

Hong Kong



How many people die from smoking in Hong Kong each year?
N/A

What is the economic cost of smoking and tobacco use in Hong Kong each year?
N/A

Current Rates of Smoking and Tobacco Use in Hong Kong

Tobacco use continues to be an epidemic in Hong Kong. Government complacency in the face of the tobacco epidemic protects the tobacco industry in Hong Kong as the death toll grows each year. Proponents of healthier societies must push for the implementation of evidence-based best practices in tobacco control to create change and reduce the negative effects of tobacco use.

Adult Smoking Prevalence in Hong Kong
15+ years old; 2019

Men	Women
N/A	N/A

Adult smoking prevalence in Hong Kong is N/A%.

Number of Adult Smokers in Hong Kong
15+ years old; 2022

Men	Women
N/A	N/A

Number of adult smokers in Hong Kong is N/A.

Youth Smoking Prevalence in Hong Kong
10-14 years old; 2022

Boys	Girls
N/A	N/A

Youth smoking prevalence in Hong Kong is N/A.

Adult Smokeless Tobacco Use in Hong Kong
15+ years old; smokeless tobacco includes snus, chewing tobacco, gutkha, etc.; N/A

Both Men and Women
N/A

Adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence in Hong Kong is N/A.

Deaths Caused by Tobacco in Hong Kong

% deaths attributable to tobacco use in 2021

Men

N/A

Women

N/A

Not available of all deaths in Hong Kong are caused by tobacco use.

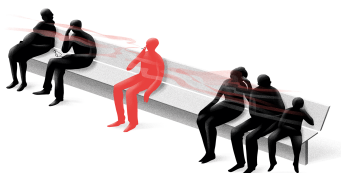
Learn more about global **Prevalence**,
Youth Smoking and Deaths.

Negative Effect of Tobacco Use in Hong Kong

Tobacco use harms both the public and fiscal health of Hong Kong, threatening efforts to improve equity, alleviate poverty, and protect the environment.

**Societal Harms**

The economic cost of smoking Hong Kong is N/A . This includes direct costs related to healthcare expenditures and indirect costs related to lost productivity caused by illness and premature death.

**Harms Development**

Tobacco spending diverts funds from the resources that families need to rise out of poverty. On average in Hong Kong, a smoker must spend N/A of GDP per capita to buy 100 packs of the most popular cigarettes in a year.

**Environmental Harms**

Cigarette butts are the most commonly discarded pieces of waste worldwide. It is estimated that 705 tons of butts wind up as toxic trash in Hong Kong each year, equal to 261 female African elephants.

**Harms Health Equity**

The tobacco industry markets its products aggressively to lower-income populations and youth in Hong Kong.

**Harms NCDs**

Not only is smoking a major risk factor for the 4 largest noncommunicable diseases (cancer, heart diseases, respiratory diseases, and diabetes), but people living with mental illness are nearly 2x as likely to smoke as other individuals.

Learn more about **Health Effects.**

Impact of the Tobacco Supply Chain on Hong Kong

The tobacco industry profits significantly from producing and selling tobacco. At the same time, across the tobacco supply chain, there are significant negative health and economic repercussions for Hong Kong.



Tobacco Industry

The total revenue of the 6 largest tobacco companies in the world was USD 362 billion in 2022, about the same as Pakistan's Gross National Income (GNI), 5x Panama's GNI and 9x Paraguay's GNI.



Tobacco Production

There were approximately 3,524,300,000 cigarettes produced in Hong Kong in 2023.



Tobacco Growing

Hong Kong is not a major producer of tobacco, but globally there were 4.1 million hectares of arable land dedicated to tobacco growing in 2022 which was nearly as much as the land dedicated to the world's large orange crop.

Learn more about global Growing and Product Sales.

Ending the Tobacco Epidemic in Hong Kong

Fortunately, there are evidence-based -i.e. proven -solutions to the challenges posed by tobacco use. For several decades, governments around the world have been introducing a set of policies that address the demand for tobacco products, particularly among youth. These policies effectively reduce consumption and are cost-effective because they save governments enormous amounts of money in health care spending and increase economic productivity.

Current Tobacco Control Policies in Hong Kong

Designated Smoke-Free Areas in Hong Kong

N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Healthcare Facilities	Educational Facilities	Universities	Government Facilities	Indoor Offices	Restaurants	Pubs and Bars	Public Transport	All Other Indoor Public Places	Funds for Enforcement

**Availability of Cessation Services
in Hong Kong****Quitting Resources**
N/A**National Quit Line**
N/A**Learn more about best practices in [Cessation](#).****Tobacco Packaging Regulations in
Hong Kong****Quality of Tobacco Packaging Regulation**
None
Text warning label only
Text warning label with graphic warning label
Plain Packaging with text/graphic warning label**% of Pack Covered**
N/A**Learn more about best practices in [Counter Marketing](#).****Tobacco Control Mass Media
Campaigns in Hong Kong**

Ran a National Anti-Tobacco Campaign	N/A
Part Of A Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program	N/A
Pre-Tested With The Target Audience	N/A
Target Audience Research Was Conducted	N/A
Aired On Television And/Or Radio	N/A
Utilized Media Planning	N/A
Earned Media/Public Relations Were Used To Promote The Campaign	N/A
Process Evaluation Was Used To Assess Implementation	N/A
Outcome Evaluation Was Used To Assess Effectiveness	N/A

Learn more about best practices in [Mass Media](#).

Tobacco Tax Policies in Hong Kong

Using evidence-based international recommendations/best practices, the Tobacconomics Cigarette Tax Scorecard assesses four components of tax systems - price, change in affordability, tax share, and structure - on a scale of 0 to 5, where a higher score is preferred.

Overall Score	Cigarette Price	Change in Affordability Over Time	Tax Share of Price	Tax Structure
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The overall score is an average of the four component scores.	Consumers respond to higher prices by decreasing consumption and some quit using tobacco.	In addition to price, change in affordability is critical. Cigarettes need to become less affordable for consumption to decline.	Large tax shares of price are usually a good indicator that taxes are working.	Best practices include relying more on uniform specific excise taxes that are adjusted regularly to outpace growth and inflation.

Learn more about the [Scorecard](#) in [Hong Kong](#).

Regulations on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) in Hong Kong

Marketing is the key avenue that tobacco companies use to reach consumers, new and old. Restricting or eliminating marketing is key to tobacco control success.

Direct Bans	N/A	Indirect Bans	N/A
National TV and radio	N/A	Free distribution in mail or through other means	N/A
International TV and radio	N/A	Promotional discounts	N/A
International magazines and newspapers	N/A	Non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brand names	N/A
International magazines and newspapers	N/A	Brand name of non-tobacco products used for tobacco product	N/A
Billboard and outdoor advertising	N/A	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco brands (product placement)	N/A
Advertising at point of sale	N/A	Appearance in TV and/or films: tobacco products	N/A
Advertising on internet	N/A	Prescribed anti-tobacco ads required for any visual entertainment media product that depicts tobacco products, use or images	N/A
Ad Ban Compliance N/A		Complete ban on sponsorship	N/A
		Any form of contribution (financial or other support) to any event, activity or individual	N/A
		Ban on the publicity of financial or other sponsorship or support by the tobacco industry of events, activities, individuals	N/A