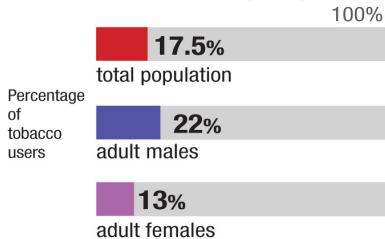


# BRAZIL

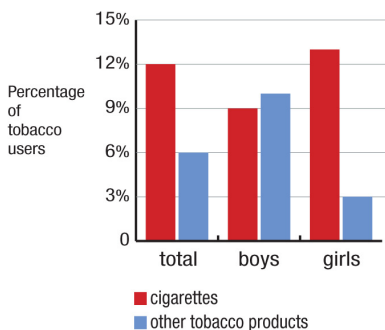
# TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS

Brazil ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on November 3, 2005.

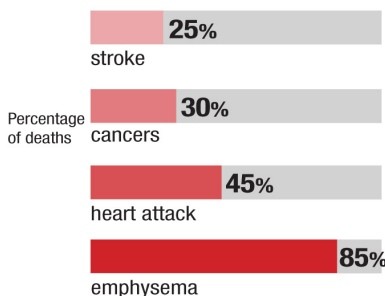
Prevalence of tobacco use in Brazil (2008)<sup>12</sup>



Tobacco use among youth (age 13-15) in Rio de Janeiro (2005).<sup>13</sup>



Deaths attributable to tobacco<sup>14</sup>



## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

### Tobacco use is declining in Brazil.

- 17.5% of all adults (age 15+) use some form of tobacco in Brazil (male 22%; female 13%).<sup>1</sup>
- Among youth (age 13-15) in Rio de Janeiro, 12% smoke cigarettes (boys 9%; girls 13%).<sup>2</sup>
- 6% of youth (age 13-15) use other tobacco products (boys 10%; girls 3%).<sup>3</sup>
- In 2008, over 91 billion cigarettes were sold in Brazil.<sup>4</sup>

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

### Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.<sup>5</sup>

- Tobacco use kills at least 200,000 people each year in Brazil.<sup>6</sup>
- In Brazil, tobacco is responsible for 45% of all heart attack deaths; 85% of all emphysema deaths; 25% of all stroke deaths; and 30% of deaths caused by cancer.<sup>7</sup>
- 24% of adults are exposed to tobacco at the workplace.<sup>8</sup>
- 50% of youth (age 13-15) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 35% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.<sup>9</sup>

## COSTS TO SOCIETY

### Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- Between 1996 and 2005, there were over 1 million hospitalizations in Brazil attributable to tobacco use.<sup>10</sup>
- Tobacco-related hospitalizations amounted to approximately 1.1 billion BRL (500 million USD), or 1.6% of hospital costs between 1996-2005.<sup>11</sup>
- Smoking also results in costs associated with fire damage and damage to the environment from the manufacturing and packaging of tobacco products.

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS): Brazil 2008. IBGE; 2009. 2,3. CDC Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) [database on the Internet]. Brazil – Rio de Janeiro 2005. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. c2009 [cited 2009 August 17]. Available from: [http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/OSH\\_GTSS/default/Default.aspx](http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/OSH_GTSS/default/Default.aspx). 4. Euromonitor International, (database online). London: Euromonitor; c2008 - (updated 2008 Sep 18; cited 2009 August 17). Industry reports: Tobacco - Brazil. 5. Mackay J, Eriksen M, Shafey O. The Tobacco Atlas. 2nd ed. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2006. 6. Instituto Nacional do Câncer (INCA)[Internet]. Tabagismo no Brasil: Dados e Números. Brasília: Ministério da Saúde, INCA; [cited Mar 09]. Available from: <http://www.inca.gov.br/tabagismo/index.asp>. 7. Euromonitor International [database online]. London: Euromonitor; c2009 [updated 2008 Nov 10; cited 2009 Mar 09]. Industry Reports: Tobacco – Brazil. Available from: Euromonitor International. 8. IBGE, 2009. 9. CDC GYTS, 2009. 10. Iglesias R, Jha R, Pinto M, da Costa e Silva VL, Godinho J. Tobacco Control in Brazil. Human Development Department, Latin America and the Caribbean Region, & The World Bank. Washington: World Bank Publications; 2007. Available from: <http://www.worldbank.org/hnppublications>. 11. Iglesias R, 2007. 12. IBGE, 2009. 13. CDC GYTS, 2009. 14. Euromonitor, 2009.