treating tobacco-related diseases is estimated to be 856 million USD
  - Lost productivity from tobacco-attributable premature deaths (indirect costs) are estimated to cost 993 million USD annually
- 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.

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