

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS **TURKEY**



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

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 31.6% of Turkish adults (age 15+) currently smoke tobacco.¹
 - 44.1% of men and 19.2% of women smoke tobacco
- Among youth (age 13–15):²
 - 17.9% currently smoke tobacco (boys 23.2%; girls 12.1%)
 - 7.7% smoke cigarettes (boys 9.9%; girls 5.3%), and 12.8% smoke other tobacco products (boys 17.3%; girls 8.0%)

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 10.6% of adults (age 15+) who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace, 12.7% were exposed in restaurants, and 28.0% in cafes.¹
- 51.8% of youth (age 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed public places and 46.1% are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half its users.⁴

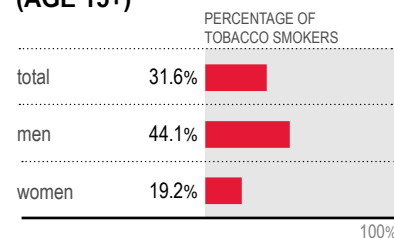
- Nearly 85,000 Turks die annually from smoking-related diseases.⁵
- 29.2% of male deaths and over 8.2% of female deaths in Turkey are due to tobacco (21.1% overall).⁵
- One in five deaths from cardiovascular diseases in Turkey are attributable to tobacco, as well as half of all deaths from chronic respiratory diseases and over three quarters of deaths from tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancers.⁵

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

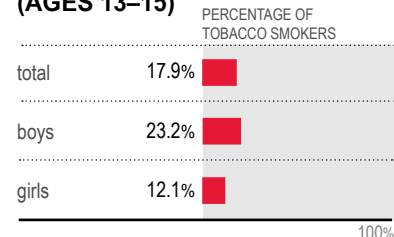
- Smokers in Turkey spend 18 billion TL (over 6.2 billion USD) on tobacco products annually.⁶
- 9% of annual nationwide health expenditure (over 966 million USD) goes toward treating tobacco-related diseases.⁷
- Smoking households spend nearly 8% of their monthly budgets on cigarettes, and low-income houses spend up to 10.7%.⁷

ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



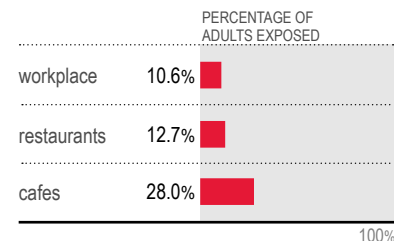
SOURCE: GATS, 2016

YOUTH TOBACCO SMOKING (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2017

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2016

1. Turkey Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2016. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Available from: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/gtssdata/index.html. 2. Turkey Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2017. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Available from: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/gtssdata/index.html. 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. World Health Organization. Tobacco: Key facts. Updated May 27, 2020. Available from www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco. 5. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington;2019. Available from: <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>. 6. 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. 7. San S, Chaloupka F. The impact of tobacco expenditures on spending within Turkish households. Tobacco Control. 2015 August;0:1-6.