

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS THAILAND



Thailand ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on November 8, 2004.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 20.7% of the adult population (age 15+) smokes tobacco (men 40.5%; women 2.2%).¹
- 3.3% of the adult population uses smokeless tobacco (men 2.5%; women 3.9%).¹
- Among youth (ages 13–15):²
 - 15.0% currently use tobacco products (boys 21.8%; girls 8.1%)
 - 14% smoke cigarettes (boys 20.7%; girls 7.1%)
 - 2.7% use smokeless tobacco (boys 4.1%; girls 1.3%)

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 30.5% of workers are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 46.9% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 25.6% on public transportation.⁴
- 38.6% of youth (ages 13–15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 33.8% are exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁵

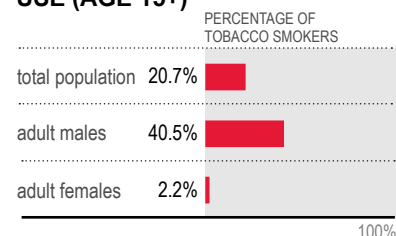
- About 106,000 people die in Thailand each year from tobacco smoke-related diseases.⁶
- Nearly 24% of male deaths and 10% of female deaths are attributable to smoking.⁶

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

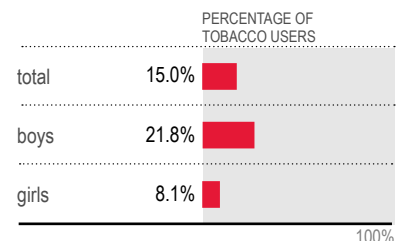
- In 2009, the total economic burden of smoking amounted to 75 billion Thai Baht (2.18 billion USD), which was 0.78% of national GDP.⁷
 - Of this, more than 62 billion Baht (1.81 billion USD) was due to productivity losses
 - Total medical costs attributable to smoking in 2009 were 12.64 billion Baht (0.37 billion USD), over 18% of total health expenditure that year
- In 2011, 9.7% of monthly personal income was spent on manufactured cigarettes, and an additional 0.6% was spent on loose tobacco.⁴

ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



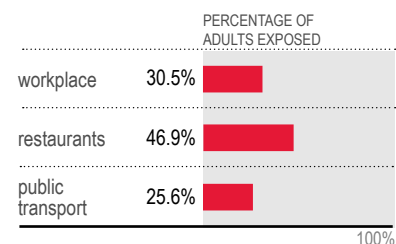
SOURCE: The smoking and drinking behaviour survey, 2014

YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2015

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2011

1. The smoking and drinking behaviour survey, 2014. Reported in World Health Organization (WHO) Report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2017: Country profile Thailand. Geneva: WHO; 2017. Available from: www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/policy/country_profile/tha.pdf?ua=1. 2. Thailand Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). National, 2015. Available from: www.searo.who.int/tobacco/data/tha_rtc_reports/en/. 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. Thailand Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2011. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available from: www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/gtssdata/index.html. 5. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015. 6. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2015. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2017. Available from: vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/. 7. Bundhamcharoen K et al. Economic burden from smoking-related diseases in Thailand. Tobacco Control. 2015 October 1;0:1-6.