



Philippines ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on June 6, 2005.

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- Among adults (age 15+), 19.5% of Filipinos use tobacco products, including 34.7% of men and 4.2% of women.<sup>1</sup>
  - 18.5% smoke tobacco (33.3% of men and 3.7% of women).
  - 1.5% use smokeless tobacco (2.3% of men and 0.7% of women).<sup>1</sup>
- Among youth (ages 13–15), 12.5% use tobacco products, including 18.3% of boys and girls 6.9%.<sup>2</sup>
  - 10.8% smoke tobacco (16.2% of boys and 5.6% of girls).
  - 3.0% use smokeless tobacco (4.3% of boys and 1.7% of girls).<sup>2</sup>

## SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

**There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.**<sup>3</sup>

- 12.9% of adults (age 15+) who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 9.2% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 12.2% on public transportation.<sup>1</sup>
- 41.7% of youth (ages 13–15) in Philippines are exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed public places, and 29.3% are exposed at home.<sup>2</sup>

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

**Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.**<sup>4</sup>

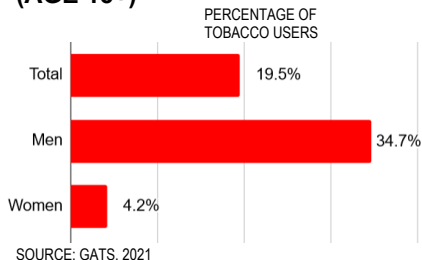
- About 112,000 Filipinos died from tobacco-related diseases in 2019.<sup>5</sup>
- In 2019, about 23.2% of male deaths and 9.9% of female deaths were caused by tobacco (17.5% overall).<sup>5</sup>

## COSTS TO SOCIETY

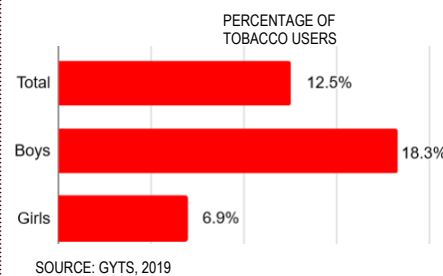
**Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.**

- The economic cost attributable to smoking in the Philippines has been estimated to be over 269.3 billion PHP, equivalent to 2.5% of GDP.<sup>6</sup>
  - Of this total cost, smoking-related health expenditure accounted for 23.1 billion PHP, or 4.9% of the country's total health expenditure.

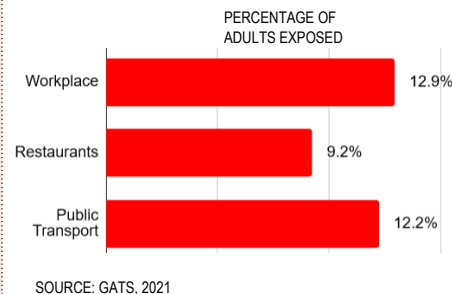
### ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



### YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



### ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



1. Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2021. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022. Available from [www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/) 2. Philippines Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) 2019. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2021. Available from [www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/) 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](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm) 4. World Health Organization. Tobacco: Key facts. May 24, 2022. Available from [www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco](http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco) 5. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2023. Available from: [vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/](http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/) 6. Goodchild M, Nargis N, Tursan d'Espaignet E. Global economic cost of smoking-attributable diseases. Tobacco Control. 2018;27:58-64.