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%).

• Among youth (students in the 9th year of school), 7.6% use tobacco (boys 7.9%; girls 7.3%).

• There are an estimated 21.9 million tobacco users in Brazil.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.

• 13.5% of adults (18+) are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace and 10.5% are exposed to secondhand smoke at home.

• 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.

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

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

• Tobacco kills an estimated 188,000 people each year in Brazil, 13.9% of all deaths in Brazil.

  □ 27,000 of these deaths are due to secondhand smoke exposure.

• Tobacco causes about 43,000 deaths from ischemic heart disease, 30,000 deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 21,000 deaths from tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancers, and 20,000 deaths from stroke.

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

• The total economic cost of smoking in 2012 was estimated to be about 73 billion BRL, equivalent to 1.6% of the country’s GDP.

  □ Smoking-attributable health expenditure was estimated to be 25.7 billion BRL, representing 6.1% of total health expenditure.

• 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.

REFERENCES: