



## Selected Facts and Figures from *The Tobacco Atlas*, Third Edition

### Deadly Burden

- Tobacco use killed one hundred million people in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and, if current trends continue, will kill **one billion people** in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- Tobacco is the only consumer product proven to kill one-half of its regular users, and smokers die an average of 15 years earlier than nonsmokers.
- In 2010, tobacco will kill six million people annually, 72 percent of whom will be in low and middle-income countries. The percentage is expected to increase to 83 percent by 2030.
- Unless smoking trends change dramatically, tobacco will eventually kill 250 million of today's teenagers and children.

### Consumption

- Escalating global consumption of tobacco products has created an unprecedented global public health emergency, a preventable pandemic of epic proportions.
- During every day of the year 2010, 12 million cigarettes per minute will be smoked around the world.

### Health

- Exposure to secondhand smoke kills 200,000 workers every year. Exposure to tobacco smoke in homes and public areas kills thousands more infants, children, fetuses, and adults.
- Non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke at home or at work have a 25 to 30 percent greater risk of heart disease and at least 20 to 30 percent greater risk for lung cancer.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Breathing even a little secondhand smoke can be harmful to health.

### Economics

- Tobacco imposes enormous economic costs on every country. Tobacco's estimated US\$500 billion drain on the world economy exceeds the total annual expenditure on health in all low-and middle- resource countries.
- The global tobacco market, valued at US\$378 billion, grew by 4.6 percent in 2007. By the year 2012, the value of the global tobacco market is expected to increase another 23 percent, reaching US\$464.4 billion.
- Four countries (China, Brazil, India, USA) produce two-thirds of the world's tobacco.
- Tobacco is grown in more than 120 countries on almost 4 million hectares of the world's agricultural land, consuming as much arable land as all the world's orange groves or banana plantations.

\* China Centers for Disease Control. Global adult tobacco survey: China report 2010.

# China's Progress in Tobacco Control

## Key Facts About Tobacco Control In China

### **Deadly Burden**

- 300 million smokers\*
- 1+ million deaths every year
- 1 in every 3 cigarettes smoked in the world is smoked in China
- Prevalence: Male: 52.9%\*; Female 2.4%\*
- 7 in 10 non-smoking adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in a typical week\*

### **Progress**

- 1990s: China introduced some laws including ban on advertising in print and electronic media; a single health warning on packages and some smoke-free areas.
- 2005: China ratified the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)
- 2006: FCTC comes into effect in China
- 2008: Olympic Games are smoke-free thanks to collaboration between the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization, the Beijing Organizing Committee for Olympic Games (BOCOG) and the seven host cities.
- 2009: China introduced basic text warnings covering 30% of cigarette packs (FCTC Article 11); Shanghai World Expo returns a substantial sponsorship package from Shanghai Tobacco Company
- 2010: Hangzhou, Shanghai and Guangzhou all pass legislation banning smoking in a number of public places.

### **Upcoming Commitments**

January 2011:

- China to deliver a progress report to the Conference of Parties of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
- China should place a comprehensive ban on all forms of tobacco advertising promotion and sponsorship (FCTC Article 13).
- China should implement measures to protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places. (FCTC Article 8).

\* China Centers for Disease Control. Global adult tobacco survey: China report 2010.