

THE GLOBAL TOBACCO EPIDEMIC

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

There are more than one billion smokers in the world.¹

- Globally, 21% of adults are current smokers (men 35%; women 6%).¹
- More than 80% of the world's smokers live in low- and middle-income countries.¹
 - 29% of men in high-income countries, 37% in middle-income countries, and 24% of men in low-income countries are smokers.¹
 - 18% of women in high-income countries, 4% in middle-income, and 3% of women in low-income countries smoke.¹
- Globally, the number of youth aged 13–15 years who smoke cigarettes is estimated to be around 25 million, with almost 13 million using smokeless tobacco products.²
- Cigarette smoking and use of other tobacco products is increasing in many low- and middle-income countries due to population growth and tobacco industry marketing.

TOBACCO HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

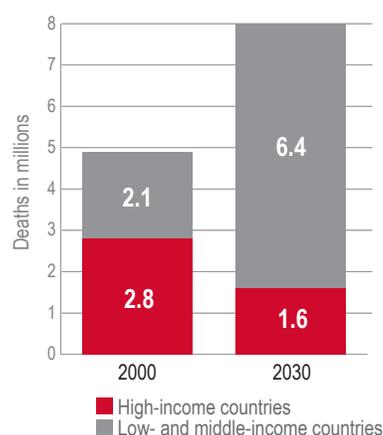
100 million people died from tobacco use in the 20th century. If current trends continue one billion people will die from tobacco use in the 21st century.³

- Tobacco use kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁴ On average, smokers lose 15 years of life.⁵
- Tobacco kills more than 7 million people each year.¹ By 2030, the number of tobacco-related deaths will increase to 8 million each year.⁴
- Tobacco-related illnesses account for 1 in 10 adult deaths worldwide. By 2030, 80% of those deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries.⁴

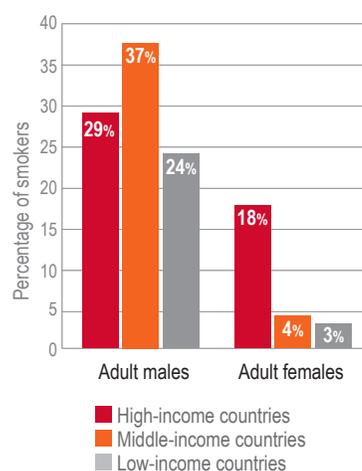
TOBACCO COSTS TO SOCIETY

- Smoking is estimated to cause about 1.4 trillion USD in economic damage each year.²
- Health care costs associated with tobacco-related illnesses are extremely high. Economic costs associated with smoking represent 1.8% of global GDP, and smoking-attributable health expenditure represents 5.7% of total health spending.²
 - In the United States, annual tobacco-related health care costs amount to 170 billion USD⁶; in China, 28.9 billion⁷; in Vietnam, 0.6 billion USD⁸; in Brazil, 5.8 billion USD.⁹
- Tobacco-related illnesses and premature mortality impose high productivity costs to the economy because of sick workers and those who die prematurely during their working years. Lost economic opportunities in highly-populated low- and middle-income countries will be particularly severe as tobacco use is high and growing in those areas.⁵
 - Global indirect costs of smoking are estimated to be about 1 trillion USD, nearly two thirds of which are due to premature mortality.²
 - In Ukraine, the productivity loss due to premature smoking-related mortality is at least 3 billion USD annually.¹⁰
- Tobacco production damages the environment:
 - Tobacco plants are especially vulnerable to many pests and diseases, prompting farmers to apply large quantities of chemicals and pesticides that harm human health and the environment.³
 - Clearing of land for cultivation and large amounts of wood needed for curing tobacco cause massive deforestation at a rate of about 200,000 hectares per year.³

Deaths from Smoking in High-, Low- and Middle-income Countries (in 2000 and 2030)⁴



Smoking Prevalence in High-, Middle-, and Low-income Countries (by Gender)¹



1. WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017: The MPOWER package. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017. 2. U.S. NCI and WHO. The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Control. NCI Tobacco Control Monograph 21. NIH Publication No. 16-CA-8029A. Bethesda: U.S. DHSS, NIH, NCI, and Geneva: WHO; 2016. 3. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015. 4. WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2011: The MPOWER package. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011. 5. WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008: The MPOWER package. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008. 6. Campaign for Tobacco-free Kids. Toll of Tobacco in the United States of America. <http://www.tobac-cofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0072.pdf>. 7. Yang L et al. Economic costs attributable to smoking in China: update and an 8-year comparison, 2000-2008. Tobacco Control; 2011; 20(4): 266-272. 8. Anh PTH et al. Direct and indirect costs of smoking in Vietnam. Tobacco Control. 2014 December 15;0:1-5. 9. Pinto MT, Pichon-Riviere A, Bardach A. The burden of smoking-related diseases in Brazil: mortality, morbidity and costs. Cadernos de Saúde Pública. 2015 June; 31(6):1-14. Available from http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0102-311X2015000601283&script=sci_arttext&tlng=en. 10. Ross H. Economic and public health impact of 2007-2010 tobacco tax increases in Ukraine. Tobacco Control. 2012 June;21:429-435.