TOBACCO CONSUMPTION
Despite declines in prevalence rates, tobacco use remains a problem in Brazil.

- 15.2% of all adults (age 18+) in Brazil use some form of tobacco (male 19.2%; female 11.2%).¹
- Among youth (students in the 9th year of school), 7.6% use tobacco (boys 7.9%; girls 7.3%).²
- There are an estimated 21.9 million tobacco users in Brazil.¹

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE
There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 13.5% of adults (18+) are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace and 10.5% are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.¹
- 68.6% of youth (students in the 9th year of school) are exposed to secondhand smoke in public places and 54.7% of youth are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES
Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills up to half of all lifetime users.⁴

- Smoking kills an estimated 156,000 people each year in Brazil, 12.6% of all deaths in Brazil.⁵
- Over 1.1 million Brazilians become sick each year due to causes attributable to tobacco, including heart disease, COPD, pneumonia, stroke, and cancers.⁵
- On average, Brazilian male smokers lose about 6 years of life due to smoking, and female smokers lose almost 7 years.⁵

COSTS TO SOCIETY
Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- Tobacco costs Brazil 56.9 billion BRL each year: ⁵
  - Direct medical costs are estimated at 39.4 billion BRL
  - Loss of productivity due to premature death or disability costs 17.5 billion BRL
- In 2012, smokers spent approximately 6.5% of their daily income on cigarettes, money that was not used for necessities such as food or education.⁶